



HANDBOUND  
AT THE

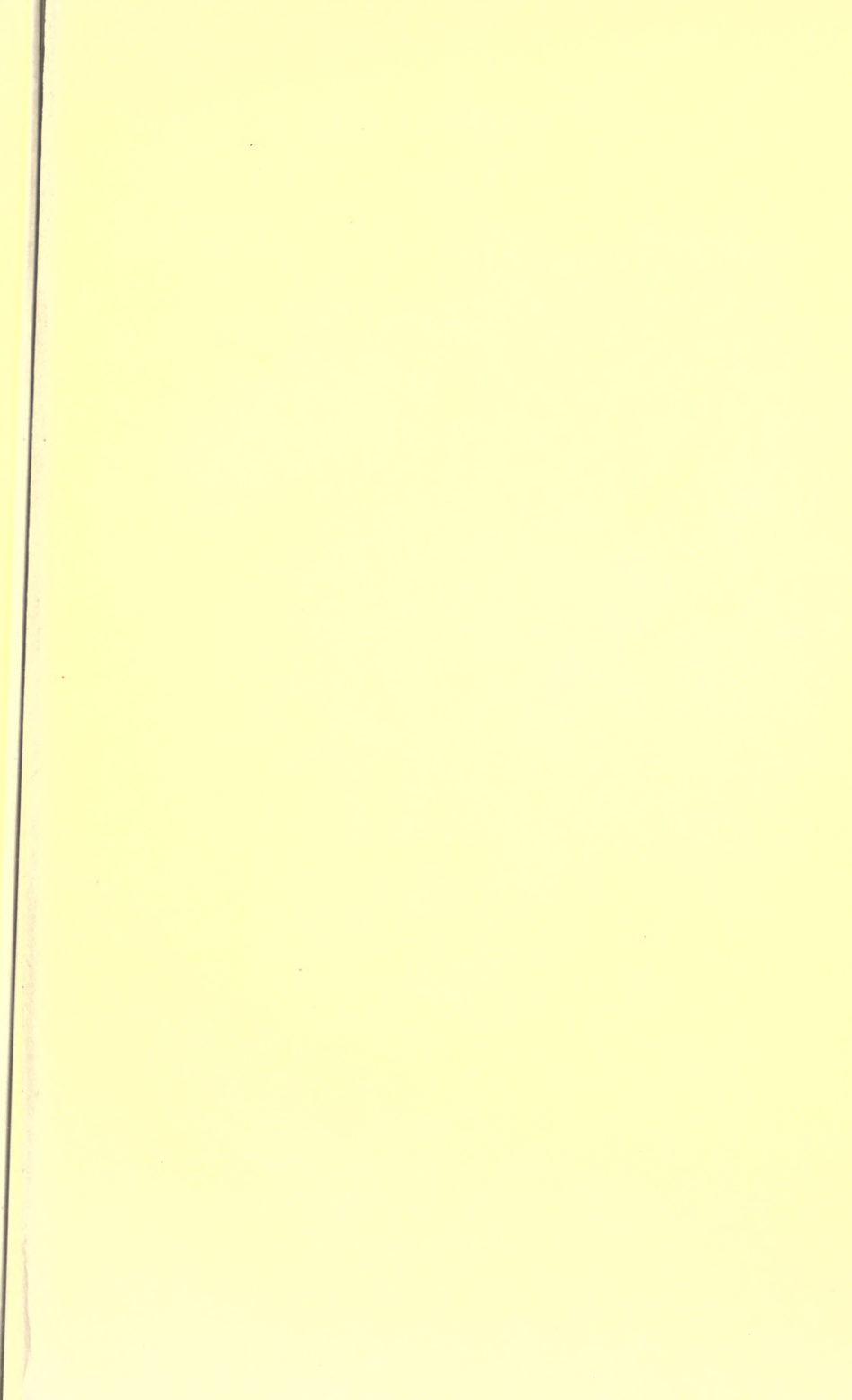


UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO PRESS











(35)

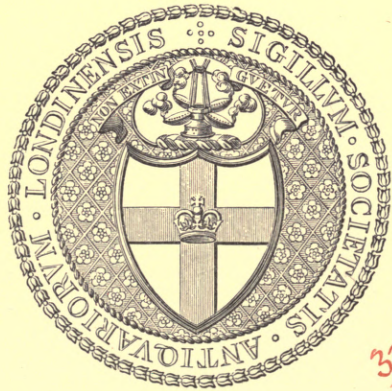
3520

I

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 26, 1891, TO JUNE 22, 1893.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XIV.



33445-

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY NICHOLS AND SONS, FOR  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,  
BURLINGTON HOUSE.

DA

20

S64

2d. Ser.,

v. 14

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE
Silver Seal found near Milford Haven - - - -	10
Seal of the Chapter of Lincoln - - - -	14
Reverse of the Lincoln Chapter Seal - - - -	14
Inscription and Portrait Bust on a buttress of Frampton Church, Lincolnshire - - - -	17
Silver-gilt Chrismatory from Euwelstadt, Bavaria, 1636 -	23
Earthenware Vessel found at Nottingham - - - -	24
Roman Gold Ring found in 1810 at Lingfield Mark Camp, Surrey - - - -	34
Wood-carvings from Lastingham Church, Yorkshire - -	35
Leaf Ornament on foot of Kea Chalice - - - -	90
Silver-gilt Chalice of Paris make at Kea, Cornwall - -	91
Roman Bronze Lamp, &c., from Morcone - - - -	156
Front of Monumental Stone at Peterborough - - - -	157
Back of Monumental Stone at Peterborough - - - -	158
Ends of a Monumental Stone at Peterborough - - - -	159
Carvings at Fletton Church, Northants - - - -	160-161
Lesser Mace of the Borough of Burford, Oxon - - - -	163
Common Seal of the Borough of Burford, Oxon - - - -	164
Plan and Section of a Roman Earthenware Vessel found in Northamptonshire - - - -	173
Palstave from Shoebury, Essex - - - -	175
Bronze Adze from Shoebury, Essex - - - -	176
Penannular Armlet from Shoebury, Essex - - - -	178
Quern with Iron Handle found at Leziate, near Lynn - -	183
Perforated Silver Dish, London 1618-19 - - - -	189
Brass of John Borrell, Serjeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII., 1521, at Broxbourne, Herts - - - -	190
Plan of Saxon Crypt at Ripon Minster - - - -	193
Piece of Sculpture at the West Entrance of Peterborough Cathedral Church - - - -	237



	PAGE
Italian Sword with Arabic Inscription of the Fifteenth Century - - - - -	240
Lid of Leather Box at Cawston Church, Norfolk - - -	248
Leather Box at Cawston Church, Norfolk - - -	249
Maces of the Borough of Winchelsea - - -	259
Silver Medalet with Arms of Nicholl (?) - - -	272
Earthenware Lamp found at Hexham - - -	276
Roman Inscription found at South Shields - - -	294
Holy-water Stock made out of a Roman Altar at Auckland, co. Durham - - - - -	308
Looped Socket from the Ebbs Fleet hoard - - -	310
Bronze Knife from the Ebbs Fleet hoard - - -	311
Bronze Objects found at Llanymynech, co. Montgomery -	317
Back of a Planispheric Astrolabe given to the Society by the Rev. I. G. Lloyd - - - - -	362
Gnostic Gem from Egypt - - - - -	368
Cenotaph of Sir Richard Scott in Ecclesfield Church, Yorks.	371

945

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

---

SESSION 1891—1892.

---

Thursday, November 26th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

- From the Master and Wardens of the Gold and Silver Wyre-Drawers Company:—History of the Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre-Drawers. Compiled by Horace Stewart. Sq. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the Author:—Lincolnshire Wills, with notes and an introductory sketch. By the Rev. A. R. Maddison, F.S.A. 1st Series 1500-1600, and 2nd Series 1600-1617. 2 vols. 8vo. Lincoln, 1888-91.
- From W. Sykes, Esq., F.S.A.:—Two bronze Coins of Hadrian.
- From Thomas Brooke, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Printed Books preserved at Armitage Bridge House, near Huddersfield. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1891.
- From W. J. Belt, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—La Ville des Baux et ses Seigneurs. Inventaire chronologique et analytique des Chartes de la Maison de Baux. Par le Dr. L. Barthélemy. 8vo. Marseille, 1882.
- From H. B. Woodward, Esq., F.G.S.:—Memorials of John Gunn, M.A., F.G.S. Edited by H. B. Woodward with the assistance of E. T. Newton. 8vo. Norwich, 1891.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association. Excursion to Jervanlx Abbey and Middleham Castle. 29th July, 1891. 8vo.
- From W. H. K. Wright, Esq.:—The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society. Part I. July. 4to. London, 1891.

From the Camden Society :—Publications, New Series, xlix. The Clarke Papers. Edited by C. H. Firth. Vol. I. 4to. London, 1891.

From the Author :—Some Account of the Stuarts of Aubigny, in France. [1422-1672.] By Lady Elizabeth Cust. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Editor, G. Harry Wallis, Esq., F.S.A. :—Museum and Art Gallery, Nottingham Castle. Catalogue of Classical Antiquities from the site of the Temple of Diaua, Nemi, Italy, discovered by Lord Savile, G.C.B., F.S.A., and given by him to the Art Museum of Nottingham. 8vo. Nottingham, 1891.

From F. T. Palmer, Esq. :—A photograph of an Old Anchor, dredged from the sands in the Ramsgate Harbour, July, 1891.

From the Editor, Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. :—Notes on the Accounts of the Procurators, or Churchwardens, of the parish of St. Ewen's, Bristol. Pp. 1-44. 8vo. Bristol, 1891.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A. :—Royal Commission on Westminster Abbey. Final Report. Fol. London, 1891.

From Messrs. Cassell and Company :—The Magazine of Art, August, 1891. (Containing "Lucas D'Heere, Painter and Poet of Ghent." By Lionel Cust, F.S.A. 4to.

From the Rev. R. S. Mylne, M.A., F.S.A. :—St. Urbain de Troyes. Par M. Albert Babeau. 8vo. Troyes, 1891.

From M. L. Rabut :—

1. Société Savoisienne d'Histoire et d'Archéologie. Habitations Lacustres de la Savoie. Mémoire par L. Rabut. Album. Folio. Chambéry, 1864.

2. Mémoires et Documents de la Société Savoisienne d'Histoire et d'Archéologie. Tomes i.-xxix. 8vo. Chambéry, 1856-9.

3. François Mugnier. Les Savoyards en Angleterre au XIII<sup>e</sup>. Siècle et Pierre D'Aigueblanche, Evêque d'Héreford. 8vo. Chambéry, 1890.

From the Compiler, Rev. F. T. Colby, D.D., F.S.A. :—(Revised) Pedigree of Reynolds, of Exeter and Plympton. Broadsheet. London, 1891.

From the Author :—The Progress of Archaeology. An Address delivered to the Antiquarian Section of the Royal Archaeological Institute, at its Congress in Edinburgh, in August, 1891. By John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., P.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author :—Détermination et traduction en unités métriques Françaises des Mesures Agraires de longueur et de superficie autrefois en usage chez les Assyriens. Par Auguste Aurès. Folio. Chalon-sur-Saone, 1890.

From the Author :—Mémoire rédigé pour compléter la détermination des Mesures Agraires de longueur et de superficie autrefois en usage chez les Assyriens. Par Auguste Aurès, 8vo. Nîmes, 1891.

From the Author :—The Family of Brocas, of Beaurepaire and Roche Court. By Montagu Burrows, Capt. R.N., M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author :—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1890. Reprinted from the Numismatic Chronicle. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Librarian of the Royal Library, Athens :—ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΡΑΝΤΣΟΑΦΙΑΣ. 4to. Athens, 1891.

From W. H. Spiller, Esq. :—Le Grand Cabinet Romain, ou Recueil d'Antiquitez Romaines. Avec les explications de Michel Ange de la Chausse. Folio. Amsterdam, 1706.

- From the Compiler and Editor, Robert Gibbs, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Buckinghamshire Miscellany. 4to. Aylesbury, 1891.
- From the executors of the late Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the Grampian Club, as follows:—
1. Genealogical Collections concerning the Scottish House of Edgar. Edited by a Committee of the Grampian Club. 4to. London, 1873.
  2. The Book of Wallace. By the Rev. C. Rogers, D.D. In two vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1889.
  3. The Book of Robert Burns. Genealogical and historical memoirs of the Poet, his associates, and those celebrated in his writings. By the Rev. C. Rogers, D.D. Vols. 1 and 2. 4to. Edinburgh, 1889-90.
- From the Author:—A Short Account of the Parish of Bedale. Attempted by the Rev. Charles Merchant, M.A.. 4to. Bedale, 1891.
- From the Author:—The Asclepiad, No. 31, vol. viii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the Compiler and Editor, William Bispham, Esq.:—Memoranda concerning the Family of Bispham in Great Britain and in the United States of America. Privately printed. 8vo. New York, 1890.
- From the Author:—The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the XIth to the XVIIth Centuries. By Percy G. Stone. Parts 1 and 2. Folio. London, 1891.
- From the Author:—History of the Moulton Endowed Schools, co. Lincoln. By the Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. J. R. Jackson. 8vo. Spalding, 1890.
- From the Editor, the Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Winchester:—A Consuetudinary of the 14th Century for the refectory of the House of St. Swithin, in Winchester—A Charter of Edward the Third for the St. Giles' Fair, Winchester, in 1349. 4to. London, 1886.
- From G. Harry Wallis, Esq., F.S.A.:—Museum and Art Gallery, Nottingham Castle. Catalogue of the Special Exhibition of Art Bookbinding. 8vo. Nottingham, 1891.
- From the Author, Kellet Rigbye, Esq.:—Historic Notes on the ancient Borough of Lancaster, written, collected, and compiled by Cross Fleury. 8vo. Lancaster, 1891.
- From the Author:—The Descent of the ancient Barony of Beauchamp of Somerset. By John Batten. 8vo. Taunton, 1891.
- From the Author:—Old English Plate; Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic: its Makers and Marks. By W. J. Cripps, C.B., M.A., F.S.A. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A.:—Le Pays Basque: sa Population, sa Langue, ses Mœurs, sa Littérature, et sa Musique. Par Francisque-Michel. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
- From the Author:—Agriculture and the House of Russell. By Ernest Clarke. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the Authors, through R. H. Carpenter, Esq., F.S.A.:—Broken Bits of Byzantium. By the Rev. C. G. Curtis. Lithographed, with some additions, by Mary A. Walker. Part II.: Within the City. The Land Walls. Oblong 8vo. 1891.
- From the Committee of the Burlington Fine Arts Club:—Burlington Fine Arts Club. Exhibition of Bookbindings. 4to. London, 1891.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—
1. Y Merthyron Cymreig. "Memoirs of Missionary Priests." Rhan II. Pedwar Merthyr Gogledd Cymru. 8vo. Caernarvon.



2. Petri Panli Boschæ de origine et statu Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ Hemi-decas. 4to. Milan, 1672.

3. Rockingham Castle and the Watsons. By C. Wise. 4to. London, 1891.

From the Royal Academy of Belgium (Royal Commission for History):—*Obituarium Sancti Johannis. Nécrologie de l'Église St. Jean (St. Bavon) à Gand du XIII<sup>e</sup> au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle.* Par Napoléon de Pauw. 8vo. Brussels, 1889.

From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A.:—

1. Coinage. Copy of a Report upon the Trial of the Pyx, 28th May, 1866. Assay Offices (Exeter, &c.). Copy of Minutes and Papers, 3rd July, 1855. Assay Offices (York, &c.). Copy (in continuation of a Return), 10th July, 1855. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. Folio. London, 1855-66.

2. Historical Handbook to the Monuments, Inscriptions, &c., of S. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. By the Rev. Alexander Leeper, D.D. 2nd edition. 8vo. Dublin, 1887.

3. Catalogue of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. By John M. Gray. F.S.A. Scot. 3rd edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1890.

From the Author:—*Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year*, with introduction and notes. By A. T. Martin, M.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

From A. Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Desultory Notices of the Church and Vicarage of Long Benton. By John Besly. 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1843.

2. Views of the Musters taken in Tindale, Coquetdale, Bamburgh, and Glendale Wards, Northumberland, in 30 and 31 Henry VIII. By the Rev. John Hodgson. 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1853.

3. The Life of Mrs. Dorothy Lawson. [Edited by G. Bouchier Richardson.] 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1855.

From the Author:—*The Freeman's Oath*, the first issue of the New England Press. By J. W. Dean. 8vo. Boston, U.S.A. 1891.

From the Editor, Frank Renand, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—*The Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester.* By the late Rev. F. R. Raines. Parts 1 and 2. (Chetham Society Publications, vols. 21 and 23.) 4to. Manchester, 1891.

From the Author:—*Armenia and its People.* By Captain J. Buchan Telfer. R.N., F.S.A. (Journal of the Society of Arts.) 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Society of Architects:—List of Members; the Report of the Council for the year ending June 30th, 1891; and cash account. 8vo. London, 1891.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Popular County Histories. A History of Nottinghamshire.* By Cornelius Brown. 8vo. London, 1891.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*A Journey in Cilicia Tracheia*, by J. T. Bent; *Inscriptions from Western Cilicia*, by E. L. Hicks. Reprinted from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. xii. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. *Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, the Tulûl El Safâ, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern Libanus, and the 'Alâh.* By R. F. Burton and C. F. T. Drake. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1872.

2. *The History and Topography of the parish of Wakefield and its environs.* By John Hewitt. Vol. I. [Incomplete, but all that was issued.] *Miscellaneous Poems.* By John Hewitt. [Bound up with the History.] 8vo. Wakefield, 1862.



3. Folk-Lore Relics of early village life. By G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1883.
  4. Caxton's Game and Playe of the Chesse, 1474. A verbatim reprint of the first edition. With an introduction by W. E. A. Axon. 8vo. London, 1883.
  5. Vita Haroldi. The romance of the life of Harold, King of England. Edited by W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1885.
  6. Gleanings from the Natural History of the Ancients. By Rev. M. G. Watkins, M.A. 8vo. London, 1885.
  7. Coins and Medals: their place in history and art. Edited by S. Lane-Poole. 8vo. London, 1885.
  8. Analyse Architecturale de l'Abbaye de Saint-Étienne de Caen. Par G. Bouet. 8vo. Caen, 1868.
  9. Histoire et Description de Notre-Dame de Reims. Par Ch. Cerf. 2 vols. 8vo. Reims, 1861.
  10. Description de la Cathédrale de Chartres. Par M. l'Abbé Bulteau. 8vo. Chartres, 1850.
  11. Les Cloches du Pays De Bray. Par M. Dieudonné-Dergny. 8vo. Paris, 1863-5.
  12. Change Ringing. An introduction to the early stages of the art of Church or Hand-Bell Ringing. By C. A. W. Troyte. 8vo. London, 1869.
  13. Guide Illustré du Touriste au Mans et dans La Sarthe. Par l'Abbé Robert Charles. 8vo. Le Mans, 1880.
  14. The Art of Change Ringing. By Benjamin Thackrah. 8vo. Dewsbury, 1852.
  15. A Key to the Art of Ringing. By W. Jones, J. Reeves, and T. Blake-more. 8vo. London, n.d.
  16. Elements of Campanalogia; or, an Essay on the Art of Ringing. By William Sottanstell. Part Second. [With a chapter on Bell-Inscriptions by J. T. F.] 8vo. Huddersfield, 1867.
  17. F. A. Lampe de Cymbalis veterum libri tres. 12mo. Utrecht, 1703.
  18. The School of Recreation. By R. H. 12mo. London, 1696.
  19. Campanalogia Improved; or, the Art of Ringing made easy. 4th edition. 12mo. London, 1753.
  20. Hieronymi Magii, Anglarensis, de Tintinnabulis liber postumus. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1664.
  21. The Story of Selby Abbey: extracts with illustrations from the *Selby Express*, Oct. 13, 1891; and the *Selby Times*, Oct. 16, 1891. Folio. Selby, 1891.
  22. Dissertatio Juridica de eo, quod justum est circa Campanas. Publico eruditorum examini submittit J. M. Eschenweeter. 4vo. Magdeburg, n.d.
  23. Le due nuove campane di Campidoglio, descritte da Francesco Cancellieri. 4vo. Rome, 1806.
  24. 20 Sheets of Lincolnshire Bell-Stamps, with a list in manuscript. By J. T. F. 8vo.
- From the Author :—Hanging in Chains. By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.
- From the Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A., F.S.A. :—Rockingham Castle and the Watsons. By C. Wise. 4vo. London, 1891.
- From Winslow Jones, Esq. :—Ancient Font in Dalton Church. Report by the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., F.S.A. With introductory notice by Winslow Jones. 8vo. Plymouth, 1891.

From J. Wickham Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—

1. Second Edition. Royal Naval Exhibition, 1891. Official Catalogue and Guide. 8vo. London, 1891.

2. Souvenir of H.M.S. Victory. Specially designed for the Naval Exhibition, 1891. Oblong 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author :—Report on St. Peter's Cross, Lingfield, 1891. By G. Leveson Gower, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Fol. n.p. 1891.

From Percy G. Stone, Esq. :—A series of 19 Photographs of Quarr Abbey, 1 of scratchings on Wall of recess Carisbrook Church, opened 1891, 1 of Wall Painting over North door Shorwell Church, and 1 of Window recently opened in Carisbrook Castle, I.W. (1891).

From the Author :—Roman Devon. Address delivered to the Members of the Devonshire Association, July 28, 1891. By R. N. Worth, F.G.S. 8vo. Plymouth, 1891.

From H. J. Chaney, Esq., H.M. Superintendent of Weights and Measures :—Report on the Standards of Measure and Weight deposited in the Houses of Parliament in 1758-1760. Folio. London, 1891.

From the Editor, J. A. Fidler Maitland, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—English Carols of the Fifteenth Century. 4vo. London, 1891.

From the Royal Society :—The following maps.

1. Survey of Roman remains in Yorks. 1744.

2. Survey of Berks. (2 Sheets.) 1752.

3. Wilkinson's Topographical Survey of Thebes. 1830.

4. Map of County Mayo, Ireland. 1830.

Notice was given from the Chair that the meeting of Thursday, December 3rd, 1891, would be made special at 8.45, p.m., when a Ballot would be taken on the proposed alterations of the Statutes.\*

Notice was also given of a Ballot to be taken at the ordinary meeting on Thursday, December 10th, 1891, for the election of a member of Council, in the room of Walter Kidman Foster, Esq., deceased, and that the Council had recommended John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B., to fill the vacancy.

J. W. GROVER, Esq., F.S.A., submitted the following note on the discovery of Roman remains at 50, Cornhill, in the City of London :

“During the past summer, excavations for the foundations of Messrs. Prescottt, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell, and Co.'s new bank, 50, Cornhill, have brought to light some Roman remains which deserve notice.

By the kind permission of that firm, and the valued help of Mr. R. W. Payne, the clerk of the works, I am able to give a plan which explains the position of the walls.

The area of the new bank occupies a space on the south side

\* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiii. 346.

of Cornhill, and runs back about 92 feet ; the frontage to Cornhill is about 34 feet. At the back the south-east corner opens into St. Peter's Alley. At the south-west corner the area abuts on St. Peter's church.

The foundations consist of two rubble walls from 7 to 8 feet thick, and about 43 feet apart, running diagonally across the site ; these are connected by a rubble wall about 5 feet thick and slightly curved, which comes on the west side of the area.

These rubble walls, which evidently formed the foundation of a superior structure, are about 9 feet high, and the top of them is 12 feet 7 inches below the Cornhill street level, so that they are at the bottom 21 feet 7 inches below the street. They are composed of Kentish rag, with here and there pieces of Roman tiles grouted in with lime concrete.

These rubble walls were evidently built in trenches, as they are very rough, and answer the purpose for which concrete foundations are now used. From their size and depth they must evidently have been intended to carry a building of considerable altitude and importance.

In the actual area of the bank itself there are no indications of the superstructure walls, but immediately under the church on the south-west corner, a very interesting and perfect piece has been found.

It consists of a large block of carefully worked ashlar sandstone laid on the top of the rubble wall. This stone is part of a course extending back under the church, and the only one accessible ; it measures 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, with a thickness of 10 inches. On this is built a very good Roman brick wall, the bricks being 18 inches by 9 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, laid very carefully in hard mortar, and leaving a space of about 6 inches outside on the stone.

The top of the worked stone base is 11 feet 9 inches below Cornhill.

The most curious part of the discovery consists of three wells or rubbish pits, two Roman and one probably medieval.

The larger Roman well is on the east side. It is 10 feet inside diameter at the top and 8 feet at the bottom ; its top is 8 feet below Cornhill, which is evidently the level of the streets of the Roman city. This well is only 12 feet deep, and has a steining of 1 foot 6 inches of chalk rubble. At one side of it, and indeed actually cutting into it, is a 3-foot medieval well lined with red brick.

On the other side of the area another Roman well was found, 3 feet diameter, but reaching down to 28 feet below Cornhill.

The lining of this smaller well is composed of various materials. For the first 3 feet from the bottom it is steined with

wrought Kentish rag, then comes 12 inches of 1½-inch Roman tiles, above that chalk rubble, 18 inches thick.

It is difficult to explain the object of these wells or pits so near together; they are interesting as showing that the street level of the Roman city was at 8 feet below the present street level; also that at that time water could be got within 12 to 20 feet below the street level. It is a long way below that now.

Various miscellaneous articles were found, such as fragments of so-called Samian ware, a stylus of usual pattern, fragments of coarse concrete with small red cube paving, a skull, and some very defaced coins, which apparently had been in the fire, the only one fairly legible being a small Constantine, with the Chi-Rho monogram and GLORIA EXERCITUS, also a small coin of Elizabeth."

The PRESIDENT read a paper on an Archæological Survey of Hertfordshire, illustrated by a carefully prepared map, being the second of the series of archæological surveys by counties communicated to the Society.\*

The President's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, Esq., Litt. D., F.S.A., by permission of Sir Francis Grenfell, K.C.B., exhibited a very fine and perfect example of a Coptic grave-shirt, of which he read a descriptive paper.

Mr. Budge's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, December 3rd, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
and afterwards

HENRY SALUSBURY MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Director,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Honourable R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A.:—Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their Thirtieth Meeting. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1891.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Black Friars of Pontefract; an Account, of their Rise, Progress, and Fall. By Richard Holmes. 8vo. Pontefract 1891.

---

\* For the first, that of Kent, see *Archæologia*, li. 447-468.



From the Authors, C. I. Elton, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., and Mrs. Elton:—A Catalogue of a portion of the Library of Charles Isaac Elton and Mary Augusta Elton. Large 8vo. London, 1891.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Wickham Flower, Esq.

Morgan Stuart Williams, Esq.

Notice was again given that a ballot for the election of a member of Council, in the room of Walter Kidman Foster, Esq., deceased, would be taken at the evening meeting of the Society on Thursday, December 10th, 1891, and that the Council had recommended John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B., to fill the vacancy.

At 8.45 p.m. the meeting was made special, when a ballot was taken on the following alterations to the statutes, proposed by the Council on June 10th and laid before the Society at the ordinary meeting of June 11th, which were carried by a majority of 29 ayes to 12 noes :

Chapter I., Section III., for "previous to each ballot" substitute "during the course of each Session," and for "two" substitute "three."

Repeal Chapter I., Section VII., and substitute "Ballots for the election of Fellows other than those who may be elected under Sections IV. and V. shall take place, if there be vacancies, at such ordinary meetings of the Society as the Council from time to time may appoint. No Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of giving a vote. The candidates shall be put to the ballot in the order in which they are proposed, but not more than six ballots shall be taken on any one evening. At each of the two ordinary meetings of the Society previous to that at which the ballot is to take place a list of the candidates to be put up for ballot shall be read from the chair, and a copy of such list shall be suspended in the meeting room."

The ordinary business of the meeting was then resumed.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., called attention to the proposed demolition of the ancient grammar school buildings at Totnes, to make way for a police station, for which purpose he thought the site was most unsuitable. It was therefore proposed by Sir J. Charles Robinson, seconded by Mr. Mickethwaite, and carried unanimously :

"That the Local Secretaries for Devonshire be requested to inquire into the matter, and take any steps in their power



to prevent the destruction of this ancient and picturesque building."

Also:

"That the Secretary of this Society write to the Mayor of Totnes calling attention to the report that has been heard."

J. ALFRED GOTCH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver signet ring, of late sixteenth century date, found when ploughing a field at Wadworth, near Doncaster, in the spring of 1890.

The bezel is engraved with a sort of cross potent with curved ends, on an octagonal field, relieved by simple sprigs.



Rev. I. G. LLOYD, F.S.A., exhibited a silver seal said to have been found near Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire.

The seal is oval in form, and has a conical handle surmounted by a trefoil. On turning this the central part or device of the seal may be extended by means of a screw, and used without the legend as a *secretum*.



The device represents a clerk kneeling before a figure of Our Lady and Child, on the right of whom is engraved a large star. The surrounding inscription is :

† S' HENRICI . CAPLANI.

SILVER SEAL  
FOUND NEAR MIL-  
FORD HAVEN.  
(Full size.)

The seal is of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date.

H. BAILWARD, Esq., exhibited a small latten shield found at Templecombe, Somerset.

It is 2 inches long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, of early sixteenth century form, and bears these arms : *Two lions passant within a bordure engrailed.*

The whole has once been gilt and the field enamelled. The decomposed colouring is now of a green colour. Each of the three points of the shield is pierced with a hole for attaching it to leather or some other substance.

The arms are probably those of Le Strange : *Gules, two lions passant argent, within a bordure engrailed or.*

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, communicated the following report on some Roman remains discovered at Twyford, Hants, in August, 1891 :

"The site on which the discoveries were made lies about 350 yards east of the high road between Winchester and Botley, in the village of Twyford ; about 200 yards south of the road from Twyford to Owlesbury, and about 1 mile from the Shawford and Twyford Station. The present find is in an angle of a property now being developed as a building estate, which is bounded on the north and south by roads, on the east by the property of Athol Maudslay, Esq., and on the west by various private properties (with a footpath intervening).

These remains are under the south-east corner of the proposed building estate, and are in the first plot on which building operations were commenced. This plot was purchased by Mr. Edward Shenton, and he commenced digging out the ground for the cellars of his house under the direction of Mr. B. D. Cancellor, architect, of Winchester. Very little progress had been made with the excavations before indications of something unusual were apparent, and careful digging soon led to the present discovery.

Previous to this, however, there had been discovered (whilst digging for flints) a paved passage ; this was found at a depth of about 3 feet below the surface, and some 14 or 15 feet of it was uncovered, and there was every indication of its still extending in both north and south directions ; it was composed of one-inch tesserae of red tile, and was 6 feet in width. This was afterwards carefully covered in again and its position noted.

It should also be mentioned that prior to any of these excavations it had become apparent from work done on the adjoining property of Athol Maudslay, Esq., that there were traces of Roman work on that land.

The first things unearthed were a cold-water bath at the north-west corner, and the flues of a hypocaust in the centre of the area. The walls of the bath are composed of flint, lined internally with a reddish plaster of about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches thickness, and paved with 11-inch by 11-inch red tiles ; on the floor there is a skirting of plaster round the edges, and on the east side a recessed seat. The walls, as they now stand, are between 3 feet and 4 feet in height. In the floor of the north side is an opening communicating with a drain.

The flues of the furnaces are in a very good state of preservation.

The next thing found was a hot bath on the west side. This is particularly interesting from the very perfect state

in which the hot-air flues round two sides and half of another are. The floor, which is paved with tiles, is in a perfect state, and is supported on *pilæ*, the space underneath having been cleared out, and the channels, by which the hot air was admitted, being visible on the east side of the chamber.

Other portions were discovered at various subsequent times, including a large chamber immediately to the east of the cold bath. The floor of the bath is about 2 feet below that of the chamber.

A considerable portion has been excavated on the west side without any further discoveries being made. At the north-west corner, and a very few feet north of the present excavations, a well between 20 and 30 feet deep was dug for the proposed new house, but nothing of interest was then found. In the south side openings to two flues branching away from one another have been found, and in the east side another flue has been found; these evidently lead to other chambers, which still have to be excavated. The drains from the three chambers were opened up and traced until the point at which they came together was discovered; excavations were next continued along the course of this main drain, in the expectation that it discharged into some dead well, where interesting discoveries might be made; but as it was traced for a length of 76 feet north of the buildings without any sign of its leading anywhere being discovered, the search was abandoned. The main drain and those from the two baths were rectangular in section, but that from the room next the cold bath was triangular, thus ▽. The drains were for the most part covered over with roofing tiles.

Amongst the more interesting fragments discovered are bits of the moulded base of a stone column, a bronze needle, a few coins, fragments of vases, hot-air tiles, and a few pieces of coloured plaster. Many of these objects were only a very little way below the surface, mostly from 1 foot to 5 feet, and it is wonderful that the plough has not revealed their whereabouts long ago. At the beginning of October the remains were closed to the public, and filled in with straw, etc., and carefully covered over with corrugated iron to protect them from the weather, and it has been decided to embark in the spring on a systematic excavation to try and find out the extent of the buildings. The difficulty in the way is the part that lies under adjacent properties, and very likely extends under all three, but this can only be proved by further research."

Mr. Kirby's paper was illustrated by photographs and a plan, made by Mr. B. D. Cancellor, of Winchester, of the remains discovered.

The BARON DE COSSON, F.S.A., exhibited and described a fine example of a Crossbow, dated 1460, which the decorations proved to have been made for Ulric V., Count of Wurtemberg.

The Baron de Cosson's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 10th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—Report on the Analysis of Water from the Artesian Well in Stoney Lane, Houndsditch By W. Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Editor, A. J. Munby, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Faithful Servants : being epitaphs and obituaries recording their names and services. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author:—To the Memory of Charles Roach Smith. A tribute. By Henry Smetham. 18th Nov., 1891. Folio broadside.

Ernest Hartland, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The Rev. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A., Precentor of Lincoln, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, exhibited the ancient silver matrix of the Seal of the Chapter of Lincoln, which was thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary :

“The seal is a pointed oval, 3 inches long, and originally had at the upper end a small loop for suspension, now broken off.

The device represents a seated figure of Our Lady, with the Infant Saviour, who is holding an open book, sitting on her lap and raising His right hand in blessing.

The legend is :

SIGILLVM : CAPITVLI : SANCTE · |  
MARIE · LINCOLNIENSIS ECCLESIE.

All the N's are reversed.





SEAL OF THE CHAPTER OF LINCOLN.  
(Full size.)

On the back of the seal was originally engraved, on a field covered with a diaper of scrollwork filled in with niello, a



REVERSE OF THE LINCOLN CHAPTER SEAL.  
(Full size.)



figure of Our Lord in Majesty, sitting on the rainbow, and with His right hand raised in blessing. Unfortunately either through wilful effacement or the seal having been so long used in a press, the details of the engraving are now almost wholly obliterated, and little more than the outline of the figure can be made out.

So far as is known, the treatment of the back of the seal appears to be unique.

This very fine seal was undoubtedly made during the second half of the twelfth century, in imitation of an earlier seal adopted on the removal of the see from Dorchester to Lincoln by Remigius about 1078.

Since the twelfth century this seal has continued in uninterrupted use down to the present time, but as it is now showing signs of wear it is to be superseded by an electrotyped facsimile to prevent further injury to so interesting a relic."

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on the Excavations carried out at Silchester, under the auspices of the Society, during the year 1891.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia*, a large and varied collection of objects found during the excavations was exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ballot for the election of a Member of Council, in the room of Walker Kidman Foster, Esq., deceased, opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B., had been duly elected Member of Council.

---

Thursday, December 17th, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Editor, the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Roxburghe Ballads. Illustrating the last years of the Stuarts. Part xxi., vol. vii. (The Ballad Society, No. 32). 8vo. Hertford, 1891.

From the Author :—The Forest Trees of Somerset. By E. Chisholm Batten. 8vo. Taunton, 1891.

From the Author :—The Asclepiad. 2nd Series. No. 32, vol. viii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 21st, 1892, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited casts and rubbings, etc., from a portrait-bust with inscription on Frampton church, Lincolnshire, accompanied by the following remarks:

“The casts, rubbings, drawing, and photograph which I have the honour of exhibiting this evening are from a sculptured head and inscription which form part of the original work in the buttress at the south-east corner of the south transept of the church at Frampton, near Boston, in Lincolnshire. The work is of the Decorated period, and was probably executed in the early years of the fourteenth century.

Nothing is known as yet with regard to the original intention of the sculpture and inscription, but we may hear something before long from our Fellow, Colonel Moore, C.B., of Frampton, who thinks he is on the track of the Richard mentioned in the inscription, and to whom we are indebted for the plaster casts exhibited to-night.

There is only one word which has presented any difficulty, and it is so indistinct that it has been read in various ways.

I think, however, that the reading first suggested by Mr. Micklethwaite, and afterwards confirmed by Professor Browne and others, a very probable one in itself, is borne out by the materials for forming an opinion which are now before you, and that we may safely read

\* Wot : ye : whi : I : stād | her : for :  
 I : forswor : mi : fa<sup>io</sup><sub>ur</sub> |  
 Ego : Ricardus : in : | Angulo :

The last word in the English couplet has had to be much crowded in order to be got in; hence partly the difficulty there has been in arriving at the true reading.

If, as seems certain, we have here a case of apostacy from the Catholic faith, it is possible that some evidence with regard to it may be found in the bishops' or other registers at Lincoln, and that this remarkable gibbeting of Richard may have been the carrying out of some ecclesiastical sentence. The words “in



INSCRIPTION AND PORTRAIT-BUST ON A BUTTRESS OF FRAMPTON  
CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Angulo" have long been thought to refer to the position of Richard's *vera effigies*, but it is probably a surname. Thomas in Angulo occurs in "Lay Subsidy Roll for Lincolnshire," 6 Edw. III., par. Linwood, and Simon in Angulo in "Hundred Roll" (*Record Com.* i. 312), Vill of Lincoln. In vol. ii. p. 688, etc. "Hundr. Roll for Oxford and Cambridge," 7 Edw. I. are some thirty different persons named "in Angulo." In vol. i. 307, "Wapentake of Kirton in Holland," 3 Edw. I., is mention of Richard de Angto. In "Somerset Records," *Rentalia Glaston.* we find Willelmus in Angulo, 143, 154, 223; and Rogerus de Angulo, 188. Gulielmus de la Corner was Bishop of Sarum 1289-91, and "Corner" is not unknown as a surname now."

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., read the second part of his paper on the Recent Excavations at Silchester.

HERBERT JONES, Esq., also read a paper on the animal remains found at Silchester.

Both papers, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, were illustrated by a large series of antiquities and animal remains found during the excavations.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, January 14th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The History of Sanquhar. By James Brown. To which is added the flora and fauna of the district. 8vo. Dumfries, 1891.

From the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club and Thames Valley Antiquarian Society:—

1. Seventh Annual Report. Feb., 1891. 8vo.
2. Excursion to Silchester, Sept. 3rd, 1891. 8vo.

From the Author:—The Fall of one of the central pillars at Seville Cathedral. By Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A. (From R.I.B.A. Transactions, vol. vii. N.S.) 4to. London, 1891.



From the Author:—The Colonial Virginian. An address. By R. A. Brock. 8vo. Richmond, Va. 1891.

From the Author, Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A.:—

1. Paris and its Environs in 1814: a six weeks' tour, from Aug. 25 to Oct. 14. 8vo. Lewes, 1891.

2. Brief Notices on Monastic and Ecclesiastical Costume. 8vo. Lewes, n. d.

3. Evidences of the Barri Family of Manorbeer, Oletham, Penally, and Bigelly. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author:—All Saints' Parish Church, Moulton, co. Lincoln. By W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 8vo. Lincoln, 1891.

From the Author:—The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight, from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries. Part III. By Percy G. Stone. Folio. London, 1891.

From H. Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. —

1. Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizer-deutschen Sprache. xxi. Heft. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1891.

2. Michell of Shipley, Co. Sussex. A Pedigree. Folio broadsheet.

From W. R. Emeris, Esq., F.S.A.:—Louth Old Corporation Records, and other ancient documents relating to the town. Compiled by R. W. Goulding. 8vo. Louth, 1891.

From the Author:—Notes on the History and Genealogy of the Family of Lubbock. By Robert Birkbeck, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1891.

From E. Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A.:—

1. The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. XII. No. 1. April, 1891. 8vo. London, 1891.

2. Council's Report, 1890-91, and Chairman's Address, June 22, 1891. 8vo.

3. Rules and List of Members. 1891. 8vo.

From the Author:—British Animals extinct within Historic Times, with some account of British Wild White Cattle. By J. E. Harting, F.L.S., F.Z.S. 8vo. London, 1880.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society, for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 21st, and Thursday, January 28th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the grievous loss which the nation no less than the Royal Family had sustained by the untimely decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Before proposing that the meeting do now adjourn he moved the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously:

“That the Council be requested to draw up Humble Addresses

of Condolence to our Most Gracious Patron Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a Royal Fellow of this Society, on the sudden and lamented death of H R.H. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale."

On the motion of the President the meeting then adjourned.

---

Thursday, January 21st, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The President read from the chair the following addresses of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, F.S.A., which had been drawn up and sealed by the Council on behalf of the Society :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MADAM,

We, the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, most humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty of our deepest sympathy in the grievous loss that your Majesty and the nation at large have sustained in the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

That your Majesty, our most gracious Patron, may be preserved in health and strength under this terrible bereavement, and may long be spared to rule over your loyal and affectionate subjects, is our most earnest and fervent prayer.

Given under our Common Seal this twentieth  
day of January, in the year of Our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-  
two.

Seal.

(Signed) JOHN EVANS,  
President.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SIR,

We, the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London venture to approach your

Royal Highness, a Royal Fellow of this Society, in this hour of sad bereavement, when not only the Royal Family, but the nation at large, is mourning the loss of one for whom affection and respect were held by every class of Her Majesty's subjects, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

That both your Royal Highness and your beloved consort, the Princess of Wales, may be supported under this bitter affliction is prayed for by none more earnestly than by the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Given under our Common Seal this twentieth  
day of January, in the year of Our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-  
two.

Seal.

(Signed) JOHN EVANS,  
President.

The addresses were approved.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 28th, and Thursday, February 4th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were approved Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1891 :

Hon. Robert Marsham, M.A.  
Somers Clarke, Esq.  
Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.  
William Minet, Esq., M.A.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

James Cruikshank Roger, Esq.  
George Cheney, Esq.  
Captain Robert Holden.  
George Trevor Harley Thomas, Esq.  
Edward Russell James Gambier Howe, Esq.  
Alfred Ogle Maskell, Esq.

W. R. DAVIES, Esq., through the President, exhibited the silver ornaments of a wooden box found at Wallingford under an old staircase, with twenty-five groats of Edward IV. and Henry VII.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., V.P., by the kindness of the Earl of Verulam, exhibited and described a wooden coffer or casket, mounted in silver, believed to have belonged to Mary queen of Scots.

Mr. Franks's note will be printed in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

Rev. Canon CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on Wells Cathedral Church: Fabric Notes, 1242—1337.

Canon Church's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, January 28th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The History of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury. A monograph by the Rev. C. F. Routledge, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author, Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.:—

1. A further Communication of Documents connected with the Forest of Dene. (Reprinted from *Trans. of Bristol and Glouc. Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. 15). 8vo. Bristol, 1891.

2. The Will of William Selk, Vicar of All Saints, Bristol, 1270. (Reprinted from *Trans. of Bristol and Glouc. Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. 15). 8vo. Bristol 1891.

3. Notes on the Accounts of the Procurators or Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Ewen's, Bristol, pp. 45-88. 8vo. Bristol, 1891.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., V.P.S.A.:—

1. Jamblichi de vita Pythagoræ, &c., libri 2, 1598.—Gassendi de vita et moribus Epicuri, libri 8. 1656. 4to.

2. Polyaeni Strategematum, libri 8. 8vo. Leyden, 1690.

3. Herodiani Historiarum, libri 8. 8vo. Leipsic, 1789.

From the Editor:—Lewisham Antiquarian Society. The Register of Marriages, Christenings, and Burials in the Church of St. Mary, Lewisham, Kent, from 1558 to 1750. By L. L. Duncan, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1891.

From His Honour Judge Snagge:—Photograph of a marble head of a Greek athlete found near the site of Arundel House, Strand, exhibited to the Society, June 11, 1891. See *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Lond.* 2nd S., xiii. 347.

From the Compiler:—The Record Interpreter. A collection of abbreviations, Latin words, and names used in English historical MSS. and records. By C. T. Martin, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

James Cruikshank Roger, Esq., and George Cheney, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 4th, and Thursday, February 11th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.



The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:

Rev. George Edward Jeans, M.A.

Brackstone Baker, Esq.

Henry Joseph Pfungst, Esq.

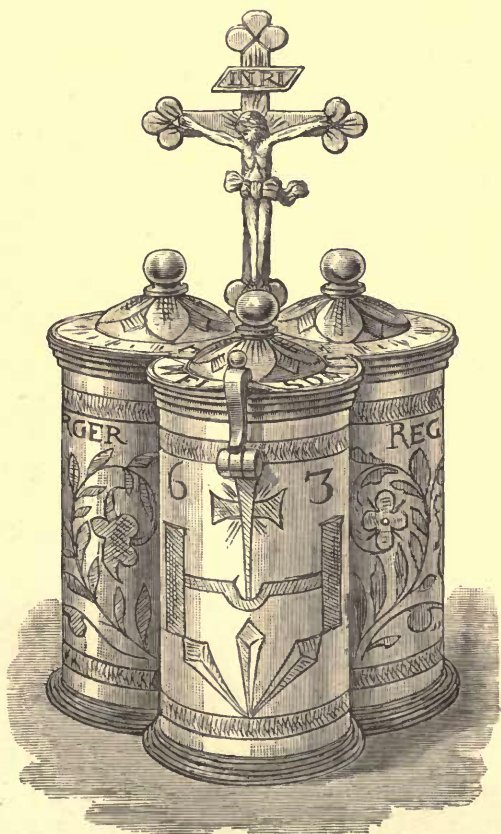
Rev. Joseph Greenoak Bailey, M.A., LL.D.

Rev. Peter Hampson Ditchfield, M.A.

Francis Gray Smart, Esq., M.A., M.B.

Rev. T. W. PRICKETT, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a silver-gilt Chrismatory formerly belonging to the church of Euwelstadt, in Bavaria.

The chrismatory is  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches high, but including a Crucifix that appears to have been affixed to the lid, it is  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches high.



SILVER-GILT CHRISMATORY FROM EUWELSTADT, BAVARIA, DATED 1636.  
(Full size.)

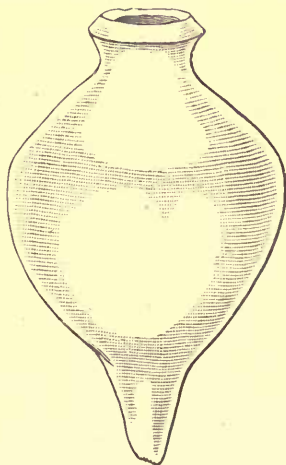
It consists of three tubular receptacles conjoined in trefoil form, but having a common lid with three domes. Inside the lid are engraved the letters  $\text{C}^{\text{I}} \text{S}$ , for (*Oleum*) *Chrisma*, (*Oleum*) *Infirmorum*, and (*Oleum*) *Sanctum*. On the front receptacle are engraved the sacred monogram IHS, and the date 1636, when the chrismatory was probably made. The left-hand receptacle bears the name IOHANN PRESBERGER, and his arms, *a chevron between two four-leaved flowers above and a man in the moon below*, between flowering branches.

The right-hand receptacle is inscribed REGINA PRESBERG (the final ER being omitted for want of room), and bears her arms, *a chevron between two estoiles in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base*, between branches with four-leaved flowers.

Similar four-leaved flowers to those in Presberger's arms are engraved on the three domes of the lid.

Round the lid is the name of the church: EVWEL | SDATE. On the bottom are stamped the Erfurt mark, & in an ornate shield, and H in a plain shield, either a maker's mark or date-letter.

Mr. F. CLEMENTS exhibited two curious red earthenware vessels (see illustration) found in October, 1890, at Nottingham,



EARTHENWARE VESSEL FOUND AT NOTTINGHAM.  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

in the bottom of an old ditch, when excavating for the foundation of a warehouse between Warser Gate and Carlton Street.

The vessels are about 4 inches high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and of unusual type and uncertain date. The pointed ends have in each case been slightly damaged.

From some similar vessels preserved in the York Museum, Canon Raine is inclined to ascribe them to the Romano-British period.

Professor T. McKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on Offa's Dyke, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, reported the discovery of a mosaic pavement and other Roman remains in Lothbury, and stated that every facility would be afforded to any Fellows of the Society who might like to see them within the next few days.

---

Thursday, February 4th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From Mrs. Charles Deane :—Charles Deane, LL.D., Vice-President Massachusetts Historical Society. A Memoir. By Justin Winsor. Privately printed from the Proceedings of the Society. 8vo. Cambridge, 1891.

Alfred Ogle Maskell, Esq., and Henry Joseph Pfungst, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The following letter was read from the Chair :

“Sandringham.

Sir Francis Knollys is desired to convey to the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the sincere thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the warm sympathy they have expressed on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' bereavement.

3rd February, 1892.”

Notice was given of ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 11th, and Thursday, February 18th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Richard Bentley, Esq.  
Edmund Wilson, Esq.  
Rev. Lewis Newcomen Prance, M.A.  
Rev. Henry Mahoney Davey, M.A.

ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two painted account-book covers from Siena, on which he read the following notes :

“At my suggestion, Messrs. Ellis and Elvey, of New Bond Street, have sent here for exhibition two painted Treasury or Exchequer account-book covers from Siena; and I have undertaken to say a few words about them, and about the very interesting series of similar covers now preserved in the Palazzo del Governo, in Siena.

The earlier of the two specimens before us bears an inscription in Italian on the lower half of its outer surface, written in fine Gothic letters. This inscription shows that we have here the cover of the book of receipt and expenditure of the Treasury of the Commune of Siena for the six months from July, 1357, to January of the same year (*i.e.* to January, 1358, according to our reckoning). The names of the chamberlain and the four other members of the Board of Treasury (as we should call it) are set out at length, and also that of their clerk. In the upper part of the cover, divided from the inscription by an attached band of leather, is a painting in tempera representing a scene in the interior of the Treasury. On the further side of a long counter is seated, to our left, a clerk, who apparently holds in one hand a draft, which he is about to enter in a book. To our right is a cashier, who is counting out gold coin to a man in an oriental-looking costume (possibly a Jew) in the right foreground. Between clerk and cashier is placed a Treasury chest, one compartment of which contains gold.

The cover consists of a panel of light wood, 14 inches long by 10 inches broad, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick. The back surface is that of the natural wood, planed and smoothed. Upon the front surface there was laid the usual priming of gesso pre-



paratory to painting. The leather band which divides the picture from the inscription was fixed in its place before the gesso was applied. Both picture and inscription are framed in with narrow gold borders, bearing a simple incised pattern of leaves and dots. The gold coins are marked by black rings, produced by a punch on a gold ground. The lines of the inscription are unspaced, but are divided by red lines, and the lower part of the field is filled by boldly-drawn foliated scroll work, also in red, producing altogether a very rich effect.

The second specimen exhibited is the cover of a similar book, relating to the six months from January, 1401, to June, 1402, according to the reckoning of the period. As in the example just described, the picture on the upper part of the panel represents a chamber in the Sienese Treasury. On the nearer side of the counter are standing three men, whose gestures show that they desire to receive, or have received, payments. By a convenient painter's license, they are represented as of very diminutive stature, in order that they may not interfere with the spectator's view of the officials on the other side of the counter. Two Treasury chests, of identical form, are shown, one on the counter, the other on a fixed stand against the wall. On a ledge, running the whole length of the space behind the officials, is a row of account books, laid with their faces to the front. I am unable to explain satisfactorily the square slab or panel standing up on edge in the right-hand lower corner. It is divided vertically, and has a bolt across the opening, and I conjecture that it represents a barrier which prevents the general public from approaching the corner of the chamber where the treasure-chest stands.

Below the picture, in the place of the strip of leather on the earlier cover, there is a fine band of ornament displaying six large shields of arms. I have not identified any of these, nor the one which surmounts the picture above, but presumably they are the arms of the chamberlain and other accounting officers. The size of the present cover is 17 inches by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the thickness being approximately the same as that of the smaller cover. Technically the methods of decoration are identical with those already described, but the skill with which the ornamentation of the gilded gesso is produced by the use of blunted styles of varying size should be observed. No stamps are applied. It is to be noted that the panel has been badly worm-eaten on the left side, and has suffered restoration to an extent varying from  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to 3 inches of the breadth and running throughout the whole length.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that such objects as those before

us should have left their place of origin, where they have a value much greater than can attach to them either in private hands or in public museums. We may be sure that they were removed from Siena a long while ago; indeed, I believe they have been in a collection in Germany for very many years. It is satisfactory to know that the magnificent collection of archives of the city and district of Siena is now most admirably housed, and arranged in the Palazzo del Governo; and I believe that in many instances the muniments of the private families of the province have been confided to the safe custody of the director. The covers of the Treasury books there preserved have been framed, and are hung chronologically in the long corridors of the upper story of the palace. The series begins at a very early date in the history of the local school of painting, and the whole development of that school may thus be studied from the thirteenth century down to modern times. From the point of view of fine art, however, the series must not be judged by the specimens exhibited to-night; neither must it be supposed that the subjects represented are confined to pictures of Treasury officials at their duties. Some have been identified, and I think quite correctly, as by the hand of Duccio di Buoninsegna, the author of the noble retable from the high altar of the cathedral church, and perhaps the greatest master of the Sienese school; whilst others are, as certainly, by the Lorenzetti. Ambrogio Lorenzetti's famous symbolical figure of the government of Siena, formerly supposed to represent the Emperor, is reproduced very closely on a cover of the year 1343-4, *i.e.* four years after the last recorded date of payment for the master's fresco in the Sala dei Nove in the Palazzo Pubblico.

One of the most important of these Treasury book-covers, from the archæological point of view, has a picture showing the original arrangement of the choir of Siena cathedral, with the great pulpit of Niccolo Pisano on the south side inside the choir screen, and Duccio's great retable in its place over the high altar.

I regret that I am able to give you nothing more than the foregoing very imperfect account of the Sienese collection; and I can only say, in excuse for myself, that I had no idea, when I was in Siena, that I should ever speak or write on the subject. A certain amount of interest I certainly did feel in these objects; and I succeeded in obtaining one photograph of a cover, which will give a fair idea of the style of the pictures towards the end of the fifteenth century, but the finer ones are of course of the great time of Sienese art. It will be observed that the citizens and nobles are shown paying their taxes at

separate tables; over the one group is a figure of peace with olive branches, and over the other an angel bearing a sword. The inscription, in this case in Latin, contains two lists of names of accounting officers. I should perhaps mention that the South Kensington Museum possesses a specimen of these Sienese covers. It belongs to the account for the six months from January to July, 1310. The picture shows a monk, in a white habit with his hood over his head, seated at a table counting money. He is the Chamberlain Frate Meo, of the order of the Umiliati, and his name alone appears on the inscription. The example is of small size, and perhaps covered a minor account rendered by the chamberlain alone.

I find that in our own Exchequer records pictorial symbols of a rough kind were sometimes used to indicate, on the outside of the document, the nature of the contents; but these marks were of purely practical and not ornamental character. Probably the collection at Siena is quite unique as a series of paintings of subject pictures; but something analogous may, I understand from the learned Librarian at South Kensington, Mr. Weale, be found in the Netherlands, where the Record Books are sometimes finely painted on the outside with the arms of the responsible officers.

Those Fellows now present who are familiar with the antiquities of our Exchequer may find some interesting points in common between the customs of the local Treasury at Siena and those that prevailed in England. My ignorance of this subject only allows me to call attention to one small matter, the fact that the chief accounting officer of the Treasury is called a chamberlain. Here in England, as I gather from Mr. Hubert Hall's recently published book, the Treasury chamberlain was the highly dignified official who assisted the treasurer and shared the responsibilities of the office. The deputy chamberlains were, he says, the most characteristic officers of the receipt. I believe the City Chamberlain is also a financial officer.

In conclusion, I should like to ask whether any Italian scholar present can explain the origin and use of the term *Bicherna*, as applied to the Sienese Treasury or Exchequer."

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Kent :

"On November 19, 1890, Lieut.-General Goodenough, C.B., the commandant of the Thames and Medway division, kindly informed me of the discovery of two human skeletons, one of

which was accompanied by the bones of a dog, during the progress of excavations carried on by convicts at Luton Fort, near Chatham. Since then another skeleton has been found. In November of last year, at thirty-six paces from these interments and to the north higher up the bank, a small neatly-cut cist was found, 3 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 10 inches deep, containing nothing but a fragment of burnt wood. Forty-two feet further north a large cavity or chamber was discovered, with a passage way leading into it. The chamber, which was cut out of the solid chalk, had been filled up with flints and chalk rubble at probably an early period. This was removed with the utmost care under my personal supervision, and in the passage we found a portion of a stag's antler, a few fragments of bone, and potsherds of pre-Roman ware, but not a vestige of anything else was met with. The chamber was of oval form, measuring 27 feet 7 inches from east to west, and 15 feet 8 inches from north to south, the passage way being 6 feet 8 inches wide at the entrance, and 7 feet 8 inches at the edge of the commencement of the circle. At the entrance the floor was struck at a depth of 3 feet, and it gradually deepened to 6 feet 7 inches at the western wall of the chamber. When the north side of the passage was dug away towards the edge of the circle, at a foot from the surface portions of a human skeleton were met with, lying in such a manner as to show that the body had been buried in a contracted posture. The entire skull was missing. By the skeleton, on its eastern side, a small urn of black ware was found in a fractured state. Nearly in line with the mouth of the passage, and 5 feet 6 inches to the north of its northern edge, a cremated deposit was met with, consisting of a thick coarsely-made cinerary urn, imperfect, containing calcined human bones. Eighteen inches from the urn a small urn-shaped vase was found broken, and evidently belonging to the same interment. The work continuing in a northerly direction, and at 13 feet from this interment, another chamber, similar to but smaller than that already described, was discovered. This had also been filled in with rubble and flints. The entrance to the cavity had been broken away, but on the floor, at where the mouth of it probably was, were three bowl-shaped depressions which had been scooped out in the chalk, but for what purpose was not apparent. On the south side of the chamber, outside, was an urn-shaped hole in the chalk filled with burnt matter.

Special precautions were taken in clearing out this second pit, but we were again disappointed, as nothing was found beyond a few fragments of coarse pottery, covered with charred



matter, and a burnt flint. Although the former were found at three separate spots and at different levels, they appeared to belong to the same vessel. The chamber measured 12 feet from north to south and 15 feet 6 inches from east to west, its depth being about the same as that of the first discovered. These chambers form the chief feature of the discovery. The presence of the two is, perhaps, sufficient to prove that they were not excavated for the purpose of obtaining chalk. There was no evidence to show that they were made either for dwellings or sepulchral purposes, but we are inclined to regard them as places prepared for habitations, but never used, and it is not unnatural that the spot should afterwards be selected for a burying place. The discoveries enumerated were made by convicts engaged in making the *glacis* outside the Luton Fort, the actual site being exactly opposite a farm now called Epps's, but which is named on the 6-inch Ordnance map "Street-end." If the latter be the original name, it would indicate that the road which comes up from Luton and passes the farmhouse is of early date. Immediately after leaving the farm it has long since ceased to be used, but its course may be distinctly traced through Snodhurst and Snowledge farms, at which latter it falls into an important road coming from Chatham which runs by the Hook and Hatchet Inn and on to Westfield Sole. Two miles beyond, it joins at Boxley the great British way, better known as the Pilgrim Road. At the Luton end of the "Street-end" road it falls into the Watling Street at the foot of Chatham Hill. The older portion of the village of Luton is about half a mile from the recent discoveries. In *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ix. p. 174, Mr. Humphrey Wickham has recorded the discovery of Roman foundations and sepulchral remains at Luton; the discovery, therefore, of still earlier remains gives an additional interest to the Luton valley. It affords me much pleasure to state that throughout the progress of the excavations, extending over a period of three weeks, I received kindly hospitality and every possible assistance from Lieut.-Col. Partridge, the Governor, Major Darnell, the Deputy-Governor, and Dr. Tannahill, the Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Convict Prison at Borstal. The latter informed me of the occasional discovery by the convicts of Roman coins during the cultivation of the field on the western side of the prison; it will, therefore, be a convenient opportunity to record them. They consist of a denarius of Claudius II. struck in Gaul, one small brass of Carausius, one middle brass of Constantine the Great, three small brass of the Constantine family, and six others too much worn to be deciphered. Two small Roman bronze keys were also found.

Dr. Tannahill has kindly supplied me with the following description of two of the skeletons found at Luton Fort:

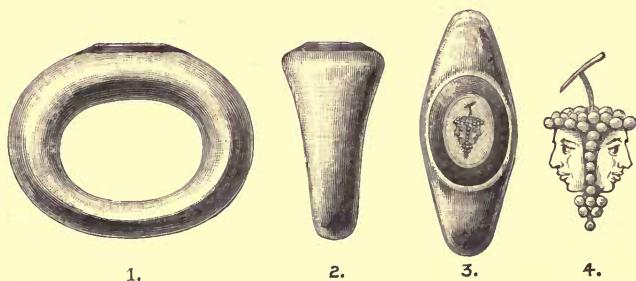
'In one hole were found one human skeleton, one dog's skeleton, and a few shells (snail). The sex of the human skeleton is doubtful, owing to absence of portions usually relied upon to establish this. The femur measured 17 inches in length, the average for the European female. Whether male or female, the stature indicated is somewhat low, the femur being taken as  $\cdot 275$  of the total height. The skeleton presents the appearance of being well proportioned. The skull is of a high type, the temporal ridges being far apart, the vault well rounded from side to side, and the facial angle large. The nasal bones are united; the lower jaw is small in keeping with the facial angle; it has the characters of the adult state; the alveolar border is absorbed in the region of the first and second molar teeth of both sides, showing that they were lost during the life of the person. There are marks indicating the sockets of the lower wisdom teeth, and the cutting teeth are in their place. The muscular markings on the bones are very well defined and show good muscular development. It is of some interest to note that the head of the femur presents a distinct ridge or "mantle," clearly resulting from disease, and almost certainly indicating "rheumatic arthritis." The second skeleton, human, found at the same fort had lost the skull. The femur measured 16.75 inches in length, and indicated a stature even smaller than the former. The bones differed little from the former. Two urns from the same fort contained fragments of bones, the pieces being small. Few characteristics of the human skeleton appeared. There were some teeth and digital phalanges, and in one occurred the head of the radius. There were also fragments of the skull bone showing the meningeal grooves.'

In October, 1891, I received intelligence of the discovery of Roman interments during the construction of Slough Fort, in the Isle of Grain. Lieut.-General Goodenough kindly obtained a pass for me from Colonel Moysey, Commandant of the S.M.E. at Brompton, to watch the progress of the excavations. I visited the fort on the 5th October, when I saw in the office a few of the articles which had been discovered, consisting of a drab-coloured cinerary urn, imperfect, containing calcined human bones, a vase of Upchurch ware, four vases of black ware, a large red urn, two black pateræ, a diminutive patera of Samian ware, about the size and shape of a round saltcellar, and a clay stopper or plug. With the exception of the two latter all the others were in fragments. It has been ascertained that many articles from these discoveries passed away for want of

proper precautions on the part of those who were superintending the construction of the fort. As other instances have recently come to my notice of the removal of antiquities found during the progress of works carried out by the War Department, I have thought proper to call attention to the matter in the right quarter, in the hope that it may be the means of preventing in future the distribution of these things by private hands.

During the summer of last year, when on a visit to Mr. Leveson-Gower at Titsey, we spent one day in examining the fine British oppidum known as Lingfield Mark Camp, in Surrey, about four miles from East Grinstead. In course of conversation with Mr. Shorter, of Bazing Farm, Cowden, who accompanied us, I drew from him the information that a large gold ring had been found many years ago by a labourer whilst working within the camp. Making up my mind at once that I would discover the whereabouts of the ring, if possible, I obtained from Mr. Shorter the address of Mr. Arthur Hastie, of East Grinstead, who was related to the family who owned the land. Mr. Hastie kindly informed me that the ring was formerly in the possession of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hastie, one of the Cranstons, former owners of Beeches Farm, where he believed the ring was found. Mr. Hastie referred me to Mr. J. Cranston Leslie, of 17, Bedford Row, for further information; and it is firstly through his kindness, and secondly that of the owners of the jewel, that I am enabled to lay before the Society a fine Roman intaglio, set in massive gold, found so long ago as 1810, but which appears to have escaped being recorded. In a letter received from Mr. Cranston Leslie he says, 'Perhaps it had better be described as having been the property of the late Mr. Edward Cranston, of East Court, East Grinstead, but now in the possession of the Leslie family.' The ring, which weighs  $1\frac{3}{4}$  oz. 22 grains, is set with a nicolo onyx, upon which is cut in intaglio a kind of Bacchanalian mask representing a bunch of grapes, on both sides of which are human profiles skilfully worked into the bunch so as to form part of it. The bunch is suspended from a piece of the cane of the vine by means of its stalk. With the exception of a slight scratch upon the gold, the ring is in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Franks has kindly called my attention to King's *Antique Gems*, p. 328, sect. iii. in which is figured a gryllus with five heads worked into a bunch of grapes, the two upper

masks being satyric, the three lower comic, a few grapes being introduced to fill in the intervening spaces.



ROMAN GOLD RING FOUND IN 1810, AT LINGFIELD MARK CAMP, SURREY.  
(Full size.) The device is shown thrice its real size.

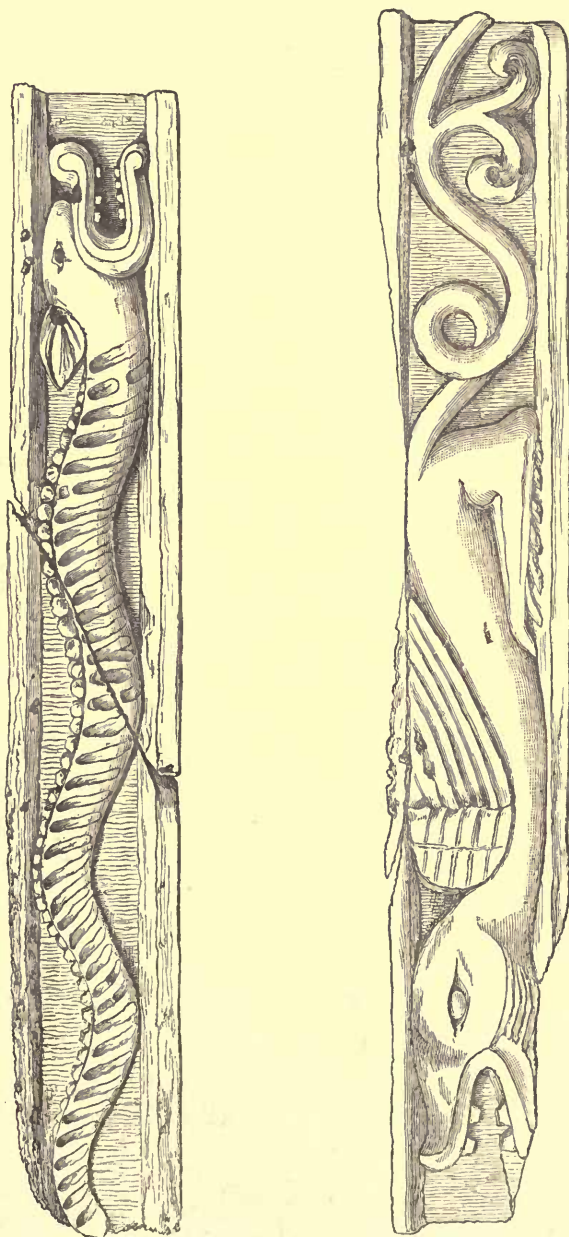
I am indebted to Mr. Alderman Fry of St. Martin's Priory, Dover, for particulars of the discovery of a pewter chalice and paten during the demolition of the remaining portion of the ruins of the ancient church of St. Martin-le-Grand at Dover, and also for his kindness in sending the relics for exhibition this evening. The chalice and paten, which are in fragments, belong to the thirteenth century, and shew that the grave from which they were taken was that of an ecclesiastic. Mr. Fry states that there were two graves discovered on the eastern side of the north transept; they were about 6 feet in length, 22 inches in width, and 18 inches deep, built of chalk masonry with a nine-inch chalk division wall, and were covered with slabs of chalk. One grave was empty, but the other contained the bones of two skeletons, giving Mr. Fry the impression that at some former period the bones had been disturbed and the contents of one grave placed in that adjoining.”\*

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited, through kind permission of Rev. J. S. Salman, two remarkable pieces of wood carving from Lastingham church, Yorkshire.

Each measures about 4 feet by 7 inches, and they are 2½ inches thick. One is rudely carved with the figure of a serpent, and the other with that of a wyvern. These pieces of wood

\* A full account of the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, with plans, may be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. iv. pp. 1—26. Under the presbytery of it was discovered in 1881 (not 1887, as stated) the Roman statue described and engraved in the same work, vol. xviii. p. 202.





WOOD-CARVINGS FROM LASTINGHAM CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

have been kept in the crypt or under church at Lastingham so far as memory goes, and have been popularly supposed to pertain to the destroyed Saxon church of SS. Cedd and Chad.

Dr. Cox thought that they might be as old as the Early Norman church built here by the monks of Whitby between 1078-1088, but had not been able to find any English carvings with which comparison could fairly be made.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Waller thought that the carvings were no earlier than the sixteenth century, but Mr. Micklethwaite, who pointed out that they had originally formed part of the wall-plate or cornice of a high-pitched roof, was inclined to place their date in the twelfth century.

Dr. Cox also commented, with the aid of a large ground plan just made by Mr. Bilson of Hull, on the remarkable features of the church of Lastingham, and argued that certain portions of the old Saxon church of stone were incorporated with the Early Norman fabric.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, February 11th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Mediaeval Scotland. Chapters on Agriculture, Manufactures, Factories, Taxation, Revenue, Trade, Commerce, Weights and Measures. By R. W. Cochran-Patrick, F.S.A. 8vo. Glasgow, 1892.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337-1346 ; with the Middle English Moral Play, "The Pride of Life." Edited by James Mills, M.R.I.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1891.

From the Editor, E. A. Wallis Budge, Esq., Litt.D., F.S.A. :—Alexander the Great and Gog and Magog. 8vo.

The following letter was read from the Chair :

"Whitehall,  
2nd February, 1892.

SIR,

I have had the honour to lay before The Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council

and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G.; and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY MATTHEWS.

H. S. Milman, Esq., F.S.A., Director of the  
Society of Antiquaries of London."

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 18th, and Thursday, February 25th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows :

Right Rev. Bishop Virtue.

Francis Tress Barry, Esq., M.P.

Edward Doran Webb, Esq.

Arthur Francis Leach, Esq., M.A.

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small collection of Greek and Egyptian gold ornaments lately acquired by him.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., communicated the following Report, as Local Secretary for Cumberland :

"I have the honour to report the discovery of some miscellaneous antiquities, while digging out the foundations of the new portion of Tullie House, Carlisle. The site is between the west end of the cathedral and the castle in the highest part of the city, but as yet the made soil has not been bottomed at a depth of 18 or 19 feet. The portion now being excavated was partly occupied, until recently, by a brick building, probably a century or a century and a half old. Its demolition disclosed scant fragments of a fourteenth-century building, the successor probably to one that perished in the great fire which destroyed Carlisle in 1292. The rest of the site was stable and backyard, surrounded by the usual offices of various modern dates, and garden ground. The soil for some distance down was merely modern building rubbish, but at a depth of three feet in the garden a half-guinea of George I., dated 1725, was found, in most beautiful condition. An iron adze-head was dug up at a depth of 10 feet, and Roman pottery began to appear at about 8 feet, but the Roman remains occurred mainly at a depth of 16 feet. I should mention that the whole of the site is not being excavated; only the east and west ends, and a

subway connecting the two excavations. Two styli of very yellow bronze were found at this depth. I am afraid the excavators intentionally cut them into two, with a view to ascertaining whether they were gold. Some brass braiding, or wire plaited into a braid of square section, also of Roman date, was found with these; also one-half of a bracelet of green glass with yellow ornament. A carved stone from the Shawk Quarries, which the Romans are known to have worked, was found here. It is 6 inches by 4 inches by a foot in length, and one-half of it is carved into a very spirited likeness of the head of a wild boar, the well-known cognizance of the 20th legion. The butt end is left rough, for the purpose of being built into a wall. A great deal of broken pottery occurred at and about this depth, mainly Samian, but also some coarser ware, and fragments of amphoræ. The potter's marks on the Samian are:

LOC | × ×

× × | CII.

OF·SILVINI

OF·VRTV

CRICIR·OF

OFVITA

GERMANI OF

× | Δ | ×

OF·RVF (twice)

OF·RV.

and

ADVOCISI·O

on a large broken bowl.

Also on the handle of an amphora:

VIPAV

One piece of Samian has, where one would expect the potter's mark to be, a very deeply stamped sexfoil in shaped margin, which may be a potter's mark.

A wooden spatula or knife was found, but I do not know at what depth. It is 13 inches long, and I take it to be a modern sportle or spurtle for turning girdle cakes.

A bronze brooch was also found, the exact place I do not



know. The excavators took it for gold, and I am afraid they broke it in order to ascertain its value. It is a flat circle of about an inch internal diameter, and not quite an inch and a half external diameter. On it is an inscription :

+ ihs naẓar enus rry.

It much resembles a brooch, with talismanic inscription engraved in *Scotland in Pagan Times*, and now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which Dr Anderson assigns to the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

I send for exhibition most of the objects I have mentioned.

I have also the honour to exhibit two Dutch tobacco boxes of a well-known type, but presenting some unusual features. The first probably dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, and is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  wide, and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  deep, with rounded ends. It is made of a strip of copper, with brass bottom and lid, on which, in ten compartments, is depicted the story of Adam and Eve, from the Creation to the death of Abel, each compartment being separated from the next by a tree with overhanging foliage. A long inscription commences on the bottom and is continued on the lid.

ALS DEN SCHEPPER VAN ONS RYCK TOT WELSTANT HAD GESCHAPE  
EN VAN EEN AERDE CLOMP EEN MENSHE BEELT GAAT MAKE  
HEM IN EEN DIEPE SLAEP EEN RIBBE VAN HEM NAM  
WAAR VAN DE EERSTE VROU EVA SYN HILPE KWAM

On the lid :

HET ENCKEL VEYGE BLAT BEDECKT HAAR SCAMTE ROODT  
DEN ENGEL DREEFSE UYTSY SLAVE TOT TER DOODT  
TWEE SOONE ADAM VERVAN DIE DE HEER HAAR OFFER GEVE  
ABEL VERHOORT CAIAN VERSTOORT BRACHT SYN BROER OM HET LEVE

A Dutch friend has favoured me with the following translation :

When the Creator of our world had made it all right,  
And out of a lump of earth formed a human being,  
In a deep sleep he took away a rib,  
Out of which came the first woman, Eva his help-meet.

Only a figleaf covered her red with shame;  
 The angel drove them away and made them slaves to death.  
 Two sons got Adam, who gave their offering to the Lord;  
 Abel's was accepted, Cain angry took away his brother's life.

This box was found about sixty years ago, when part of Carlisle Castle was being pulled down, probably Queen Mary's Tower, which was destroyed in 1834. It then contained a human thumb, disjoined from the carpus, and wrapped in some fragments of paper. There is no sign of the thumb having been diseased, or hurt by accident. The box, thumb, and fragments of paper have been in possession of the finder (a working-man, mason I believe) and of his son, until purchased for me last summer by our Fellow Mr. R. Blair, since which time the fragments of paper have fallen into dust. This find opens up some curious questions of folk-lore. Is the thumb a thief's thumb used as a charm? or is it something akin to the 'Hand of Glory'?\* Or is it the work of some malingerer in the garrison of Carlisle, some one serving in one of the regiments which came into Cumberland from the Low Countries in 1745, who wished to get out of the army?

The second of these boxes is entirely of brass, and is 7 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  wide, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  deep. On the side is

*Reght Door Zie.*

(Straight forward.)

Upon the lid is a table by which the day of the week or Sunday letter may be determined for any day in any month, with the date 1760 at the end. I am informed by Mr. H. F. Morland-Simpson, F.S.A. Scot., to whom I am much indebted, that a similar table is in Sir H. Nicolas' *Chronology of History*, (Lond. 1838), Tab. E., p. 58. At each end of the table is a circle containing a naked figure, one of which is crowned, and has underneath it:

*Voor Christi*

45.

The other is mitred, and has underneath it 1482. A similar circle is on the bottom of the box, containing a clothed but much obliterated figure, with 1497 underneath it. Below this is the following table, which I am unable to explain:

\* See Henderson's *Folk-Lore of Northern Counties*, London, 1866, p. 205; Thorpe's *Mythology*, vol. iii. pp. 274, 275.

4		11	.
5		2	.
6		7	. . .
7		6	. . .
8		6	
9		5	.
10		4	. . .
11		4	.
12		4	
13		3	.
14		3	. . .
15		3	.
16		3	
17		2	.
19		2	. . .
21		2	.
23		2	
26		1	.
31		1	. . .
37		1	.
45		1	
65			.
100			. .
200			. . .

Underneath is the following inscription.

*Geen Konst Maar  
Reyckdom Kan Min  
Verliese daaroom  
Will Konst Voor  
Reyckdom Kiese.*

Or, in English :

No art but riches  
Can one lose  
Therefore will art  
'Fore riches choose.

I have also the honour to report that the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have arranged with Lord Muncaster for the systematic exploration of the Roman camp called Hardknott Castle, his lordship finding the labour and the Society expert supervision. For this purpose they have arranged with our Fellow Mr. Dymond, to be constantly present on the work, which will be under the direction of a committee, consisting of Lord Muncaster, Sir Herbert Maxwell, and the Council of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society. Hardknott Castle is remarkable for its situation as well as for the amount of original structure that remains. It lies, at a height of about 700 feet, on the side of Hardknott Fell, at the head of Eskdale, and commands the pass through which runs the ancient and important way from the Roman camp and harbour at Ravenglass to the camps at Ambleside and Kendal. Although some of the material seems to have been taken away for building sheep walls, and much of the freestone used in the towers and gateways has been removed for building purposes, still, being remote and difficult of access, it has suffered less than most Roman remains of equal importance. The camp is nearly an exact square of 315 feet, with towers at each angle and a gate in each face, protected by small towers. Some preliminary excavations were made on September 20 and 21, 1889, under the direction of our Fellow Mr. H. Swainson-Cowper, and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May, 1890, under the direction of Sir H. Maxwell, Bart. Nothing was done in 1891, the severity of the summer frustrating all attempts. Accounts of the excavations of 1889 and 1890 will appear in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*.

A report of mine, as Local Secretary for Cumberland, on the fire in 'The Old Messhouse' at Carlisle Castle was laid before



this Society on February 20th, 1890,\* and on March 6th† of that same year I reported that the military authorities had promised to show me their plans for its restoration. This they kindly did, and they also agreed to move the tablet, formerly on the Elizabethan barracks, and now concealed behind some militia stores, to a better place, which I was requested to select. This has not yet been done. The restoration of "the Old Messhouse" is now finished; archæologists can congratulate themselves thereon, though the chimney stacks carry a superfluity of neat patent smoke-preventing pots. The west side of the keep of the castle has been re-pointed in white mortar, and looks rather staring at present, but the atmosphere of Carlisle is fast toning the colour down. When I took my look round, I noticed that an old eyesore, a hideous brick chimney‡ of the last century built against the east side of the keep and rising above it, had been pulled down for part of its length, never, I hoped, to rise again; I am sorry to say that it has been rebuilt in red bricks of the most glaring hue, and two new raw chimney-pots rear their heads above the grey old keep.

I believe this to have been an inadvertence on behalf of the authorities, who for many years have been most courteous in consulting me and showing me their plans for Carlisle Castle, but the result is awful to behold. I send herewith a south elevation of the keep, above the curtain wall, showing the rebuilt chimney; the elevation of the east side is worse.

The military authorities have plans of a detrimental nature for erecting barracks upon the castle orchards, which would utterly block the view of the Norman curtain walls of the castle. Pressure has been brought to bear, and Mr. Stanhope has ordered a special report to be made to him. The difficulty lies with the Treasury, a question of a few hundred pounds.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received the following satisfactory letter from the Adjutant-General's department:

War Office, London, 24th December, 1891.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 11th September last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has decided not to build a block of married quarters on the Green at Carlisle Castle, but one warrant officers' quarter, which will be situated in the corner, close to the existing

\* *Proc. S. A.*, 2d S. xiii. 83.

† *Ibid.* xiii. 98.

‡ This chimney is well shown in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, ii. pl. i. opposite to p. 72.

married quarters, and will in no way interfere with the uninterrupted view of the castle, or its picturesque appearance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. GRANT.

R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., &c.,  
The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian  
and Archaeological Society, Lowther  
Street, Carlisle.

And I have received an acknowledgment of my letter of remonstrance about the chimney.

Since then I have received a letter from the War Office about the objectionable chimney, to which I have called attention, as follows :

War Office, S.W., 28th January, 1892.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 21st instant, 8,359, respecting the new chimney stack near the keep, Carlisle Castle, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the chimney stack alluded to is required for the tailors' and armourers' shops, and cannot be removed altogether, but that instructions have been given for the chimney stack in question to be toned down in colour as much as possible, and made to correspond, to some extent, with the tints of the adjacent buildings, and for the chimney pot to be removed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. MATHESON, A.T.G.F.

R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.,  
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian  
and Archaeological Society, Lowther  
Street, Carlisle.

For small mercies let us be thankful."

F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on the epigraphic evidence as to the date of Hadrian's wall :

"The line of Roman fortifications called the Picts' Wall or Hadrian's Wall, which stretches across Northern England from Newcastle to Carlisle, consists, as is well known, of two parts. The most important and striking is the stone wall on the north, obviously intended to repel attack from the north, and strengthened by seventeen fortresses and frequent 'mile-castles.' To the south of this, at no great distance, lies a somewhat shorter line of earth-works, the object of which has been much disputed, while a road provides communication from east to west or west to east. The

prevailing view of these fortifications is that they belong entirely, or almost entirely, to one plan, and that they were erected by Hadrian and his subordinate, Aulus Platorius Nepos, who was governor of Britain in A.D. 124. The northern wall, according to this view, was a defence against the unconquered Caledonians; the southern earthworks were a protection against revolt or attack from the south. This theory was first suggested by Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, and has since been developed and emphasized by Dr. Bruce. During the last two or three years, however, there have been signs of a revolt against it, and in event of a discussion arising, it may be well to state shortly and clearly the evidence which inscriptions furnish. This evidence is well capable of being taken separately. As is often the case elsewhere, the inscriptions of the Roman wall tell us what historians omit, and are silent about what historians narrate. Their results are, moreover, definite and in no way dependent on personal bias. The view which an inquirer takes of a topographical problem is very largely influenced by his own characteristics. Even in dealing with so famous a site as that of Syracuse, the descriptions given by competent eye-witnesses, Freeman, Lupus, Symonds, Holm, differ a good deal in some ways.\* Variety of opinion is intelligible when we have to deal with the topographical details of fortifications which stretch some eighty miles up and down hill, through inhabited sites and desolate moors now clear and well preserved, now faint and hardly discernible, the true greatness of which, as Dr. Hübner has well said, can be seen with the eyes of the intellect, and with them alone.

The inscriptions of the wall, like those of all northern England, begin with Hadrian's reign. We have stones of the reign of Trajan at York and Lancaster, but north of these we have nothing which we have the slightest reason to date earlier than the accession of Hadrian in A.D. 117.† But from the days of Hadrian onwards we have a fair number of monuments which can be dated with certainty. These monuments, like all others discovered *per lineam valli*, come from the stone wall or from its immediate neighbourhood; nothing inscribed has so far been found in the earthworks to the south, though it has been argued that they might lay claim to the stones found in the neighbourhood.

\* I was much struck by this three years ago in preparing my Relief Map of Syracuse, and I have been more struck since, while reading impressions of the ground communicated to me by scholars who have visited the site lately.

† C. I. L. vii. 241 (A.D. 109); *Ephem.* vii. 943. A tile found at Carlisle may mention the ninth legion, destroyed in Hadrian's reign, but it is imperfect. Dr. Hübner's supplement of C. 1349 is pure conjecture.

The most important of the inscriptions dating from Hadrian's reign form a small set of almost identical monuments, reading as follows :

1. Found either at Milking Gap in digging up the foundations of a fort in the wall, as Wallis says, or at Castlenick Fort, as Mr. Clayton preferred to think ; in either case, in one of the small forts along the stone wall, now at Newcastle [Wallis, *Northumberland*, ii. 26 ; Clayton, *Arch. Ael.* 1st S., iv. 273 ; C. I. L. vii. 660 ; *Lap. Sept.* 199.] :

[I]MP(ERATORI) CAES(ARI) TRAIAN(O) | HADRIAN[O] AVG(VSTO) |  
LEG(IO) II AVG(VSTA) | A(VLO) PLATORIO NEPOTE LEG(ATO)  
PR(O) PR(AETORE).\*

2. Found near Milking Gap, part in a wall of the farmhouse at Bradley, part at a place now unknown ; now partly at Durham, partly at Newcastle [C. I. L. vii. 661 ; *Lap. Sept.* 200.] :

[I]MP(ERATORI) CAES(ARI) TRAIAN(O) | HADRIAN(O) AVG(VSTO) |  
LEG(IO) II AVG(VSTA) | A(VLO) PLATORIO [N]EPOTE LEG(ATO)  
PR(O) PR(AETORE).

3. Found in the Housesteads Mile-castle, the next westwards from the station of Boreovicium ; now at Chesters. Though a fragment, there can be no doubt whatever that it is part of the same inscription as the two preceding [C. I. L. vii. 662 ; *Lap. Sept.* 201.] :

LEG II	<i>Avg</i>
A.PLATORIO	<i>Nepote &amp;c.</i>

4. Found in the Cawfields Mile-castle ; now at Chesters. [C. I. L. vii. 663 ; *Lap. Sept.* 202.] Also a fragment which can be restored with certainty :

IM	{	<i>p. Caes. Traian.</i>
H		<i>adrian. Avg.</i>
LE		<i>g. II. Avg.</i>
A.PL		<i>atorio Nepote leg. pr. pr.</i>

\* The stone has Hadriani, but the genitive is very rare ; and, as the letters have been recut, a modern mistake is probable.

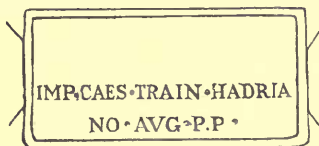


5. Found at Chesterholm. The same remarks apply to it as to the two last [C. I. L. vii. 713.] :

<i>imp. Ca</i>	ES. TRAIA	<i>no</i>
<i>Had</i>	RIANO :	<i>Avg</i>
<i>le</i>	G:II	<i>Avg.</i>

*A. Platorio Nepote leg. pr. pr.*

6. Found at Greatchesters, near the eastern gate of the station ; now at Chesters. It differs slightly in detail from the preceding five [C. I. L. vii. 730.] :



The space above the lettering, enough for two lines, is curious, but does not seem to suggest any conclusion bearing on the present subject. In the first line TRAIN ought probably to be TRAIAN(A and N tied).

7. From the mile-castle 'before coming to Chapel House,' near Birdoswald ; imperfect but easily completed with certainty ; now at Newcastle [C. I. L. vii. 835.] :

	<i>imp caes . divi traiani . f</i>
<i>divi</i>	NERVAE . N
<i>trai</i>	ANO . HADRIA no
	AVG
	LEG. XX . V. V.

[IMP(ERATORI) CAES(ARI) DIVI TRAIANI F(ILIO), DIVI] NERVAE  
N(EPOTI), [TRAI]ANO HADRIA(NO) AVG(VSTO), LEG(IO) XX  
V(ALERIA) V(ICTRIX).

It is plain that these inscriptions, though slightly differing, belong to one series, put up at one time and in commemoration of one event.\* That event can only be building. There is, indeed, as has been noted by critics, no reference in them to *vallum* or *murus*, but they belong none the less to a regular type of inscriptions set up in connexion with buildings and often placed

\* We ought possibly to add to this list C.I.L. vii. 961 (*Lap. Sept. 770*) usually ascribed to Netherby. The inscription, which is very like those quoted above, was first noticed in the wall of a house. But a Bewcastle stone (if Dr. Hübner is right in referring it to Hadrian) also mentions Hadrian's forts north of the wall (C.I.L. vii. 978).

over the doorway of the edifice of which they record the foundation and the founder. And, as they have been found in mile-castles and stations along the wall, it follows that they record some comprehensive work of Hadrian in connection with the mile-castles and fortresses to which they belong. Such a work can only have been building or rebuilding of these fortifications. For reasons which have nothing to do with epigraphy, it is highly improbable that many, if any, of the stations were fortified before the days of Hadrian,\* and it may be regarded as certain that neither the mile-castles nor the stone wall, to which they belong, existed any earlier. It follows, therefore, that the wall and mile-castles are the work of Hadrian, and that the annexed fortresses were either built by him or fitted into his scheme of frontier defence.

We may go a step further. The defences of the west coast, north of Chester, may possibly have been carried as far north as Lancaster before the reign of Hadrian, though they were subsequently developed against the Irish pirates. But the stations of the Cumberland coast, Moresby and Maryport in particular, seem due to Hadrian and they obviously form a sort of flanking line to prevent the wall being turned by a short sea voyage.

One objection has, however, been raised. It is urged that, though six of the above inscriptions were found in mile-castles or stations, and the seventh (No. 2) was found in a farm building at no great distance from a mile-castle, yet the inscriptions need not have been set up originally along the stone wall. It is pointed out that one (No. 1) was discovered in the foundations of a mile-castle; another (No. 4) in the debris inside another mile-castle; that a third (No. 3) was found 'among the stones of the upper floor' and was much worn, and that a fourth (No. 2) has been chadded in half by a builder for use in a later building. Hence it is inferred that the stones may equally well have come from the earthworks as from the stone wall, and that we are at liberty, so far as epigraphy is concerned, to assert that Hadrian built only the former, while Severus constructed the latter.

The answer to this is twofold. In the first place, there is no reason whatever why we should suppose that the inscriptions were not put up where they were found. The accounts which we have of their *provenance* may be slightly vague, but they do not seem to imply that the positions in which the stones were found

\* The often quoted passage in Tacitus, *Agricola*, 20, does not prove this, because Tacitus explicitly says that the forts noticed in that passage were erected within the area already conquered by previous governors (*Agr.*, 22), and it is pretty certain that the Roman generals had not annexed Durham and Cumberland before A.D. 80.

require us to believe that they were all old stones used up afresh. It is, however, exceedingly probable that they would undergo such a fate. The reign of Hadrian is nearly three centuries earlier than the evacuation of Britain; the wall was utilised after that date, and we have positive evidence that parts of it fell sadly out of repair during the Roman period. With such facts before us, it seems only a wanton 'multiplication of hypotheses' to suppose that the inscriptions belong elsewhere than to the remains among which they were found, the mile-castles and stations. Secondly, it seems most unlikely that these inscriptions came from the southern line of earthworks. That line is at no great distance from the stone wall, but it contains very few stones, and those only in marshy places, and it is not easy to see what place inscriptions can have had in its earthen rampart. It may be said that all the stones were cleared off the earthworks when the hypothetically subsequent stone wall was built, but this is only inventing another hypothesis to defend the first, and there appear to be no indications in the earthworks of original masonry.

It seems, therefore, necessary to conclude that the stone wall, its mile-castles, and its fortresses, at least in their present shape, are due to Hadrian, and this view is in agreement with the epigraphic evidence which we have of subsequent occupation. I may omit here the other extant inscribed proofs of the presence of Hadrian's troops in Northumberland, as they do not affect the origin of the fortifications, while the fact that Hadrian did something in this district is fortunately certain. I omit also an inscription found at Carrawburgh, which has been supposed to mention Platorius Nepos, because such an expansion and completion of the fragmentary dedication is very improbable.\* I omit, thirdly, inscriptions datable only by the shape of the letters, which are somewhat uncertain guides. But it is not amiss to point out that besides the military diploma of A.D. 146 from Chesters, six inscriptions are certainly earlier than the end of the reign of Pius (A.D. 138-161). One, indeed, from the station at Carvoran belongs to the last two years of Hadrian's life.† One from Halton Chesters or the neighbourhood mentions repairs executed by soldiers of the sixth legion, and is dated A.D. 158. One from Birdoswald, a dated dedication to the god Cocidius, is probably a little later than the year A.D. 153. Two pieces from Chesters, both seemingly memorials of building, and a fragment from Carrawburgh complete the tale of inscriptions of Pius found in the stations. Another fragment of ten letters,

\* C. I. L. vii. 620a. I omit also the milestones along the *via vallaris*. See Note to p. 54.

† C. I. L. vii. 748.

undoubtedly belonging to the same reign, was found in the Bankshead mile-castle, not very far from Birdoswald.\* We may thus be certain that the fortresses and mile-castles, and therefore the stone wall, as a whole, were occupied during the reign of Pius.

For the reign of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161-180) epigraphic evidence is scantier. A dedication to the god Anociticus, found at Benwell, belongs probably to the rule of Aurelius and his colleague Verus (A.D. 161-9), and its fellow, dedicated to Antenociticus, may be of the same date. Calpurnius Agricola, governor during almost the same years (A.D. 162-9), is named on a dedication to a certain *Dea Suria*, found at Melkrigg, and probably brought thither from Carvoran, and on fragments certainly found at Carvoran. A fragment from Great Chesters also doubtless mentioned Aurelius and his colleague. But we have nothing which throws any light on the wall as a whole or on the mile-castles. Only four inscriptions in all Britain actually mention Marcus Aurelius, and of these three belong to other parts than the wall.† For the reign of Commodus (A.D. 176-192) we have even less evidence afforded us by inscriptions. We know from historical writers that war was waged in Britain and that Ulpius Marcellus and Clodius Albinus took part in it, but epigraphically the period is a blank.

With Severus (A.D. 192-211) and his sons Caracalla (A.D. 198-217) and Geta (A.D. 209-212), we return to a greater plenty of lapidary monuments which we can date. Severus himself is commemorated by name in some dozen inscriptions in various parts of Britain, and a good many more can be fixed to his reign. But only a small proportion have been found along the wall, and they are obviously sporadic, differing from one another in character and contents; only one, indeed, the first of those to be quoted, mentions Severus by name.

#### 1. Two fragments found at Chesters [*Ephem.* vii. 1020] :

[IMP. CAES. L. ]SEPT. [SEVERO PERTIN]ACE [AVGVST]O PIO [ET  
IVLIAE AVGVST]AE . . . .

The fragments of three other lines remain, denoting the officials who erected the stone.

\* Halton Chesters, C. I. L. vii. 563; Birdoswald, 802; Bankshead, 836; Carrawburgh, 1347; Chesters, 584, and *Ephem.* vii. 1019.

† Benwell, C. I. L. vii. 503, 504; Melkrigg, 758; Carvoran, 773, 774; Great Chesters, 731.



2. Found at Benwell [C. I. L. vii. 513; *Ephem.* iii. p. 132]:

VICTORIAE AVG(VSTORVM), ALFEN[I]O\* SENECON[E] CO(N)S(VLARI,  
ALA I ASTVRVM M. PRA. (?)

Alfenius Senecio was governor of Britain from A.D. 205 or earlier till A.D. 208, and is mentioned on three other British inscriptions. Severus himself came to Britain in A.D. 208†, and these inscriptions may belong to the first days of his arrival, though war seems to have been going on for three or four years before that event. Another inscription found, not on the wall, but at Bainbridge, seems to suggest that Alfenius repaired some fortification. The text runs, so far as it is perfect, or can be restored with any certainty ‡:

IMP · CAES · L · SEPTIMIO Sev  
PIO · PERTINACI · AVGV sto et  
IMP · CAESARI · M · AVRELIO · Ant  
PIO · FELICI · AVGVSTO et P. Sept  
. . . . .  
BRACCHIO · CÆMENTICIVM Cohors  
VI · NERVIVM · SVB · CVRA · L Alf  
SENECON AMPLISSIMI . . . .  
OPERI L · VISPIVS PRAE . . .  
. . . . . LEGIO . . . . .

The fifth line no doubt mentioned Geta, whose name has been purposely erased, and the whole denotes that at some period, which we cannot accurately fix, the sixth 'Nervian' cohort repaired some edifice while Alfenius was governor, and some one, whose name is corrupted into L. Vispius, was praefect of the cohort. What and where exactly the work was, we cannot now tell. The most natural theory would be that it was at Bainbridge. Dr. Hübner suggests that in the fifth line *vallum cum* have been erased with Geta's name, chiefly because the sixth Nervian cohort appears on Antonine's Wall. In any case the inscription gives us no reason to say, as one German scholar does, that Alfenius repaired the Newcastle-Carlisle wall.

\* Probably Alfenio was on the stone, which is now lost, the I being placed on top of the N. For the date of his governorship see Liebenam, *Verwaltungs-geschichte*, p. 109.

† Fuchs, *Geschichte des Severus*, p. 119.

‡ C.I.L. vii. 269.

3. Scratched on the rocks of a quarry overhanging the River Gelt [C. I. L. vii. 912]:

APRO ET MAXIMO CONSVLIBVS OF(F)ICINA MERCATI. (A.D. 207.)

Scratched on the Pigeon crag, also over the Gelt, is another inscription [C. 913]. The reading is uncertain, and Dr. Hübner's conjecture that it refers to the Consuls of A.D. 216 is mere guesswork.

4. Scratched on the rocks of a quarry over the River Irthing, near Naworth [C. I. L. vii. 871]:

FAVST(INO) ET RVF(O) CO(N)S(VLIBVS). (A.D. 210.)

These four inscriptions comprise the whole of the lapidary monuments along the wall which are ascribable with real certainty to the reign of Severus. We may perhaps add to these some of the little leaden seals found at Brough, South Shields, and elsewhere, which appear to be baggage labels or Custom House marks,\* though they do not affect the date of the wall.

When we turn to Severus' sons, we are no better supplied with evidence. Of Geta we have several inscriptions in Britain, no single one along the Wall; of Caracalla we have only a few records.

1. Found at Willowford, near Birdoswald [C. I. L. vii. 837.]:

PRO SALVTE D(OMINI) N(OSTRI) MAXIM(I) AC FORT(ISSIMI)  
IMP(ERATORIS) CAES(ARIS) M. AVR(ELII) [ANT]O[NINI] PII [F.]  
AVG. [The rest is uncertain.]

2. Found at Birdoswald in the north gate of the station; now at Newcastle [C. I. L. vii. 838]:

SVB MODIO IVLIO LEG(ATO) AVG(VSTI) PR(O) PR(AETORE)  
COH(ORS) I. AEL(IA) D(A)C(ORVM) CVI PRAEEST M. CL(AVDIVS)  
MENANDER TRIB(VNVS).

Modius Iulius appears again on a Netherby inscription [C. 964], dedicated to Caracalla or possibly to Elagabalus.

\* The theory that they were hung round recruits' necks, as suggested by Mr. H. C. Coote (*Trans. London and Middlesex Arch. Soc.* (1873), iv. 50), does not, I think, need refutation. I have quoted in the *Archaeological Journal*, xlvii. 264, some similar lead seals found abroad which are almost certainly baggage labels for customs purposes.

3. Provenance uncertain, probably found near Castlesteads; now lost [C.I.L. vii. 875.] :

DEAE NYMPHAE BRI(GANTIAE) QVOD VOVERAT PRO SAL(VTE)  
[FVLVIAE PLAVTILLAE?] DOM(INI) N(OSTRI) INVIC(TI) IMP(ERATORIS)  
M. AVREL(II) SEVERI ANTONINI PII FELIC[IS] AVG(VSTI) TOTIVSQVE  
DOMVS DIVINAE EIVS M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS [PR]OC(VRATOR)  
AVG(VSTI) N(OSTRI) DEVO[TISSIM]VS NVM[INI] MAIES[TATI]QVE  
EIVS V. S. [L]. M.

If the supplement *Fulviae Plautillae* is right, the inscription belongs to A.D. 202-204.

This brief list concludes the inscriptions of Caracalla, and nearly concludes the inscriptions of Severus and his two sons entirely. We have to add a fragment from Housesteads, which appears to refer to two of the three or to all three rulers, a doubtful inscription from South Shields, the epithets *Antoniniana* applied to an auxiliary cohort at Birdoswald, and our list is complete.\* There are no doubt other inscriptions of these reigns along the Wall, but they cannot be dated with certainty.

The succeeding rulers provide us with several inscriptions. To Elagabalus (A.D. 218-222) belongs a long imperial dedication at Chesters, which the addition of consuls' names fixes to A.D. 221, to Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235) a record of the repair of a granary at Greatchesters in A.D. 225. To one or the other reign belong two notices of Claudius Xenophon found at Chesters and at (or near) Chesterholm, and probably to the earliest part of the latter reign the well-known dedication to Mars and the Alaisiagæ, erected by the Cunei Frisiorum at Housesteads.†

It is perhaps needless to carry the story further. Ten inscriptions found in the stations of Benwell, Carvoran, Carrawburgh, Housesteads, Birdoswald, and Bowness, carry us from A.D. 236 to at least A.D. 268, possibly to A.D. 273, and mile-stones along the road which connects the stations show that the works were maintained in the fourth century. But we may now proceed to review our facts and draw certain obvious conclusions. In the first place, if we take the post-Hadrianic inscriptions of the Wall, we notice that with the exception of those erected under Pius hardly one occurs outside the areas of the larger stations; the mile-castles become inscriptionless.

\* Housesteads, C. I. L. vii. 664; South Shields, 496; Birdoswald, 818.

† Chesters C. I. L. vii. 585; Greatchesters, 732; Chesterholm, 715; Chesters (Xenophon), *Ephem.* vii. 1021; Housesteads, *Ephem.* vii. 1041.

In the second place, we find ourselves dealing with inscriptions which we may fairly call sporadic, and not, like those of Hadrian, parts of one plan. And thirdly, when we compare the wall inscriptions of Hadrian's successors with their monuments elsewhere in Britain, we find that the former are both absolutely and relatively few in number, while of the inscriptions of Hadrian only two occur off the line of the wall.\* The scarcity of post-Hadrianic emperors is due, to some extent, to the fashion, commoner in Britain than elsewhere, of using the formula *numinibus Augustorum*,† which may refer to Aurelius and Verus as easily as to Severus or Caracalla or Elagabalus or Alexander. But this formula occurs all over Britain, and its use does not explain why the Wall should yield us fewer inscriptions with names than do other districts; why, for instance, Severus should be oftener named on the *Vallum Antonini* than on the Wall.

The facts seem to admit of one explanation only. Hadrian built the stone wall, and Antoninus Pius probably repaired it or completed some details. When the earthworks from Glasgow to Edinburgh were constructed, about A.D. 140, the Wall still retained its garrisons; it was not superseded, as some writers have asserted,‡ but much less attention was paid to it. The evidence of epigraphy is absolutely opposed to the theories that Severus built the stone wall or repaired any large section of it. In fact, it becomes probable that Mommsen may be right in arguing § that the repairs or constructions of Severus which historians mention concerned really the Antonine earthworks from Edinburgh to Glasgow. A discussion of this point lies, however, outside the limits of the present note, which aims only at summarizing epigraphic evidence.

On the other hand, the inscriptions tell us absolutely nothing about the earthworks which run parallel to the stone wall at a little distance south of it, from Newcastle to Carlisle. The one allusion to a *vallum* occurs in an inscription from Kirksteads,

\* There are also three milestones in North Wales, Leicester, Lancaster. I have omitted the milestones of the *via vallaris* from my lists, because the date of the stone wall cannot be proved from them. Milestones are, further, bad subjects for argument. It was common to erect a new milestone for a new emperor, and the new stone was often obtained by cleaning an old one. Hence early milestones are not common.

† British inscriptions with this formula seem to belong mostly to the end of the second or beginning of the third century. The formula itself corresponds, if not in meaning, at least in use, to the Rhenish *in honorem domus divinae*, and does not appear to imply two emperors reigning at the date of its use. See Mommsen, *Hermes*, xix. 232, n. 3.

‡ See Mommsen, *Römische Geschichte*, v. 170, n.

§ Mommsen, *R. G.* v. 170, on other considerations than that urged above.



near Burgh-upon-Sand, and Carlisle, which was dedicated by a *legatus Augusti*, commander of the Sixth Legion, *ob res trans vallum prospere gestas*.\* The date of this monument is unknown, but the lettering is said to favour the time of Pius, and it must therefore remain uncertain whether the Newcastle or the Edinburgh line is meant.

I may add, in conclusion, that I do not expect further discoveries will greatly alter the results already attained. The epigraphic evidence is so distributed, and apparently so uniform, that future finds are likely only to confirm and supplement it."

N. H. J. WESTLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on some representations of royal figures as "worthies or preservers of the Christian Church" in the clerestory of Fairford church, Gloucestershire :

"In the clerestory of Fairford church, the glass of which has been the subject of much discussion at various times, there is a three-light window, described by Mr. Joyce as shewing 'three sainted princes,' 'an emperor between two kings.' This window is No. xxii. of Hearne's list, who thus describes the glass: 'In the upper windows of the middle isle, on the south side, are the worthies or preservers of the church.'

I have had a photograph of this window taken, and herewith forward it; in this the details are large enough for any one to obtain a fair knowledge of what they are in the original.

Mr. Joyce,† in his description, considers the figure in the first light as intended to represent St. Edward the Confessor, that in the second Charlemagne, and that in the third St. Edmund king and martyr.

With Mr. Joyce's nomenclature of these figures I find some difficulty in agreeing. It is with some diffidence that I differ from him; the study of these windows occupied much of his life, and he had investigated nearly all the important points concerning them.

My difficulty is, however, in the first place, concerning Charlemagne, although I quite agree with Mr. Joyce that the figure appears intended to represent an emperor. I can find no reason for his representation in Fairford church as a saint, with a nimbus as protector of the Faith. As far as my experience goes it would be an unusual occurrence to find that emperor

\* C. I. L. vii. 940, *Lap. Sept.* 508.

† *The Fairford Windows*, a monograph by the Rev. James Gerald Joyce, B.A., F.S.A., Arundel Society, 1872, p. 109.

a prominent figure in English hagiology. Were the glass German\* and executed for another church, according to Mr. Holt's contention, the circumstance would be reasonable, but as the work is, as I take it, not German, but executed in England, moreover as the figure is juxtaposed with others apparently intended to represent two English kings, my difficulty in agreeing with Mr. Joyce is increased. It is, however, probable (as Mr. Joyce surmises), when one considers that John Tame made his wealth and reputation in Henry VII.'s reign, and may have been personally under some obligation to that monarch, that this window illustrating these three protectors of the Faith was placed with some idea of a compliment to the king?

Now, accepting this notion of the intended compliment to Henry VII. as most probable, what should we expect, remembering that a portrait of the king himself with his patron saint would not have been correct? Should we not expect representations of some of the king's ancestry who had been remarkable for their protection of religion, and of these, those nearest to the king?

This brings us to the point of my speculation, namely, that the figure on the right-hand side is intended to represent Henry VI., who was often venerated as a saint, and whose process of canonisation at Rome was about that time going on.

The centre figure I take to be the Emperor Henry. It may be observed that, like Charlemagne, he was a 'German,' but there is this difference, that one does find the Emperor Henry, in England, sometimes placed as patron saint. I may quote the east window of the chapel of the Vyne, near Basingstoke, as an example; moreover, there is not a great difference of date between that window and this.

I am aware that St. George was sometimes placed as the patron of the king, and in addition to the examples given by Mr. Scharf, in his paper in *Archaeologia*†, there is the celebrated Henry VII. window in Antwerp cathedral church in which St. George and St. Elizabeth occur; but here it is not the patron saint of Henry VII. we should expect, but a promoter of the Faith and a patron saint of the Henries, ancestors of Henry VII., who were of reputed sanctity or 'worthies.'

The greater difficulty in my mind is with the figure on the left hand; neither of the figures carry emblems, and the head now attached to the figure hardly appears to be in its right place. My impression is, that this possibly was intended for Henry IV. or V.

\* Charlemagne has a feast day (January 28) allotted to him in the French and German calendars, but not in the Roman, nor in any old national calendars other than those mentioned.

† Vol. xlix. 243-300.

Both these kings had some reputation for holiness, especially the former, and whether the portrait in the window was nimbed or not one cannot now positively discover. One more observation in conclusion and in objection to the idea that the effigies represent St. Edward the Confessor and St. Edmund. It is this: neither, as I have before mentioned, has an emblem, and it is almost certain that had the artist intended representations of these saints, that St. Edward would have carried his celebrated ring and St. Edmund \* his arrow.

I might lengthen my paper with extracts showing that effigies of Henry VI. as a saint were not unusual about this period, and with remarks on the reputed sanctity of the other Henries, but as these are matters of common history it is unnecessary here.

There are, however, two circumstances that attract my attention, upon which I have not dwelt. The first is, that the head-dress of the centre figure slightly and accidentally recalls the appearance of the crown of the German Emperors. Possibly it suggested to Mr. Joyce the notion of Charlemagne. I have no doubt but that Mr. Holt, had he so taken the representation, would have considered it as settling the origin of the windows in favour of his argument. The representation is not sufficiently definite for such a conclusion.

The second circumstance is this: that supposing the head now remaining on the first figure, apparently that of a female, originally belonged to it, who could it be? I could suggest many persons, but none that appear to have any great claim.

I think the determination of the identity of these figures has considerable weight in considering the nationality of the art."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, February 18th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Compiler:—SS. Peter and Paul, Trottescliffe. By the Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A. Folio broadsheets. Jan. 1890.

\* There is one slight reason, which Mr. Joyce does not mention, for supposing St. Edmund may be intended. John Tame's son was Sir Edmund Tame, and he may therefore have had some veneration for that saint.

From the Editor :—Cymmrodorion Record Series, No. 1. Owen's Pembroke-shire. Part I. By Henry Owen, B.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—"The Grasshopper" in Lombard Street. By J. B. Martin. 8vo. London, 1892.

The Rev. Henry Mahoney Davey, M.A., and the Rev. Lewis Newcomen Prance, M.A., were admitted Fellows.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 25th, and Thursday, March 3rd, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Stephen William Williams, Esq.  
Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.  
Captain Ottley Lane Perry.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a piece of heraldic painted glass, formerly in the chancel of Rolvenden church, Kent, on which he read the following note :

"The fragment of painted glass, which I exhibit this evening, was purchased at Folkestone, in August, 1891. The following words are written on the back of the glass in ink : 'Taken from the | Chancel of Rolvenden | Church | —Given to me by | my dear Wife, Louisa Ayerst | who is mine in memory | dear for every virtue and saved | through Christ for which I | praise God | T.A. [?] July, 1839.'

It appears from Pigot's *Kent Directory* for 1833-4, that a William Ayerst was then a surgeon at Rolvenden, and a Thomas Ayerst a surgeon in the neighbouring parish of Sandhurst, and it is not improbable that the latter was the writer of the indorsement.

The glass was most likely taken from the church during some repairs mentioned in Pigot's *Directory* thus : 'The church, which a few years since was completely repaired and beautified, is a pattern of cleanliness and simplicity.'

Hasted,\* in his account of Rolvenden, states that 'John Asten, of Rolvenden, by his will, proved in 1533, devised to the glazing of a window in this church, beside the rood-loft, 16s.,' &c., and the same writer, whose *History of Kent* was printed in 1790, records that 'In the east window there are remains of good painted glass,' and, quoting Kilburne, says 'That in the first of the five windows in the great chancel, was the effigies of Carew, esq; in the second, that of sir John Guldeford; what

\* Vol. iii., p. 92, note b.



was in *the third* was quite defaced; in *the fourth* was the effigies of *Henry Aucher* and *Elizabeth* his wife; and in *the fifth* that of *More*: all of them considerable owners of lands in this parish.'

The glass, which probably dates from the fifteenth century, seems to have formed part of the canopy over an effigy; perhaps one of those mentioned by Kilburne. The shaft on the sinister side is supported by a corbel representing an angel draped, and holding a shield charged with *three Catherine wheels within a bordure engrailed*. It seems evident that this is intended to represent the arms of Scott, of Scotts Hall, co. Kent, who bore *argent three Catherine wheels sable, a bordure engrailed gules*. This opinion is supported by the fact that Peter Cassingham, of Rolvenden, in his will dated 11th December, 1st Edward IV. (1461), proved in the Consistory Court at Canterbury, mentions 'Land called *Scottys*,' and Hasted\* states that 'Clement Frencham, of Rolvenden, made his will in 1523, and directed to be buried in the chancel here, called *Skotts chancel*, before the image of the Trinity,' etc."

F. C. PENROSE, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., laid before the Society a preliminary statement of an investigation of the dates of some of the Greek temples, as derived from their orientation. The following is an abstract of Mr. Penrose's remarks :

"This paper may be considered as a sequel to the paper read before the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Lockyer in May, 1891,† and its aim is to show the analogy which exists between the earlier temple foundations in Greece and those of Egypt, namely, in this: in Egypt there are both stellar temples and solar temples, that is to say, stellar temples in which the axes were directed to the rising or setting of some conspicuous stars, but which were not within the solsticial limits, so that the sun could never have shone directly into them; and others which, on particular days of the year, could have received the rising sunbeams along their axes, and in every such case last mentioned it has been found that, at a date not inconsistent with archæological evidence, there would be some bright star or conspicuous star group which either rose or set very nearly in the direction of the axis of the temple a little before the sunrise on those particular days, so that its *heliacal* rising or setting, as it is called, would have preceded the dawn by a moderate but

\* Vol. iii., p. 90, note k.

† See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2d S. xiii. 341.

sufficient interval to enable the priests to make preparations for the function, whatever it was, that was to take place exactly at sunrise.

In Greece there are, as at present known, no temples of early foundation outside the solstitial limits. The temple at Bassæ might be cited as an exception, but it had an Eastern doorway, and also does not appear to have been of very early foundation.

In every case of early foundation among the Greek temples known to the author, and these are given in the subjoined table, there is found a remarkable connection between the heliacal rising of stars and one of the two days during the year when the sunrise would have illuminated the axis. This connection between the orientation of temples and the stars gives a key to the date of their foundation, because, owing to what is called the precession of the equinoxes during the course of years, the pole of the earth's diurnal rotation shifts its place continuously in a curve very nearly circular around the pole of the ecliptic, so that, in the course of years, the position of every star in the heavens is very considerably altered with respect both to its distance from the pole and also to its distance from the line of intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator, from which intersection sidereal time is measured. From this cause it happens that a star which at any particular date rose or set in the direction desired for giving warning of sunrise, would be so much altered either in its declination or sidereal time (*i.e.* its right ascension), and generally in both, as no longer to answer the purpose.

In Egypt, Mr. Lockyer has shown there are several cases of the doorways of temples having been altered so as to follow the star in its precessional movement, and when this was no longer possible a new temple has been built alongside with an alteration of axis, and in those cases such new temple can be shown from archæological considerations to have followed the same cult as the older one.

In Greece there are a few examples of this class. On the Acropolis of Athens there are near to and almost alongside of one another the foundations of two temples, namely, the archaic temple of Minerva and the Hecatompèdon (a temple which preceded the Parthenon, which is partly built on the foundations of the Hecatompèdon), both of them dedicated to Minerva, and both adapted at different dates to make use of the heliacal rising of the Pleiades. At Rhamnus there are two temples, generally called the temples of Themis and of Nemesis, but both evidently connected with the same cult, which were built closely alongside

of one another, but with divergent axes. The small star group  $\delta$  Corvi would serve heliacally both these temples at an interval of years suitable to the architectural appearances; but this determination must be spoken of with much reserve from want of sufficient data, which the author hoped very soon to be in a position to ascertain.

The temple of Jupiter Panhellenius at Ægina has a point in remarkable analogy with the altered doorways in Egypt for the star which at its setting was in the exact position to be used heliacally, set about  $2^\circ$  south of the axis of the temple, and we find the western doorway of the cella through which it would have to be observed placed excentrically in the wall in a position which would favour the observation of the star.

It is important to inquire what connection there may be between the feast days given by the orientation of the temples and the days of the year pointed out by chronologists as those of the feasts. In this comparison we must not expect a coincidence on every point.

The orientation dates are those of the earliest foundation of temples in Greece. The days given by chronologists are derived for the most part from the records of the fifth century B.C. There may have been as much as 1,000 years between the two. This would allow for considerable changes. Then the very complicated way in which the Greek year was divided previous to the time of Meton, towards the close of the fifth century, would make it almost impossible to place the days of the ancient calendar in exact parallel with our Gregorian reckoning; and further, owing to want of exact local data, some of the orientation determinations in the table given below may be out by one or two days. Still an encouraging amount of correspondence may be pointed out, and probably the following coincidences do not exhaust the list. None of the festivals were so likely to have been kept without change as that of the great mysteries of Eleusis.

The date of the *Eleusinia* determined by chronologists appears to have been September 16th. The star which seems to have determined the orientation of the temple of Ceres was Sirius, but not heliacally. It rose at midnight on September 14th, at the time pointed out by the orientation. As in a case recorded by Herodotus in another temple (B. ii. 44), it seems probable that the light of that radiant star was reflected to the astonished eyes of the worshippers from some combination of jewels.

The older *Erechtheum* at Athens seems to have had for its feast day August 9th.

The *Panathenaia* were celebrated in later times in August, although later in the month.

Judging from its orientation, warning of sunrise was given at Sunium on October 20th by the same star-group to which attention has already been called, as being connected with the same goddess (*Minerva*), to whom this temple was dedicated.

A feast to *Minerva* and *Vulcan* is assigned to October 30th.

The star *α Arietis* is connected with the orientation of the older *Olympicium* at Athens on April 1st.

The feast *Olympia* at Athens was celebrated, according to the chronologists, on April 19th in later times.

The orientation day of the temple of *Diana Brausonia*, at Athens, is February 21st.

The little mysteries of *Eleusis* are assigned to that very day, February 21st, and a temple of *Diana* was in immediate connection at *Eleusis* with the great temple.

Again, it is obvious that there would have been two days in the year when the sun would enter the temple along the line of the axis (assuming of course that this lay within the solstitial limits), and in later times, when the precession of the equinoxes had shifted the temple's peculiar star from the direction of the axis, it may easily have occurred to those in authority that a change of the feast day might be made or a new festival instituted.

The archaic temple on the *Acropolis*, which seems to have been founded with a view to a vernal festival, offered its axis also to the sun on the very day in August on which the great *Panathenaia* were celebrated in later times.

The *Chryselephantine* statue of the *Parthenon* (which temple, as already mentioned, followed on the same lines as the earlier *Hecatompedon*, a temple founded to take its orientation from the *Pleiades*, when that constellation had deserted the archaic



temple) was lighted up by the sunrise on the feast of *Synæcia*, a feast in honour of the same presiding goddess.

Besides the above there are some later temples for which no orientation stars have been found, but there is much interest connected with their sun-axis days. One of these took place at the new Erechtheum on September 4th. The feast of the *Niceteria*, in memory of the triumph of Minerva over Neptune, of which records were shown in that very temple, is assigned to September 3rd.

The Theseum is another instance. The *Thesea* are put down for October 8-9. The sunrise theory points out either March 7th or October 7. Does not this fact restore to Theseus his disputed title to this temple?

There cannot be so much known with respect to the feasts in other states.

The Olympic games are supposed by most authorities to have been held soon after Midsummer, but they seem occasionally to have been held in the autumn. I quote the following from one of Herr Nissen's articles in the *Rheinisches Museum von Philologie* (articles on this very subject of the orientation of Egyptian and Greek temples):

420 B.C.	-	Sept. 4	412 B.C.	-	Sept. 12
416 ,,	-	Aug. 31	408 ,,	-	Sept. 2

The bright star Spica is connected with the orientation of the venerable Heræum at Olympia, and points out September 15.

The Isthmian games took place either in May or August, (according to the Olympiad). The axis of the temple at Corinth coincides with sunrise on both those months, but on only one of them, that of May, would a star be available.

As in Egypt, it would appear that in Greece, for the most part, the same star belongs to the same cult;  $\alpha$  Arietis, the brightest star of the first sign of the zodiac, and therefore particularly appropriate to Jupiter, agrees with the orientation of his two great temples, viz. at Athens and at Olympia; and  $\alpha$  Virginis or Spica seems to have been used for temples to Juno, viz., the Heræum at Olympia, as already mentioned, and also for her temples at Argos and Agrigentum.

The temples to Jupiter at Ægina, Nemea, and Agrigentum seem to depend upon the same star; but in this case it is Antares, and to this list should be added Corinth, although there seems to be no tradition respecting the dedication of this temple.

APPROXIMATE DATES DERIVED FROM THE ORIENTATION OF SOME  
OF THE GREEK TEMPLES.

No.	Star.	Name of Temple.	Place.	Month and Day.	Year of Foundation. B.C.	Star rising or setting.
1	Pleiades " Tauri	Archaic temple of Minerva	Athens	April 20	1495	R
2		Hecatompedon temple of Minerva.	Athens	April 25	1120	R
3		Temple of Minerva at Sanium.	Sanium	October 20	1125	S
4	Sirius	Temple of Ceres Eleusis for midnight mysteries.	Eleusis	September 14	1380	R
	Formalhaut " Piscis Australis	The same for sunrise . .	Eleusis	November 18	1350	S
5	Spica " Virginis	The Heræum, Olympia .	Olympia	September 15	1300	R
6		The Heræum, Argos . .	Argos	February ?	About the same time.	S
7		The Heræum, Girgenti .	Sicily	September 15	1180	R
8	" Arietis	Jupiter Olympius, Athens	Athens	April 1	1135	R
		Temple attributed to Deucalion.		April		
9		Jupiter Olympius at Olympia.	Olympia	April 3	760	R
10	Antares " Scorpii	Temple at Corinth . . .	Corinth	May 1	700	S
11		Jupiter Panhellenius, Ægina.	Ægina	May 6	670	S
12		Nemea, temple of Jupiter	Nemea	Similar to the two last.		S
13	Aquarius " Aquarii	Oldest temple at the Hiero of Epidaurus.	Epidaurus	July 29	1270	S
14		Older Erechtheum, Athens	Athens	August 9	920	S
15		Diana Brauronia, Athens	Athens	February 21	750	R
16	" Corvi ?	Temple of Themis, Rhamnus.	Rhamnus	September	About 1150	R
17		Temple of Nemesis, Rhamnus.	Rhamnus	September	780	R

Temples of later foundation for which no heliacal star has been found :

The Theseum . . . . . Athens.  
The new Erechtheum . . . . . Athens.  
The temple of Wingless Victory . . Athens.

In the above list the dates must be considered in the majority of cases provisional and liable to amendment when the more exact particulars, which the author hoped to be able shortly to obtain, are available. The requisite data are, however, already

fairly complete for the examples at Athens, Ægina, and Sunium. The great antiquity pointed out by some of the determinations given in the table is no doubt rather startling; but all the most recent inquiry has had the tendency to throw back the date of the earliest Greek civilisation beyond that which had been previously assigned to it. We may allow to the occupation of Athens as early a date as that of any site in Greece. The two convenient harbours of Munychia and Zea, the tract of fertile land, exceptional in Attica, along the line of the Cephissus, and above all the almost impregnable Acropolis, must have attracted the very earliest settlers. In corroboration of the dates obtained by the above method we may also observe as follows. Olympia must have been a sacred spot long before the Olympiads began to be dated from the games there celebrated, and we have the very ancient Heræum, which from its orientation appears to require the prehistoric date of about 1300 B.C. Then comes the dawn of history. The Olympiads began with the year 776 B.C., which must have marked an era of great developement at Olympia. The great temple of Jupiter, as derived from its orientation, seems to have been founded in 760 B.C. The temple at Corinth was considered before the discovery of the Heræum at Olympia the most ancient Doric structure remaining to us, and the archæologists of the last generation were willing to allow it a date as early as 650 B.C. The date suggested by its orientation is 700 B.C. That of Jupiter Panhellenius at Ægina, from architectural analogy, must have followed the Corinthian example, and the orientation tells the same tale. There is, however, probably a greater interval between these two than 30 years; and it seems probable that more exact data will tend to throw back the date of the temple at Corinth, for which the calculations have been made from magnetic bearings, which are liable from local attractions to be in error by at least one degree."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, February 25th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Translator, Joseph Lucas, Esq.:—Kalm's account of his Visit to England on his way to America in 1748. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author:—The church of All Saints, East Budleigh. Part I. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Plymouth, 1891.

From the Author:—The march of William of Orange through Somerset, with a notice of other local events.

From the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. :—Eight coloured Drawings, &c., viz. :

1. East window, Long Melford church, Suffolk. Subject, Our Lady of Pity.
2. Mural painting of the Redeemer, Long Melford church, Suffolk.
3. Two figures of saints.
4. Two other figures of saints.
5. Master John Schorn. From south screen of Cawston church, Norfolk.
6. Outline drawing of a similar subject.
7. Rubbing from the brass of a notary.
8. Lithograph of the brass of Dr. John Billingford in St. Benet's church, Cambridge.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—The house of Cromwell and the story of Dunkirk. By James Waylen. 8vo. London, 1891.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Right Rev. Bishop Virtue.  
 Edward Doran Webb, Esq.  
 Arthur Francis Leach, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. George Edward Jeans, M.A.  
 Richard Bentley, Esq.  
 Edmund Wilson, Esq.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 3rd, and Thursday, March 10th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows :

Joseph Richard Cobb, Esq.  
 Francis Llewellyn Griffith, Esq., B.A.  
 Alfred George Temple, Esq.  
 Captain Charles Russell Day.  
 William Paley Baildon, Esq.

W. H. ST JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, by permission of William Bliss, Esq., exhibited one of two maces formerly belonging to the old corporation of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, which he thus described :

“This mace is of silver-gilt, and at present measures 31 inches in length. The shaft is made up of four lengths, to the uppermost of which are attached four slender brackets. The lengths were probably divided by knots, but of these only one, that below the second section, now remains; this is hexagonal and engraved with a sort of egg-and-dart pattern above and

below. The sections of the shaft are also engraved with a series of tiers of round-headed arches, each enclosing a rose or a columbine. The foot-knop is chased with long ovoid panels, etc. Although the shaft is not hall-marked, there can be no doubt that it is part of a mace obtained on the incorporation of the borough in 1606, and a shaft of identical pattern on the Stafford mace bears the hall-marks for 1613-14. The mace-head is an almost unaltered example of Maundy's Commonwealth pattern. It is divided by caryatides into four panels, each chased with palm branches and acorns, and having in relief an oval cartouche surmounted by an acorn. Two of these cartouches on opposite sides of the head are intact, and bear a representation of a castle, as on the common seal of the borough. The cross of St. George and the Irish harp on the other cartouches have been obliterated, and these now bear, the one a thistle and rose beneath a crown, the other a harp and fleur-de-lis, also under a crown. Above the panels is a sunk band that originally contained the usual motto; 'THE FREEDOME OF ENGLAND,' etc, but this has been carefully erased. The curious non-regal crown remains, with its high cap chased with oak leaves and acorns and the ornate cushion on top of the curved supports. The small panels in the coronet have, however, been defaced, the cartouches in the cushion have been taken out, and the acorn on top replaced by the orb and cross.\* The 'State's arms' on the cap have also given way to a plate with the royal arms, etc., of Charles II., on whose restoration in 1660 the mace was altered to its present condition. The head is not hall-marked.

The various alterations to this mace are of great interest, as showing how they were effected in an economical manner by a borough possessed of no large means."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Esq., M.D., Local Secretary for Devonshire, communicated the following account of recent discoveries in East Budleigh church, Devonshire :

"During the past summer an interesting discovery took place at this church, of which the following are the particulars.

I may premise that the building is of the ordinary type of a Devonshire church of the fifteenth century, consisting of a nave with north and south aisles, a chancel, and a tower, opening by a lofty arch into the nave.

The screen is situated immediately behind the piers of the chancel arch, and consists of five bays. The centre one, somewhat wider than the rest, is the entrance to the chancel; the others have their upper portions occupied by perforated tracery,

\* The cross is now broken away.



of similar pattern to that of the tower west window, while the lower have panels. The framework is of slender construction, and could not have supported a rood loft. In this respect it differs entirely from all other screens in this part of Devonshire. There are no traces of any coved groining having sprung from it, and the spandrils of the bays are perforated, whereas where groining exists they are filled up solid. The local authorities contemplated removing it to the base of the tower, and in its place to erect a very ornate screen; and gave as reasons that the present one was of deal, and not the original structure, and also that it did not occupy its proper position—the idea being that it was originally fixed either in the centre of the chancel piers or immediately in front of them. I made a very careful examination of the woodwork, and found that nearly the whole of the framework, the tracery, and some of the smaller mullions were of dark oak; the remainder, including the embattled crest and the panelling, was of deal. Further than this, during the progress of the discovery referred to, I found that a chase had been cut in the back of the chancel pier, into which a rib, fixed upon the framework of the screen, fitted. Upon these data I was able to give a fairly positive opinion that the screen was the original one, but had been patched with deal, and that it occupied its original and proper position. This led to the abandonment of the idea of its removal.

The external angle of junction of the wall of the south aisle with that of the chancel is occupied by a large buttress, of the form of three sides of an octagon. It terminates at a projecting string course a short distance below the roof of the chancel, and is clumsily roofed in by a sheet of cast lead. Neither externally nor internally were there any signs of an opening into it, but from its position and size it was surmised to contain the rood staircase.

With the consent of the vicar and churchwardens, a complete examination of the structure was made, partly by removing the leaden roofing and partly and principally by openings made in the chancel as well as in the nave. The following records all that was found.

The rood staircase was discovered to be complete from its commencement to its termination at the level of the rood loft. The entrance doorway was situated in the nave, and occupied the whole of the space between the pier of the chancel and of the first half pier of the south aisle, and which formed the jambs. Its width was 20 inches; any increase beyond this would have led to an encroachment upon the stonework of the piers themselves. The total height of the opening was 7 feet 5½ inches,

but a cross bar of iron reduced it to 6 feet, and this had been fitted with a door, hung on the left side, and opening inwards. One of the hooks on which it was suspended remained *in situ*.

The upper doorway, situated immediately over the lower, had its right jamb close to the angle of the wall, its left being formed by the chancel pier, the capital of the shaft encroaching upon the opening. It showed no signs of door fittings.

Both were very plain square openings.

The first two risers of the staircase consisted of oblique slabs; the remainder of the stairs to the upper landing were of the ordinary winding kind, round a central newel, and varied considerably in width, the average being 22 inches. Although at first sight they appeared to end at the upper doorway, an examination of the buttress from the top showed that they were originally continued upwards, seven of the stone steps still remaining in position. They had evidently been continued up to the roof of the south aisle, as a blocked-up doorway was uncovered in the upper part of the wall of the latter. The rood buttress was probably continued upwards as a turret, so as to form a ready access to the roof. Such still exists at Kenton and other Devon churches. This access must have been cut off at an early period by a remarkably well-built wall. The end of an oak beam, measuring 12 inches by 9 inches, was found projecting slightly above the upper landing of the staircase. Its lower surface was 1 foot above the framework of the screen, and its position was immediately above the centre line of the latter. Owing to its width it encroached somewhat upon the adjacent shaft of the chancel pier. Singularly enough this portion of the latter was found to be of plaster instead of stone. An opening corresponding to it in the pier of the opposite side had been filled up within recent memory. In all other Devon screens that I have had an opportunity of examining the rood beam occupied the centre of the screen, and was supported by the latter, of which it formed an integral part of the framework, the rood loft projecting over each face of the screen, from which it was supported on either side by ribs rising into a coved groining. This was not the case with the East Budleigh example, and the arrangement, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is unique in the churches of the county. The rood beam evidently supported the rear portion of the loft. Allowing 1 foot for its width, and 2 feet for the chancel pier, there must have been 2 if not 3 feet in front of the chancel arch to afford the ecclesiastic facilities for entering the loft from the upper doorway. The front projection into the nave must have been supported by timber pillars. A precedent for this exists at Sherringham church, Norfolk, according to an illustration

of the screen and loft in *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses, etc.*, published by the Cambridge Camden Society in 1846.

Two remarkable squints were discovered. One on the north side pierced the wall immediately adjacent to the framework of the screen, and immediately opposite the lower doorway. It was a plain square opening, 2 feet 11 inches high by 17 inches wide. It could have been employed as a hagioscope by the congregation on that side of the nave only when the door of the rood staircase was thrown back.

The second commenced in the south aisle, close to the half pier of the first bay, was of plain square form like its fellow, and measured 2 feet 6 inches high, by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. It opened on to the staircase immediately over the second step, was continued in the wall on the opposite side of the staircase alongside the opening of the first squint, and terminated in a narrow slit-like opening, opposite the jamb of the first chancel window. The mode adopted of forming them was remarkable. The chancel wall of that side had, as far as the window, been cut away to a considerable extent as high as the upper part of the screen. A thin slab of Beer stone was then inserted so as to form a divisional wall between the two hagioscopes, each terminating at the window. The north one had virtually no left boundary beyond the commencement of the opening. The axes of the lines of sight of the two were not parallel, but converged slightly. The continuation of the line of sight of the southern one across the area of the staircase was very singular, inasmuch as it would be interrupted by any one ascending the latter. I have been unable to ascertain the existence of any other example. A double squint is shown in a ground plan of the church at Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, in the *History* of that church by T. W. Weare (1841), 41, and in Parker's *Glossary* (1850), 441; and at first sight appears to approximate the character of that of East Budleigh, but I am informed by the rector, Rev. J. H. Ellison, that such is not the case, the opening being independent of the staircase.

I also send photographs of two of the most remarkable carved oaken bench-ends in this church that have not been hitherto figured or described (beyond a short passing notice) in any archaeological work.

No. 1 occupies the south-east angle of the south aisle, a position so dark and confined that to make an accurate drawing of it would be a difficulty, and to photograph it would be almost impossible. Under these circumstances, and with the consent of the vicar and churchwardens, I had it removed from its connections, photographed in a favourable light, and at once re-fixed in its original place.

The main subject of the carving is a ship afloat. It has a high poop and stern (the latter projecting very considerably), and a long straight rudder. There are three masts, with a certain amount of rigging. Up the foremast a sail is being raised. Two sailors are shown in the rigging (one of them, in the upper left-hand corner, is not clearly shown in the photograph). A castle is represented in the upper right-hand corner. Below the ship is a boat, to which an anchor is attached, the latter is peculiar for having the arms with flukes unduly large by comparison with the shank. The lines of construction of the ship as well as of the boat are markedly shown. At the base is an ornament of convoluted leaves, forming a kind of square boss.

No. 2 is in the middle aisle, and is similar in width to No. 1, about  $16\frac{3}{4}$  inches. In the centre is a shield covered with imbricated leaves; upon this appears a pair of shears with broad ends in the direction of a bend sinister. The dexter chief is occupied by an object, a kind of concave platter holding a number of rounded bodies; below there is a plain straight handle. Altogether it somewhat resembles in form a modern bouquet. Below the shield is an arabesque ornament, while above it is the upper part of an angel, terminating at the bust. The head is in three-quarter profile to the right, and has long hair. The body is habited in a loose dress, with a collar high up in the neck; the wings appear over either shoulder. Polwhele, in his *History of Devonshire* (circ. 1793), ii. 220, thus alludes to this bench-end: 'On one seat is a representation of Bishop Blaze, at which I have heard was once an *obit* sung or said.' Again, in 1838, D. M. Stirling, in *Watering Places on the South-East Coast of Devon*, mentions in his notice of East Budleigh Church 'the ancient oak seats, on one of which I observed a representation of Bishop Blaze' (p. 138). That it is intended for the bishop is the current belief, but an examination of the photograph will point out its incorrectness. That this figure is intended for an angel is manifest enough; and, moreover, it is very similar to one on another bench-end, holding up a shield containing the arms of the St. Clere family. The 'peculiar emblem' of the bishop 'is an iron comb, such as is used by wool-combers, which is said to have been an instrument of his torture. Owing probably to this reason, he has been esteemed the patron of manufacturers of wool.\* This implement is not shown in the carving. The shears, also employed in the wool manufacture, are represented on sepulchral brasses and slabs, as an emblem

\* Rev. S. Baring-Gould, *Lives of the Saints* (1878), ii. 48.



of the trade to which the deceased belonged. The bouquet-like object is probably intended for a basket of teasles. This is partly corroborated by the circumstance that the Weavers' and Fullers' Company of Exeter bears as arms, according to Izacke,\* *'per saltire Azure and Gules, on the first two Shuttles Or, on the second above a Brush, beneath a pair of Sheers Argent, &c.'* The "Brush" is unmistakably the head of a teasle, used by wool-workers. Without being a proper shield of arms, the whole carving approximates in character so closely to that representing the arms of the St. Clere family, already noted, as to warrant the belief that the idea was derived from the latter. In all probability the bench-end was carved at the expense of some prosperous wool merchant of the locality, who, having no arms of his own, approximated the semblance of one as nearly as possible.

Sir Walter Raleigh's father was a shipowner, and in 1561 was one of the wardens of the church. The bench-end containing his arms bears the date 1537, incised at its base. The form of the ship (*vide* No. 1) is of this period, and the carving may possibly have been contributed by some other shipowner, who, unlike Raleigh, had no proper arms, but who was desirous of decorating the end of his church seat in a befitting manner.

Under the early Tudors, carved and decorated furniture began to replace the plain kinds previously in use; and during this period it was that the bench-ends in this and other Devonshire churches were sculptured.

Is it known whether the carvers were English or foreign?

At a later period, during the revolt of the Netherlands, many Flemings who pursued this handicraft probably emigrated to England."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt. D., V.P., communicated the following account of two packs of Old English cards which are preserved in the Print Department of the British Museum:

"Lady Charlotte Schreiber has for some years past been gathering together a very considerable collection of ancient playing cards, and has thought that it might be useful to reproduce in *facsimile* a selection from her stores, which she has entrusted for the purpose to the skilful hands of Mr. W. Griggs. Having unfortunately become blind, she has requested me to complete the work, which has caused me to pay some attention to a subject with which I was before but moderately acquainted.

In doing this I was led to look over the collection in the

\* *Memorials of the City of Exeter* (1681), 64.



Print Room of the British Museum, where I found two packs which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed. They were both acquired in 1878, after the elaborate catalogue of playing cards, prepared for the Museum by Mr. Willshire, had been published.\*

These cards, though trifling memorials of the past, are of interest in connection with English history, and often give curious details of transactions not very fully recorded elsewhere. It has therefore occurred to me that an account of them might be acceptable to the Society. Both packs are unfortunately imperfect, but their publication may bring to light other examples by which the deficiencies may be supplied.

### MEAL TUB PLOT.

Thirty-five out of a set of fifty-two. Print Department, British Museum, E. 187, 3. Each card has an engraved subject, with a legend beneath, here given in italics. A suit mark is on each card, with the name in the case of the court cards, and a Roman numeral for the others.

### HEARTS.

*King.* Mowbray, Lord Mayor, seated, and Sword-bearer. *Mowbray giving depositions to y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Mayor.*

*Queen.* Lady giving letter to a man. *M<sup>s</sup> Price cajoling Mr. Dugdale to retract his evidence.*

*Knave.* Man on tub and people round him. "Freinds don't Idolize Powers." *Whitebread holding forth at the Quakers' meeting.*

10. Two figures, and man riding away. *L. C. J. declares no papist must live in England. Sr G. Wakeman marches of.*

9. Two figures. *Dangerfeild is offerd 500lb to kill y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Shafts:*

8. Man doing penance. *Dangerfeild doing penance for not killing y<sup>e</sup> E. of S.*

7. Man at a bed. *Dangerfeild hiding papers under Cap<sup>t</sup> Mansfeild's pillow.*

6. Man and woman seated, ships seen through window. *M<sup>s</sup> Celleire consulting to burn the Kings Fleet.*

5. Two figures. *Father Rushout gives y<sup>e</sup> Oath to M<sup>r</sup> Baldrion to kill the King.*

4, 3. Wanting.

\* *Descriptive Catalogue of Playing and other Cards in the British Museum*, by William Hughes Willshire, 1870, and Supplement, 1877.

2. Man kissing a woman; devil (?) looking on. "Thus the cause is carryd on." *Mr<sup>s</sup> Celleire & her dear Spaniard.*

1. Judge addressing Speaker in House of Commons. *L.C.I. North delivers Cap<sup>t</sup> Bedlows dying depositions to y<sup>e</sup> H. Com.*

#### SPADES.

*King.* Man standing before five seated figures. *Sampson discovers the Plot in Ireland.*

*Queen.* Woman seated, three priests; devil under table. *Celliers writeing her Narratiue. Iesuits dictating.*

*Knave.* Man before three seated figures; through window is seen a man in coach, calling out 'hey for tyburne.' *Cap<sup>t</sup> Tom examin'd before the Councill.*

10. Man in bed, judge, man writing, and woman. *The L<sup>d</sup> North takeing Bedlows dying depositions.*

9. Speaker and another seated, man standing. *Dangerfeild gives his depositions to y<sup>e</sup> house of Comons.*

8. Man seated. *Castlemain writing the Compendium.*

7. Man, jesuit and three others. *Dangerfeild takes a Iesuitt at the Court of Request.*

6, 5. Wanting.

4. Four seated figures; one says, 'I abhor Petitions and Parliam<sup>ts</sup>.' *The great Mouth with the humming Conscience.*

3. Priest at altar and man receiving sacrament. *Dangerfeild offered the Sacrament to kill y<sup>e</sup> King.*

2. Wanting.

1. Five Jesuits. *The Iesuits consult to raise the Prentices.*

#### DIAMONDS.

*King.* Wanting.

*Queen.* Woman strangely dressed standing on pillory, surrounded by soldiers. *Mr<sup>s</sup> Celliers disgraceth the Pillory.*

*Knave.* Wanting.

10. Man in pillory; soldiers around. *Giles in the Pillory.*

9—5. Wanting.

4. Fiddler leaving building in which are men seated. *Nolls fidler runns Strange L. C. from y<sup>e</sup> Parliament.*

3. Man standing before judges. *Sr Thomas Gascoyns Tryall.*

2. Man and woman. *A Popish Zealot clamors at Mr Ien-nison for his discovery.*

1. Two men. *The Portugall Ambassador, &c.*

## CLUBS.

*King.* Four figures; one says, 'I hate y<sup>r</sup> bloody Religion.'  
*Mr Smith flying from y<sup>e</sup> Ch: Rome.*

*Queen.* Wanting.

*Knave.* Three figures seated, one with papal tiara, another with devil's horns and claws. *Protestants in Masquerade.*

10. Wanting.

9. Woman writing, man standing. *M<sup>rs</sup> Celliers writing to her dear Spaniard.*

8. Man assassinated by three others. 'Cut his throat.'  
 'The dog is armed.' *Mr Arnold assassinated.*

7. Wanting.

6. Two figures and money chest. 'Heaven and this is y<sup>r</sup> reward.'  
*Dangerfeild is offred mony to kill the King.*

5. Two men stabbing another. *Mowbery stab'd in Leicester Feilds.*

4. Man before three seated figures. *Anderson examin'd in Newgate.*

3. Man before three seated figures. *Gascoigne offers mony to erect a Nunnery.*

2. Man, woman, and three youths. *S<sup>t</sup> Omers Lads instructed to swear and forswear.*

1. Wanting.

A number of different packs of cards, all pictorial, were issued during the latter part of the reign of Charles II. to illustrate the so-called Popish plots, probably as protests against the leanings to the Roman Church shown by the Duke of York, the heir to the throne.

The first of these refers to the Spanish Armada and attempted conquest of England. These cards seem to have survived the other political cards, as John Lenthall, stationer in the Strand, continued to sell them after the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. British Museum (Cat. E. 185).

The next is a pack long known by an advertisement preserved in the Bagford Collection in the British Museum. Chatto, who had never seen such a pack, doubted whether it had ever existed. A complete set is, however, in the collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber, and another belongs to Mr. Isaac Faleke. It commences with the Spanish Armada; a few cards illustrate Dr. Parry's plot against Queen Elizabeth, and the rest Guy Fawkes' plot and Titus Oates' plot.

Next comes the well-known pack on Titus Oates' plot and the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey. At least three different sets of plates were engraved for this pack, all from the same designs. The best known one is described in Willshire,

Catalogue of Cards in the British Museum (E. 186), and has been ascribed to Faithorne. It must have been popular, as the plates became worn and were extensively retouched, especially in the shadows. Another set may be recognised by small medallions on the court cards with busts. Of these a pack was exhibited to the Society, March 19th, 1868.\* The third has all the subjects reversed, and is evidently a copy of the others.

Then comes the Meal Tub Plot, 1679-80, so called from the place of deposit of documents to prove the truth of the story of Dangerfield. The cards illustrating this plot seem to have been hitherto undescribed.

Mr. Willshire, though not acquainted with these cards, has given a concise account of this plot, which it may be as well to transcribe here :

‘While the various political intrigues connected with the Popish Plot and Titus Oates’ affairs were going on, a man named Dangerfield and a Madame Cellier, a midwife, started the idea of fabricating a plot of the Presbyterians against the Government.

Madame Cellier introduced Dangerfield to Lady Powis, who procured him interviews with Lord Peterborough, and finally obtained him communication with the Duke of York. The latter gave Dangerfield twenty guineas, and secured for him an interview with King Charles, from whom Dangerfield received forty guineas for the information he had offered.

Dangerfield advised that revenue officers should be sent to the lodgings of a certain Colonel Mansel, the intended quartermaster of the future Presbyterian army, to search for smuggled lace. On search being made treasonable documents were found concealed behind his bed. But these turning out to have been only forgeries, Dangerfield was committed to Newgate. While in prison he averred that he had been bribed by the Catholics to invent the plot to assassinate the King and Lord Shaftesbury. To confirm the truth of his statement, Dangerfield requested that Madame Cellier’s rooms should be searched, where in a *meal tub* might be found documents which would prove the truth of his story. In such a place were discovered papers seemingly confirmatory of Dangerfield’s statements. Nevertheless, on the trials both of Madame Cellier and of Lord Castlemain, the juries declined to give credit to his assertion.’ —*Catalogue*, p. 257.

The last plot to be mentioned is the Rye House Plot, illustrated by a very rare pack in the British Museum. (*Catalogue* E., 189.)

\* *Proc. S. A.*, 2d S., iv. 91, where they are described.

## SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

These cards are in the Print Department of the British Museum (E. 202, 2). On each is a subject with four verses beneath.

The suits are represented by small cards in the left upper corner.

## HEARTS.

*King.* Ladies seated round a table in a china shop. One says, 'I have won 9 guineas this Cast.' A man says, 'South Sea is now 250.' A lady to him, 'I must sell; I've lost 500£ at Cards.' (*See Cut.*)

Ladies some Rich and Old some Young and Fair,  
Are Raffling in a Shop for China Ware;  
Their Brokers waiting at their Elbows cry,  
What Stock, my Ladies, will you Sell or Buy.



*Queen.* Man and woman in a court yard. She says, 'Pray my Dear sell your Water Engine it will never be good for anything.' He answers, 'Have Patience my Dear you'll like it when it rises.'

A S—r e'er Water Engine fell,  
Was by his wiser Wife advis'd to Sell  
I Sell I quoth he, not I, thou Prating fool,  
You'll have your will, says she, thou Paper Scull.



*Knave.* Boy bringing letter to Gentleman. 'S<sup>r</sup> Here is a Letter from Mad<sup>m</sup>.' He answers, 'Carry it back again Stock falls tell her I'm not well.'

A South Sea Lady having much improv'd,  
Her Fortune proudly Slighted him she Lov'd,  
But South Sea falling, sunk her Fortune low.  
She would have had him then, but he cry'd no.

10. Lady and Servant. (1.) 'Mad. Mr. T—— is without & desires to speak with you.' (2.) 'Stock rises—tell him I'm not well.'

A Lady, when Bubbles and South Sea were high  
Pamper'd by Pride, sets up for Quality;  
No less than Peers, must be allow'd to Woo her,  
And with disdain, Discards her Pristine Lover.

9. Two men, mother and two children. (1.) 'Ah Tom what a this side y<sup>e</sup> Water.' (2.) 'Stock has brought me hither can you let me have a Lodging.' (3.) 'Don't cry Mamma.'

A Merchant Liv'd, of late in reputation,  
But Bilk'd by Stocks like Thousands in the Nation  
Goes to the Mint, his bad Success Bemoaning,  
To shun his ruin, saves himself by Breaking.

8. Two men and the Devil. (1.) 'Tis more than the Market price.' (2.) 'By my Soul S<sup>r</sup> I could not get it Cheaper.' (3.) Devil, 'Tis 100 to much in Conscience.'

A Jew to buy up South Sea Stock employ'd,  
Swears that it cost him more than what it did  
His Principal replys fy Moses, fy  
I doubt you never Swear, but when you Lie.

7. Gentleman and Lady. (1.) 'My dear favour me but with—and the first South Sea Subscription shall be at your Service.' (2.) 'Pray S<sup>r</sup> forbear your Impertinent Suit, I never confer any Favours of that Nature without a Purse of Gold.'

Says a Rich Jew, to a young Buxome Lady,  
I'll give you so much Stock to let me Bed ye.  
Quoth she you Lewd, old Circumcis'd Tom Cony  
I've Stock enough, I deal for ready Money.

6. Four men in a street. (1.) 'By 'gar Minear van hoggen Mogen these English Rogues have finely Bit us.' (2.) 'Dat caunt be Höped now, we'll serve them as good a turn next Winter for we wont leave them a Herring on their coast for't.'

A crew of Dutch Men, in a Peck of Troubles  
Are vex'd to find themselves such S. Sea Bubbles  
Got's Sacrament says one, in Ages past  
They were our Fools, but we are theirs at last.

5. Various figures in an office. (1.) 'Transferring brings more Cash to this Comp. then Trade does to any Company in Europe.' (2.) 'Take my Advice sell your Estate and Buy S. Sea Stock.' (3.) 'S<sup>r</sup> if you will help me to some of y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> sub<sup>on</sup> then——'

Here Stars and Garters, Jews and Gentiles, Crowd,  
The Saint, the Rake, the Humble and the Prond,  
All to the Transfer office Headlong run  
To see what Knaves are safe, what Fools undone.

4. A suitor, mother and daughter. (1.) 'Maddam Ile give her the Benifit of the first Subscription.' (2.) 'S<sup>r</sup> I think her Person & Parts Deserves a first & 2d.' (3.) 'M<sup>dm</sup> dont be too hard with the Gent. Let me alone.'

A Grave old Fellow very Rich in Stock,  
Well known to be a Lover of the Smock,  
Kisses the Buxome Mother, and soon a'ter,  
By Vertue of South Sea, Defiles the Daughter.

### 3. Wanting.

2. Four men in a room. (1.) 'S<sup>r</sup> if you can Evade the Act you and I may ride in our Coaches.' (2.) 'Tell him he shall be a Director.' (3.) 'My Advice is get what money you can give me some and make off with the rest.'

A Set of Bubble managers attend  
A Lawyer, Fee him well to stand their Friend,  
The Act says he, you fear is coming on ye,  
Will hurt no Fools, but those that have no Money.

1. Husband and Lady in room. She says, 'Pray my Dear go into Change Alley.' He answers, 'And then into the Mint.'

A Tradesmans Wife, grown Angry through her Pride,  
To see some Dames in South Sea Coaches Ride,  
Press'd her Good Spouse to lay his Money out  
In South Sea Stock, but still she walks on Foot.

### SPADES.

King. Lover and his mistress. (1.) 'Oh Maddam no Love without Money.' (2.) 'Oh cruell fate I'm Undone.'

A Lady, prompted by an Am'rous Youth  
Ventur'd her Dow'r and lost it in the South;  
My Dear, quoth he, 'tis time I should forsake you,  
Since South Sea has your Gold, may South Sea take you.

Queen. A number of men; one pulling another by the nose.

(1.) 'You deserve to have your Nose wrung off.' (2.) 'What can y<sup>e</sup> L——d expect of a —— Director.'

A certain L——d, whose fortune 'twas to loose,  
Pull'd a —— Director by the Nose  
Sirrah, quoth Honour, thus I Lug your Snout  
Because you made me Buy, when you Sold out.

*Knave.* Four men, and another rising from the ground who says, 'South Sea Stock 200 Oh those Villains.'

A Ruin'd South Sea Jobber of Renown,  
Leaps from a lofty Window, Headlong down,  
When taken up, he crys Adzounds I'm broke,  
Who gives Eight Hundred Pounds for South Sea Stock.

10. Man standing by a bed. 'Is this Bed fit for a Man worth 300,000£.'

I John who thought my self of late possess'd  
Of Three times Fifty Thousand Pounds, at least,  
Can pay no Parish Debts, but Sigh and Moan  
For want of Money to discharge my own.

9. Men round a pool in which a man. (1.) 'Drown the Jewish Dog.' (2.) 'All the Jews deserve as much.' (3.) (Man.) 'Me do so again for God's sake.'

A Crafty Jew pretending to retale  
Stock at low Price, when he had none to sell;  
The Angry Brokers Merrily Chastiz'd him,  
And in a Horse pond twice or thrice Baptiz'd him.

8. Lady seated. 'Oh fatal Blow to loose at once what through Artfull Charms I've got these many years. Undone, Undone!'

A Broker went to let a Lady know,  
That South Sea Stock was falling very low;  
Says she, then what I gain in my good calling  
By rising things, I find I loose by falling.

7. Men round a table, another standing. (1.) 'I'll Cut your Throat if you don't pay the difference.' (2.) 'If you Cut me Troat me shall be your Humb. Serv<sup>t</sup>.'

A Broaker, to a French Man of some note,  
Crys Pay the diffrence or I'll Cut your Throat;  
The French Man seriously replies begar me  
Will do't me self, you need not do it for me.

6. Two men, and another leaving in boat. (1.) 'S<sup>r</sup> I hear my —— is gone off.' (2.) 'Then there is 100 Families Ruin'd.' (3.) 'Farewell England till South Sea rises.'

So Men of Fame unable to Sustain,  
Their South Sea disappointments cross the Main;  
Thus rather Wisely Chose to disappear,  
Than bear the Scandal of non payment here.

## 5. Wanting.

4. Two men. (1.) 'S<sup>r</sup> Scire Facias against York Buildings.'  
 (2.) 'Scire Facias, Oh Damn Scire Facias Ive lost 5000.'

A Busy Fool, grown Rich by Empty Bubbles,  
 Pursues his folly till involv'd in Troubles;  
 Then, vexing at his Losses, grows Audacious  
 Curses the Law, and damns each *Scire facias*.

3. Man in bedroom holding rope. 'If South Sea is 160 this  
 Rope must pay y<sup>e</sup> difference.'

A Thriving Gamester quits his Box and Dice,  
 And with his ready Money South Sea Buys;  
 But loosing all, he Storms and Curses fortune,  
 And Damns the Rognes that lurks behind the Curtain.

2. Men at a table. (1.) 'Let's give out that K. G. is assassi-  
 nated in Germany.' (2.) 'Twill certainly do the Business.'  
 (3.) 'That may be 300£ in each of our Pockets if well manag'd.'  
 (4.) Devil. 'I find you want none of my Dictates.'

A Set of Jobbers rather Knaves than Fools,  
 Meet and contrive to Cheat their Principals,  
 Says one, in e'ery Trade theres some Deceit,  
 To Bite the Biter is not Fraud but Wit.

1. Duty mark in red. Crown. 'VI Pence.' A yard;  
 man in boat and 3 others. (1.) Pray S<sup>r</sup> have you seen my  
 Master.' (2.) 'Jack carry this Letter to my Whore.'

A certain Gold-smith, when the Stocks run high,  
 Set up his Coach his Pride to gratify;  
 But South Sea falling, left his Coach at 'Change  
 And Shipping took, the distant World to Range.

## DIAMONDS.

- King.* Two men seated. (1.) 'S<sup>r</sup> if I Sell my Estate Ile have  
 45 years Purchase.' (2.) 'D'you See friend if I give you Stock  
 at 800 it will be as good as 50 years Purchase.'

The South Sea by their Lawyers under Hand,  
 Give Fifty Years full Purchase for Free Land,  
 But on the Sellers Palm their worthless Stock.  
 And thus the Block Heads loose both Stock and Block.

- Queen.* Two men and old woman. (1.) 'You'll never meet  
 with such an Oppertunity I wou'd fain serve you because you  
 seem to be an Industrious Honest Man.' (2.) To get 1,000£  
 for every 100£ I have Yearn'd with the Sweat of my Brew will  
 be a Comfort to Joan & I in our Old Age.' (3.) 'Ay Marry

S<sup>r</sup> my Daughter Joug & I will have our Hoop'd Peticots now as well as M<sup>rs</sup> Mayres.'

A Farmer sold a small Estate outright  
To Buy South Sea, but meeting with a Bite,  
Purchas'd Sham Stock, paid down five Hundred Pounds  
And now would thank South Sea to Stock his Grounds.

*Knave.* Five ladies. (1.) 'What think you Mad. of the Air of Highgate & Hamsted, Methinks I'd fain have a Country Seat in a good Air.' (2.) Mad. I think the Air is very good & Healthy, but inconvenient for Coaches and Charriots.' (3.) 'And for my part, I like Richmond Air, abundance of y<sup>e</sup> Nobility have their Seats y<sup>t</sup> way. Y<sup>e</sup> Water is very Pleasant.' (4.) 'These things which you are so delighted with Ladies, can afford me no Satisfaction so long as I have an Old Gouty Husband.'

Here South Sea Ladies flush'd with Lucky Spouses,  
Wish some for Coaches, some for Country Houses :  
Says one, whose Gouty Husband limps on Crutches,  
Give me a Brisk Gallant, take you your Coaches.

10. Cobbler and wife. (1.) 'Had I the sharpers here, with that Hammer, I wou'd Brain 'em, with that Aul and Thread, I would string their Noses together & lead them to y<sup>e</sup> Bear Garden.' (2.) 'Ay a parcel of Rogues, to turn my Coach into a Wheel Barrow.'

A Wealthy Cobbler which is rarely found,  
Had ventur'd in South Sea, Five Hundred Pound,  
By Aul, and End, thus prosper'd till the fall  
Of Cursed South Sea, made an End of all.

9. Two men in a street. (1.) 'Zown's Jack I must away to Sea again, S. Sea S. Sea.' (2.) 'Never mind it, as they have rob'd us on shore wee'l be even with them at Sea.'

A Sea comander having lost his all,  
In Stocks and Bubbles unexpected fall,  
Damn'd the South Sea, and swore 't 'ad ruin'd more  
Than all the other Seas had done before.

8. Two men in a book shop. (1.) 'S<sup>r</sup> never leave the Flock for Bookselling, nor Bookselling for Stock Jobbing.' (2.) 'Ay right, but the Saying is my Son get Money.'

A certain Non Con Teacher growing poor,  
Forsook his Pulpit, and turn'd Bookseller ;  
Failing in that, he Jobb'd a while in Stock,  
But now again Instructs a tatter'd Flock.

7. Three divines. (1.) 'To have a Director a friend is as



good as a Bishoprick.' (2.) 'Right Brother for the Care of Stock is better than the Care of Souls.'

Three Rev'rend Teachers, mutually agree,  
To venture just one Thousand in South Sea ;  
Thus Stock they bought, by Tyths, turn'd into Gold,  
And fear 'twill fetch them but a Tyth when sold.

6. Wanting.

5. Sheriff's officer and gentleman. (1.) 'Sr I have an Action of 1000£ against you.' (2.) 'Come lets take a Cup of Forbearance here's 10 Guineas, say you could not find me.'

A Jobber for Stock diff'rence in a Bubble,  
Is by another Bite haul'd into Trouble,  
The Serjeant grumbles, till he gets Extortion,  
Or else a Jayl must be the Prisoners Portion.

4. Three officers. (1.) 'These Rascals under y<sup>e</sup> Notion of Publick Good, have Involv'd the Nation in more troubles than all the War.' (2.) 'Fire and Fury. Gentlemen we are all Undone without a new War breaks out.' (3.) 'Of all that have Suffer'd by y<sup>e</sup> South Sea Plague, we deserve y<sup>e</sup> greatest Pity that've ventur'd our Blood for y<sup>e</sup> Bread we've lost.'

Some Officers of Land grown Rich and Great,  
By Pay and Plunder in the Wars of Late ;  
Decoy'd by some, behind the South Sea Curtain  
Are wishing for New Wars to mend their Fortune.

3. Lady and her maid. 'Here Patty, carry these jewels to Mr. — and desire him to send me 500£. I must needs have it at y<sup>s</sup> Critical Junct<sup>r</sup>.'

A Lady Pawns her Jewels by her Maid,  
And in declining Stock, presumes to trade,  
Till in South Sea she drowns her Coin,  
And now in Bristol Stones, is glad to shine.

2. Master and servants. (1.) 'In regard to your Good Services I've bought Stock with your Money here's 5 years Wages for one Years Service take each your Dividend.' (2.) 'We hope we shall always retain a Gratefull Sence of your Lordships Benificence.' (3.) 'An't please your Honour what must you have for Brokeridge.'

A certain Good Old Worthy Rich in Lands,  
Keeping his Servants Wages in his Hands,  
Bought South Sea Stock, when they knew nothing of it  
Sold it when High, and gave to them the Profit.

1. Man on horseback and man on goat. (1.) 'Whither away so fast Taffy.' (2.) 'Hur is a going to buy Stock and hur hopes to come back in a Coach and Six.'

An Old Welch Justice mounted on a Goat,  
Is ask'd, which way his Worship means to Trot ;  
To London hur is Travelling, quoth he,  
To sell Welch Copper, and to Buy South Sea.

### CLUBS.

*King.* Two men in a street. (1.) 'I'd advise you to Buy Stock and take it up in 14 Days, it may Chance to Rise but if it Falls you can but then go off.' (2.) 'Tis true, One Breaking will serve for all but if I succeed 'twill make me a Man.'

A Bending Tradesman, to retrieve his Fortune,  
Buys Stock to take it in a Fortnight certain ;  
It rises greatly by the time of Takeing  
And thus the Buyer saves himself from Breaking.

*Queen.* Gentleman and old lady. (1.) 'I have a great Desire to alter my Condition, before my Teaming Years are over.' (2.) 'Madam the Cause is of such Specifick Worth, that you need not fear the Effect,—Gold will do Wonders.'

A Brisk Young Gentleman Attacks an Old  
Rich Fusty Beldam for her South-Sea Gold  
She pleads her Age, He Vows she's Young and Healthy  
And Swears no Woman can be Old that's Wealthy.

*Knave.* Five ladies round a table. (1.) 'Thanks be to S. Sea or we had all Dy'd Maids.' (2.) 'I can Spare each of you 2 Sweet Hearts and have 2 for my self, this is my Jubilee Year. Ha, Ha.' (3.) 'We don't Doubt but we shall have as many as y<sup>r</sup> Ladysh<sup>p</sup> since y<sup>r</sup> Charms & ours are alike.' (4.) 'Tis my thoughts we shall all have Irish Husbands, and they deserve Gold for Irish Men Love Women.' (5.) 'Ay & Women love Irishmen too.'

Here Ancient Maids, that ne'er Defil'd the Smock,  
Boast of their great Success in South Sea Stock ;  
Says one, when Poor, tho' Young, no Man would Sue me  
But now I'm Rich, Six Irish Captains Woo me.

10. Two men in a yard. (1.) 'Oh my Dear Teague by St Patrick I have Sold all my Potatoes to Buy Stock.' (2.) 'Ara by my shoul let me be your Foot Man to Ride after you to tell your Relatio<sup>s</sup> y<sup>re</sup> com<sup>e</sup>.'

Teague who had sold Potatoe Lands to Buy  
South Sea, was told his Stock was very High ;  
Poor Teague replies, I'm shorry for't Dear Hony,  
For when 'tish low, 'tish ev'ry Body's Money.

9. Two men. (1.) 'Take my advice shut up your Shop and Deal in Stock or you'll be Broke.' (2.) 'And so Pay my Creditors with Stock.'

A Tradesman is advis'd by one that's Broke,  
To sell off all, quit Shop, and Deal in Stock;  
Or else says he these Times will quickly Break ye,  
And then some Prison, or the Mint must take ye.

8. Gentleman and Lady. (1.) 'T'sha tis Barberous to Wrong a Widow I'm sure they cost less.' (2.) 'Z—ds G—Z—ds Woman what would you have I tell you they Cost me so much.' (3.) *Aside*: 'Faith this is better than Stringing of Fiddles.'

A Blust'ring Blade turns an Alley Jobber;  
And Buys Permits, to serve a Female Neighbour;  
But reckon'd twice the Money that they Cost him  
For which the injur'd Dame designs to Roast him.

7. Two ladies and gentleman at a tea table. (1.) 'Well, Madam, if I must Advise you, have a share of this same Engine, 'tis now arising and will certainly Please you.' (2.) 'I must confess you've almost perswaded me to make a Trial are you certain I shant Repent.' (3.) 'Very Merry in Truth.'

A Lover offers Ladies that are Free,  
His Water Engine for their Bottom ree;  
No, No, replies one Madam in a Laughter,  
We have already Engines for our Water.

6. Coachmaker and servant. (1.) 'S<sup>r</sup> my L<sup>d</sup> — & my L<sup>d</sup> — & S<sup>r</sup> Iohn — & S<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> — & S<sup>r</sup> Tho: — & M<sup>r</sup> — & M<sup>r</sup> — & y<sup>e</sup> Devil knows who all S<sup>r</sup> have sent word to forbid going on w<sup>th</sup> their Coaches.' (2.) 'A Pox take my L<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Iohn & S<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> and all the Stocks together.'

A Famous Builder of Meridian Coaches,  
To make each South Sea Drab appear a Dutchess,  
Had Fourty Coaches at one time bespoke,  
But Falling Stock did Thirty Five revoke.

5. Three men in a room. (1.) 'Every Extreame is Anticipated by its Opposite, Poverty will bring them to their Senses.' (2.) 'Well I believe we must give them over as Incurable.' (3.) 'But in the Intrim a Bedlam would be proper for all y<sup>t</sup> are Distemper'd.'

Three Merry Doctors, meet in Consultation,  
To Cure the South Sea Plague, that Spoils the Nation;  
But all agreed, the Fools should still endure it  
Till smarting Poverty alone should cure it.

4. Two men in a room. (1.) 'You must Submit to the Statute and Undeceive the World who take you to be Immensely Rich.' (2.) 'And then the World will see I'm not worth a Groat.'

A Famous Jobber in each Brokers Eye,  
As Rich as Pluto; when the Stocks were High  
Is lately fail'd; and now there is not found  
To Pay his Debts, one Penny in the Pound.

3. Two men in a street. (1.) 'Let's report that Gibraltar is invested by the Spaniards both by Sea and Land.' (2.) 'Or rather that the Princess Sobieski is brought to Bed of two Sonns.\*'

Two Jobbers for the Day invent a Lie,  
And Broach the same to Low'r the Stocks thereby.  
One says the Pole's deliver'd, t'other Swears  
She's brought to Bed of Two Pretending Heirs.

2. Three men in a street. (1.) 'Do you see S<sup>r</sup> you must come into y<sup>e</sup> City in great hast all over Dirty.' (2.) 'Ah Zowns I'll manage it I warrant you I'll clap my Hands to my side and Strut about.' (3.) 'And set one Thief to catch another.'

A Sharping Minter bid a Broker run,  
And Buy him Stock, accordingly 'twas done;  
By accident 'twas rais'd as soon as Bought,  
He Sold and got a Hundred Pounds for nought.

#### 1. Wanting.

There are three other packs of cards relating to Bubbles, one English and two Dutch, but this is the only one which has the right to be called South Sea Bubble cards.

A rare pack, which may be called 'All the Bubbles,' was issued about 1720, and a specimen is in the collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber. It satirises the incredible follies of the year 1720, which brought ruin to so many people in England. Each card is devoted to a project, the name of which is at the top of the card, while beneath the illustration are four verses of a satirical character. The South Sea Bubble is only slightly mentioned in them, that bubble not having then burst. The directors of the South Sea Company very unwisely, as it proved, obtained a decree of *Scire facias* against all the unauthorised companies, which brought ultimately about their own destruction. The inscriptions on this pack, excepting one that was wanting, are given in *Notes and Queries*, March 6, 1852, where they are wrongly called 'South Sea Playing Cards.'

\* Prince Charles Edward was born Dec. 31st, 1720

The two Dutch packs, which are well known, are commonly termed South Sea Cards, but the allusions to that scheme are very slight, the chief object being the deplorable collapse of the French Mississippi scheme, quite different from the South Sea Company, and which somewhat preceded it in time. These two packs have the same designs, but different inscriptions. One of them has a title, *April-Kaart of Kaart Spel van Momus naar de Nieuwste Mode*; the other, *Pasquin's Windkaart op de Windnegotie van 't Jaar 1720*. They both appear as plates in 'Het Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid,' a collection of Dutch satirical prints; the first of them is described in the catalogue of satirical prints in the British Museum, vol. ii. p. 468, where the inscriptions are given, with translations; the second is noticed in the same volume, but less fully.

The pack we are considering relates almost entirely to the South Sea Bubble. It is unfortunately incomplete, four of the cards being missing. The inscriptions are of a highly satirical character, and sometimes coarse. There are a few allusions to Bubbles in general, and to four in particular. *Bottomree* on the seven of clubs, *Water Engine* on the queen of hearts and seven of clubs, *Welsh Copper* on the ace of diamonds, and *York Buildings* on the four of spades. They all occur in the pack of all the bubbles above mentioned. In this we find —

Queen of clubs. 'Lending Money upon Bottom-Ree.'

Some lend their Money for the sake of More,  
And Others borrow to Encrease their Store,  
Both these do oft Engage in Bottom Ree  
But Curse Sometimes the Bottome of the Sea.

This company was issued at £1 per share, and the highest price it arrived at was £3.

The *Water Engine*, to which the allusions are somewhat equivocal, occurs on the four of hearts. 'Water Engine.' Two men pumping.

Come all ye Culls, my Water Engine buy,  
To Pump your flooded Mines, and Cole Pits dry;  
Some Projects are all Wind, but ours is Water,  
And tho at present low, may rise herea'ter.

On the nine of spades 'Welsh Copper.' A man riding on a goat met by a horsemen with trumpet and *Scire facias*.

This Bubble for a time may currant pass,  
Coppers the Title but twill end in Brass;  
Knaves cry it up, Fools Buy, but when it fails  
The losing Crowd will Swear 'Cots Splutt'r a Nails.'



Macpherson states that this company was worth nothing at all; it was issued at  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent., and rose to 95 per cent.

On the five of spades 'York Buildings.' A ruined building near the Thames, on which is a flag inscribed *Scire facias*.

You that are blest with Wealth by your Creator,  
And want to drown your Money in Thames Water,  
Buy but York Buildings, and the Cistern there  
Will Sink more Pence, than any Fool can spare.

The company was issued at a capital of £1,200,000 issued in shares of £10, which reached a maximum of £305.

I should add that Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A., has a complete set of the cards which I have mentioned as 'All the Bubbles,' which do not appear to have been backed for use, and with which is a title-card. It represents a tree which a number of persons are climbing, some of whom are falling off into the sea which surrounds it. At the top is the title BUBBLE CARDS, and below the lines:

The Headlong Fools Plunge into South Sea Water  
But the Sly Long-heads Wade with Caution arter;  
The First are Drowning but the Wiser Last,  
Venture no Deeper than the Knees or Wast.

I suspect, however, that this is the proper title-card of the South Sea pack described above. Carington Bowles issued in 1720 a composite print 'The Bubbles' Medley, or a Sketch of the Times, being Europe's Memorial for the year 1720,' in which this title-card is represented, with the addition 'Sold by Carington Bowles No. 69 St. Pauls Church Yard, London.' There is another print of the same kind,\* issued by the same publisher, and with the same title, in which is another title-card, 'Stock' Jobbing Cards, or the Humours of Change Alley.' View of a street, with verses.

Thus with like haste thro' different Paths they run  
Some to Undoe and some to be Undone.

Below is inscribed:

See with what haste Unthinking Fools are Running  
To Humour Knaves and Gratify their Cunning,  
All seem Transported with a Joyfull Madness  
But soon their mighty Hopes will turn to Sadness.

At the bottom is 'Sold by Carington Bowles,' &c., as on the other. It is probable therefore that Bowles issued both

\* These two prints are described in the Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum, vol. ii. Nos. 1610, 1611.

packs, and that the title-cards may have been employed indifferently. The last of them would at any rate make an appropriate title-card for 'All the Bubbles.'"

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 3rd, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Richard Bentley, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Discoveries of America to the year 1525. By A. J. Weise, M.A. 8vo. London, 1884.

From Sir J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. :—Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the question of the housing of the Raffaele Cartoons ; together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix. Folio. London, 1891.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Reminiscence of Henfield. Thomas Stapleton, D.D. [From M. A. Lower's "Worthies of Sussex."] 8vo. Lewes, 1865.

William Paley Baidon, Esq., and Stephen William Williams, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 10th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Rev. George William Walter Minns, LL.B.

England Howlett, Esq.

William Chapman Waller, Esq., M.A.

Robert Cochrane, Esq.

Norman Capper Hardcastle, Esq., M.A., LL.D.,

J. C. DAUBUZ, Esq., through A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., exhibited a silver-gilt chalice and paten belonging to the parish church of Kea, near Truro, Cornwall.

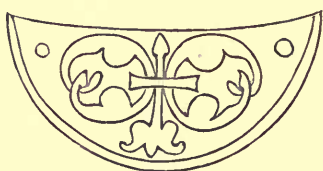
The chalice is 8 inches in height, and of somewhat Spanish outline. The bowl, which is plain, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and rather small, with its lower half carefully fitted into a cup. This is ornamented in relief with nine wavy rays radiating

from a ninefoil underneath. The intervening spaces are powdered with fleurs-de-lis on a pounced field.


The stem, which is circular, is also pounced and ornamented with fleurs-de-lis in relief. The knot is covered above and below with rows of alternately plain and pounced scales, and has round it eight circular medallions with busts of apostles covered by translucent enamel. The apostles, with one exception, carry emblems, and represent :

1. St. Peter.
2. St. Matthew.
3. St. Andrew.
4. St. Bartholomew.
5. This saint has no emblem. The nimbus is not cruciform, or the bust might have been intended for Our Lord.
6. St. John Evangelist.
7. St. Paul.
8. St. Matthias.

The foot has a cabled band round the top, and is ornamented with thirteen wavy rays descending from the stem with pounced intervals powdered with fleurs-de-lis. To indicate the front there has been inserted a small round-headed panel with a representation of the Resurrection in low relief on a field of black enamel. The lowest member of the foot consists of ten semicircular lobes, each engraved with a characteristic leaf



LEAF ORNAMENT ON FOOT OF KEA CHALICE. (Full size.)

ornament (see illustration), and with a sort of reeded edge. On the bowl, and also under the foot, are two hall-marks : (1) that of Paris, a crowned fleur-de-lis with three crescents interlaced in triangle below; (2) a crowned , the year mark.

Under the foot, twice repeated, is engraved (though now partly obliterated) the name RENÉE DAMBOYSE, with a lozenge, *paly of six*, the well-known arms of d'Amboise.

The paten is  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter. It has in the centre a small print, with a standing figure of Our Lord holding the orb and cross, with the words SALVATOR MVNDI. This is set in a pounced circle,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, powdered with fleurs-de-lis and ornamented with twelve wavy rays radiating from the centre. The rim, which is deeply concave, is not original. It has no hall-marks.

According to Père Anselme (t. vii. 127) Renée d'Amboise was the eldest daughter of Jean d'Amboise, seigneur de Bussy, by Katherine de S. Belin, and sister of the Cardinal Georges

d'Amboise, archbishop of Rouen. She married Louis de Clermont Gallerande, and both were living in 1539. She made



SILVER-GILT CHALICE OF PARIS MAKE AT KEA, CORNWALL.

her will in 1561, and was buried at La Trinité, Poitiers. Her brother Jacques d'Amboise, who was killed in 1515, married his cousin Antoinette d'Amboise, and had a daughter

Renée, who married François de Choiseul, seigneur de Clemont, and died before 1548.

This most interesting chalice and paten were given to Kea church in or before 1727, in a terrier of which year it is mentioned, by Mrs. Susannah Haweis, probably the same person who was buried at Kea in 1774. Her husband, Reginald Haweis, died in 1759.

Mr. Franks said that the chalice and paten clearly belonged to the first half of the sixteenth century, and according to the date-letters given by Mr. Cripps in *Old French Plate* they must have been made in 1514-15 or 1537-8. In any case the chalice was of peculiar interest, in being one of the very few known pieces of Paris hall-marked plate earlier than 1650, and of which Mr. Cripps gives only three examples.

Mr. Hope mentioned that the flame-like ornaments on this chalice and paten were similar to those found in England on a number of chalices which had been noticed by Mr. Fallow and himself. These were chiefly in the hands of Roman Catholic clergy, and probably of foreign make, though no example was hall-marked; and it had been suggested, from their being capable of being unscrewed for portability, that they were for use by persecuted priests *temp. Queen Elizabeth*. The shape of these was, however, more English than foreign.

The Baron de Cosson, F.S.A., read a note on the construction of Horn Crossbows, as shown by a careful dissection of two ancient examples.

This note will form part of the Baron de Cosson's paper in *Archaeologia* on the Crossbow of Ulric V., count of Wurtemberg.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., President, read the following notes on the Horse-shoe Custom at Oakham, Rutlandshire.

“Among the numerous strange manorial customs that prevail throughout England, there is none, perhaps, more quaint than one which is, I believe, still in force at the little town of Oakham, in the county of Rutland. This custom has been laid down as follows: \* every peer of the realm on first passing through the town is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, which, upon his refusal, the bailiff of the lordship may take by force, or in commutation, a sum of money for the purchase of a horseshoe to be nailed upon the castle gate or placed in some part of the building.

\* Lewis' *Topographl. Dict.* 1835, s. v. Oakham.



James Wright, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland* (1684), gives the following account of the custom.\* 'The Lord of the Castle and Mannour of Okeham for the time being claims by prescription a Franchise or Royalty very rare and of singular note, viz., That the first time that any Peer of this Kingdom shall happen to pass through the Precincts of this Lordship, he shall forfeit as a Homage a Shoe from the Horse whereon he rideth, unless he redeem it with mony. The true Originale of which Custome I have not been able on my utmost endeavour to discover. But that such and time out of mind hath been the Usage appears by several Monumental Horseshoes (some Gilded and of curious Workmanship) nail'd upon the Castle Hall Door.

Some of which Horse-shoes are stamp't with the names of those Lords who gave 'em, with the times when given, as follows' (here is given a list of fifteen names, from Henry Lord Mordant, 1602, to John L. Bellasis, Bar., or Worleby, 1667), 'with many others, some of later date and some more antient, whose inscriptions are now hardly legible.'

Lewis says that 'the oldest with a date is of the time of Elizabeth, and is very large and curiously worked and gilt; there is also one of bronze and ormolu of the late King George IV. when Prince Regent, and one of the late Duke of York.'

In Murray's *Handbook for Northamptonshire and Rutland* (1878) it is stated that on the walls of the remarkable hall at Oakham Castle are more than 100 horseshoes 'of various sizes and forms, some being gilt and surmounted by a coronet. The earliest now here (except Q. Elizabeth) dates from 1694, and was contributed by Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough. Five Earls and Marquises of Exeter also are represented; and at one end of the hall are the gilt and crowned horseshoes of Q. Elizabeth, of George, Prince Regent, of Queen Victoria, and of the Duke of Rutland.'

Camden in his *Britannia* † speaks of the 'crack't and decaying walls of an old Castle at Okeham, which Walkelin de Ferrariis built in the first times of the Norman Kings. And that it hath been the dwelling-place of the Ferrars besides the credit of writers, and generall report, the great horse shoes which in time past that family gave in their armes fastned upon the gate, and in the hall, may sufficiently prove.' Though Camden here says nothing as to any manorial custom, his evidence shows that in his time horseshoes were nailed on the castle door and in the hall. The Ferrers family seem to have taken pride in their

\* P. 104.

† Ed. 1637, p. 526.

'Farrier' origin, and to have accepted the view set forth in the old rhyme:

' Whence cometh Smith, be he Knight, Lord, or Squire,  
But from the Smith that forged in the fire.'

Walcheline de Ferrers, the first who settled at Oakham, was a younger son of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and held Okam by the service of one knight's fee and a half, in 12 Henry II.\* = 1166, or just 100 years after the Conquest.

It seems hardly probable that the custom commenced at so early a date, but its origin is veiled in obscurity. A correspondent in *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*,† says that it dates from the first erection of the castle, and that it was a token of the territorial power of its lord. Whatever the date of the introduction of the custom, and whatever its original meaning, it has certainly prevailed for three centuries and possibly for seven.‡

From time to time it would appear that a horseshoe escapes from the custody of the bailiff of the manor, and one that has in some manner become detached from the castle was formerly in the Leverian Museum.§ Another I exhibit this evening. It is of super-equine size, 10½ inches in length, and 10¼ inches in extreme breadth. It dates from 1693, and bears incised upon it in neat italic letters, 'July 20, Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, 93.' As the greater part of Rutland lay within the diocese of Peterborough, it would seem that even the bishop was not free to visit his flock if he came within the bounds of the manor of Oakham.

And yet Dr. Cumberland was a man who was not ready to accept the *ipse dixit* of any one, however renowned, as his treatise *de Legibus Naturæ*, directed against Hobbes, will prove. He was also a man of antiquarian tastes, and wrote on the weights, measures, and coins of the Jews, on 'the times of the first planting of nations.' He likewise prepared a translation of Sanchoniatho's *Phœnician History*, that was published after his death, which took place in 1718. The horseshoe dates from the early days of his episcopacy, as he entered on the see of Peterborough in 1691."

The PRESIDENT also exhibited three horseshoes, of the ordinary size, but of peculiar form, found at Groombridge, Kent, six feet below ground.

\* *Dugdale's Baronage*, i. 266.

† Vol. i. p. 63.

‡ See also the late C. H. Hartshorne, "On the Hall of Oakham," *Arch. Jour.*, v. p. 124.

§ See *Arch. Assoc. Jour.*, vi. p. 414.

W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on the *Domus Conversorum*, or House of the Jewish Converts in London, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 10th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—On the ancient Hecatompedon, which occupied the site of the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens. By F. C. Penrose. (Reprinted from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. XII.) 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Camden Society :—Publications, New Series, 50. The Nicholas Papers. Edited by G. F. Warner. Vol. II. Jan., 1653—June, 1655. 4to. London, 1892.

From the Author :—The Lewis Collection of Gems and Rings in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. By J. Henry Middleton. 8vo. London, 1892.

From William Winckley, Esq., F.S.A. :—Additional Notes on the Family of Winckley. III. Privately printed. 8vo. Harrow, 1892.

Francis Tress Barry, Esq., M.P., and Norman Capper Hardcastle, Esq., M.A., LL.D., were admitted Fellows.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Franks had placed in his hands his resignation as Vice-President, which he had accepted. As the time was now near when the Society would be called upon to elect a new President, he did not think it necessary to appoint another Vice-President in the room of Mr. Franks.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Charles Giles-Puller, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Robert Hawley Clutterbuck.

Theodore Wilfrid Fry, Esq., B.A.

Edward Nash, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

The BARON DE COSSON, F.S.A., exhibited a sword blade, the property of Mr. H. Montgomery, of Blessingbourne, Fivemile-

town, Ireland, which had been discovered under circumstances which led the owner to think that it might be the blade of a sword described in 1696 by William Montgomery, of Rosemount, Scotland, in his journal, published in 1869, as that of Robert Bruce.

In 1696 Wm. Montgomery was on a visit to his Irish relative, Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly, an ancestor of the present owner of the blade, and in his journal there occurs this passage: "I saw a rarity at that house, to witt a two edged sword of excellent metall (w<sup>ch</sup> this Hugh never caused to be made,) but had it (I have forgott what he told mee thereof) in y<sup>e</sup> late warr about Enniskillen. I am of y<sup>e</sup> opinion there is no smith in Ireland can forge so good a blade or (*sic*, for?) I saw it severly tryed. This sword is inscribed on y<sup>e</sup> right hand side of the blade thus:

Robertus Bruschiu	}	1310.	and on y <sup>e</sup> reverse side	}	pro christo
Scotorum Rex					et patria.

There are some obliterated or worn-out words, supposed to be y<sup>e</sup> cutler's name, the letters being seen but by halves and quarters, whereof we could make nothing."

The blade exhibited was of fine and flexible temper, four-sided and taper in outline, and the fact that it had been discovered in the cabin of a very old man, who told Mr. Montgomery that it had been taken there by one of his ancestors, who had been a servant at Derrygonnelly, after a former Mr. Montgomery had broken the hilt in using the sword to quell a riot at that place, led Mr. Montgomery to think that this might be the blade of the sword described in the Montgomery journal, all vestige of which had hitherto been lost. Before, however, showing it as the blade of the Bruce, he wisely desired to have the opinion of competent authorities on the question of its probable date.

The Baron de Cosson stated that a careful consideration of the form, section, and strength of the blade led him to the conclusion that it could not possibly date from the time of the Bruce, but was at the earliest of the Elizabethan epoch. The flange at the upper end of the blade, a feature not existing in early swords, showed by its outline that there had been some sort of cup or shell to the hilt, not a plain cross-guard as in fourteenth-century swords. Still it was possible that the blade might be the one described in 1696, for it is well known that many seventeenth-century blades bear false inscriptions. There is, for instance, a whole series of blades inscribed Edwardus Prins Angliæ, and consequently often ascribed to

Edward the Black Prince, which certainly do not date earlier than the reign of Charles I. Not the slightest trace of any inscription can now be found on this blade, but a false inscription might have been very faintly traced, whilst a genuine inscription of the fourteenth century would either have been deeply punched in, or else inlaid in brass, copper, or gold. In conclusion, he thanked the owner and also Mr. S. P. Cockerell, in whose charge the blade now was, for allowing him to exhibit it.

Mr. J. G. Waller concurred in the Baron's remarks, and could not possibly assign an earlier date to the blade than the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The President held that there could be no doubt that the correct date had been assigned to the blade, and pointed out as a circumstance tending to show that the inscription described in 1696 was a false one, the fact that the date 1310 was transcribed in Arabic numerals.

LIONEL H. CUST, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on Lucas D'Heere and his works, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

In illustration of Mr. Cust's paper the Duke of St. Alban's exhibited a fine portrait of an unknown lady, painted by D'Heere in 1558; and Mrs. Stopford Sackville exhibited the portrait of Queen Mary with the Hungard petition, from Drayton House, also ascribed to D'Heere. The Society's well-known picture of Queen Mary, with the painter's monogram, painted in 1554, was also exhibited for comparison with the other pictures.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 17th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. Catalogue of Arabic Glass Weights in the British Museum. By S. Lane-Poole. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1891.



2. A Subject Index of the Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1885-1890. Compiled by G. K. Fortescue. 8vo. London, 1891.

From MM. Giacomini et V. Capobianchi:—*Catalogue des Objets d'Art et d'Ameublement qui garnissent le grand appartement au premier étage du Palais du Prince Borghese à Rome.* 4to. Rome, 1892.

From H. M. Government of Madras:—*Archæological Survey of India. South Indian Inscriptions. Tamil Inscriptions of Rajaraja, Rajendra-Chola, and others in the Rajarajesvara Temple at Tanjavur.* Edited and translated by E. Hultzsch, Ph.D. Vol. 2, Part 1. Inscriptions on the Walls of the Central Shrine. 4to. Madras, 1891.

From Messrs. A. and C. Black:—*The Remains of Ancient Rome.* By J. Henry Middleton. 2 vols. 8vo. London and Edinburgh, 1892.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society:

George Trevor Harley Thomas, Esq.

Rev. Robert Hawley Clutterbuck.

Francis Llewellyn Griffith, Esq., B.A.

Charles Giles-Puller, Esq., M.A.

Alfred George Temple, Esq.

Edward Nash, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called the attention of the Society to the fact that the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln proposed to pull down the north walk of the cloister at Lincoln, with the library over it, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1675, and to set up in place thereof an imitation of the other three sides of the cloister, which are of fourteenth-century date. No reason whatever had been assigned for this act of vandalism, except that Wren's work was a blot on the medieval cloister, and it was therefore proposed to set up the remains on a new site, and so practically make it into a new building. He therefore proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Lambert, and carried unanimously:

"That the Society of Antiquaries of London hears with much regret that the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have avowed an intention to pull down the north walk of the cloister of their church, and the library over it, in order to build on the same site an imitation of the other three sides of the cloister, which are of the fourteenth century; against this proposal the Society desires to protest as strongly as it can, and at the same time to point out that the existing building, which is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, is a good piece of architecture, well fitted to its place, and convenient for the uses for which it was intended, whilst the substitution of new work in its place will be a falsification of history, and there will be little compensation for the

loss of Wren's building, even if the ornamental parts of it should be worked up, as has been proposed, into another building on another site."

On the proposal of Sir H. B. BACON, Bart., seconded by Mr. C. J. FERGUSON, it was unanimously resolved :

"That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.S.A., read a paper on a gold cup of the fourteenth century, formerly belonging to the Kings of England.

The cup itself, with its cover, is magnificently decorated with scenes from the life of St. Agnes in translucent enamel, and was exhibited in illustration of the paper.

In illustration of the scenes on the cup, R. R. HOLMES, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a photograph of an illuminated page, representing similar events in the life of St. Agnes, from the splendid Sobieski Missal in the Library of Windsor Castle, which Her Majesty the Queen had most graciously permitted to be photographed for the purpose.

Mr. Franks's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

---

Thursday, March 24th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. D.C.L. LL.D. Sc.D. F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

- From Miss Nightingale, by request of the late author:—Diocese of Salisbury. The Church Plate of the county of Wilts. By J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A. 8vo. Salisbury, 1891.
- From the Author, S.A. Green, Esq., M.D.:—1. Diary kept by Capt. Lawrence Hammond, of Charlestown, Mass. 1677-94. 8vo. Cambridge, 1892. 2. List of Memoirs printed in the "Collection" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8vo. Cambridge, 1891.
- From the Author:—Annals of Winchester College, from its foundation in the year 1382 to the present time. By T. F. Kirby, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.
- From Henry G. Gamble, Esq.:—Six plates of the Chapter Library, and other details in Lincoln Cathedral, from the Architectural Association Sketch Book. New Series, Vols. 9 and 10. Lithographs from measured drawings by the donor, 1890.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Peter Hampson Ditchfield, M.A.  
Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S.  
Capt. Ottley Lane Perry.  
William Chapman Waller, Esq., M.A.

The following letter was read from the chair :

“ The Deanery, Lincoln.  
March 19, 1892.

The Dean of Lincoln begs to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Milman's letter and enclosure.

The Dean and Chapter are acting under the strongly expressed opinion of their highly competent architect, Mr. Pearson, and they have no doubt that his judgment is right in the matter.

The Library will not be destroyed, but re-erected in a far better situation and made more available for its purpose, which is to hold books and encourage study. They have reason to believe that for lack of proper accommodation they have already lost a most valuable legacy of books.

It is moreover to be remembered that the Cloister existed for 400 years before the Library, and there is ample evidence in the other three walks for the restoration of the fourth, of which indeed traces still remain.

H. S. Milman, Esq.,  
Soc. Antiq. Lond.,  
Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.”

Thereupon it was moved by Mr. Higgins, seconded by Sir J. Charles Robinson, and carried unanimously :

“ That the Society of Antiquaries of London, having heard the Dean of Lincoln's reply to the Resolution passed by the Society at its meeting of March 17, desires to point out that the competency of Mr. Pearson as an architect, which the Society does not question, affects in no way the point at issue, viz.: whether it is proper to demolish a piece of architecture of undoubted historic interest and of considerable beauty to make way for a presumed reproduction of a building which has long since disappeared, and thus to destroy a portion of the history of an important national monument ;

That it is quite clear from an inspection of the plans of the cloister and adjacent buildings that ample room might be found for the extension of the library without interfering with the present buildings ;

That this is the only example of a cathedral cloister of post-Reformation date in England;

And that for these reasons the Society views with the greatest possible concern the proposal to remove and thus practically to destroy this interesting example of the work of Sir Christopher Wren."

On the motion of Mr. Franks, seconded by the President, it was also unanimously resolved:

"That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln."

It was also resolved:

"That the Officers of the Society be empowered to take any steps to make the matter public whenever and in such manner as they may deem necessary."

T. J. MAZZINGHI, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated a transcript of a grant of arms by Charles II. dated February 18th, 1649, to Sir Richard Lane, knight, who was admitted sergeant-at-law in 1643-4, made chief baron of the exchequer, 1644, lord keeper in 1645, privy councillor in 1649, and died in Jersey April 22nd, 1651.

The grant, of which the original is in the William Salt Library at Stafford, is of especial interest as having been made by the king himself. It runs as follows:

"CAROLUS R.

Carolus Dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex fidei defensor etc. Omnibus ad quos hæ presentes literæ pervenerint Salutem Cum Regale Solium nunquam plus decoretur nec imperii Majestas magis Effulgescat quam cum debita honoris et virtutis præmia a coruscantibus Majestatis radiis in homines claros et benemerentes conferantur Cumque per dilectus et per quam fidelis consiliarius noster Ricardus Lane Eques Auratus custos magni Sigilli nostri Angliæ e generosa Lanorum prosapia inter Coritanos oriundus non minus de nobis quam de præcharissimo patre nostro bene meritus est Quippe qui per multos annos ab incunabilis nostris in Officio Attornati nostri generalis fideliter et cum laude nobis inservierit donec ob eximias virtutes et egregiam ejus in Legibus patriis eruditionem per præcharissimum patrem nostrum (piæ memoriæ) ad officium Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii provectus fuerit Quo quidem Officio ut virtutibus suis impare diu non continebatur sed altiora meritis honore custodis magni Sigilli per præfatum patrem nostrum Statim Insignitus fuerit cumque idem Richardus Lane

in nuperrimis per Angliam dissidiis intestinis partibus patris nostri constanter adhæserit gliscenti rebellionis fortiter restiterit Jura regia et leges patrias strenue propugnaverit ac difficillima quæquæ perpessus tandem patriis laribus exulatur bonis omnibus plectitur ac iniqua Rebellionis in Angla (sic) proscriptione etiam hodie extremo Supplicii genere notatur afficiendus Cumque ipse et Antecessores sui per multos annos jam retroactos pro Insignibus ffamilie suæ hactenus usi fuerint parmæ area Cocco et Cyano a Summo bipartita ac tribus decussibus Argenteis impressa Anglicano Idiomate Party per pale Azure and Gules three Saltiers argent Ac idem Richardus Lane omnes de Stirpe sua oriundos (quamvis alias satis eximios) fidelitate et obsequio erga nos et Coronam Angliæ continuerit Sciatis igitur quod nos Regii favoris nostri tessera ipsum insignire cupientes Quâ ipse ab aliis ejusdem ffamilie discernetur et ad posterum etiam memorie ejus celebretur dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus præfato Richardo Lane et heredibus suis ac aliis de Stirpe sua oriundis Quod ipsi et eorum descendentes in posterum pro insignibus suis gestare possint et valeant In campo Sanguineo fulvum Leonis Catulum inter Tres Aureos decusses transeuntem et aspicientem Anglicano Idiomate Gules a Lyon passant guardant between three Saltiers Or prout ea omnia Margine præsentium vivis coloribus hic depinguntur Habendum Tenendum fferendum et gestandum Insignia prædicta præfato Richardo Lane et heredibus suis omnibus que aliis de stirpe sua oriundis in perpetuum Mandamus etiam tenore præsentium omnibus et singulis Armorum Regibus ffœcialibus aliisque Officiariis ministris et subditis nostris quibuscunque quod præfatum Richardum Lane et heredes suos et eorum descendentes Insignia prædicta modo et forma prædicta descripta et explicata in Scutis Parmeis Clypeis Sigillis aliisque figuris debito modo depicta vel insculpta in posterum semper gestare permittant absque ullo impedimento vel molestia in ea parte fienda vel exhibenda Volumus denique quod eæ literæ nostræ patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem firmæ bonæ et validæ in lege existent secundum veram earundem intentionem et effectum aliquo Statuto Actu ordinatione vel aliqua lege re vel materia quacunque in contrarium non obstante In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste me ipso apud Castrum Elizabeth in Insula nostra de Jersey Octavo die mensis Februarii Anno Regni nostri secundo Annoque Domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo Quadragesimo nono. Per ipsum Regem manu sua propria.”

The Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., read the following



note on the discovery of a Saxon grave at Lockridge, near Wantage :

“Lord Wantage has kindly entrusted me with some ornaments which were discovered recently, together with a skeleton, in a grave near Lockinge Park. Some workmen were engaged in executing some work on the bank of a stream near Betterton, in the parish of Lockinge, and 7 feet below the surface of the ground they found the skeleton. It was in a crouching position, and judging from the ornaments which have been preserved I imagine the skeleton was that of an Anglo-Saxon woman. The position of the body and the character of the relics seem, I think, to indicate that the burial was of the early Pagan Saxon period. It is much to be regretted that the remains were much damaged by the workmen's tools, and that they were immediately reinterred at the same spot before they were thoroughly examined by an expert. It is possible that several other relics might have been discovered if more careful search had been made, and perhaps Lord Wantage may be induced to have the spot thoroughly trenched for the purpose of finding other remains, which may help to elucidate Saxon burials in Berkshire. The only relics of this discovery are as follows :

- i. Two circular fibulæ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, with the remains of hinge for the pin and catch, and having five small circles engraved upon the surface. These are of bronze.
- ii. A plain bronze finger-ring, broken into three fragments.
- iii. A glass bead, of a dull blue-green colour, the hole on one side being larger than that on the other. It has eight grooved indentations cut in it. This is of Saxon character, and was probably one of a set of similar beads, the rest having been lost.
- iv. A small bone, probably part of a finger.

I regret that these are all the relics that have been preserved. The articles themselves may not be very important, but they may help to throw light on the ethnological divisions of the Saxon races. They belong, I imagine, to the West Saxon tribe, and inasmuch as the fibulæ are flat and not saucer-shaped they differ from many which are found in Berkshire, possessing the latter characteristic.

My thanks are due to Lord Wantage for kindly permitting me to exhibit these relics, and to the vicar of Fawley, who first drew my attention to their existence.”

The Rev. F. W. Joy, M.A., F.S.A, exhibited : (1) a photograph of a rudely carved crucifix of early date lately found by him on the eastern face of the tower of Bentham church, Lancashire, and since removed into the church for safety ; (2) drawings of two glass quarries now in the rectory at Bentham, and representing, in the one case a bird pecking at a snail-shell, in the other a bird attacking a spider's web.

W. BOORE, Esq., exhibited a silver-gilt chalice and paten, of early thirteenth century date, said to have been discovered about two years ago, concealed beneath a rock by the roadside, near Dolgelly, in North Wales. Another story is that the vessels were found built up in an old wall.

The chalice is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches high,\* and of unusually massive proportions. The bowl is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, and has the slightly curved lip common to all early chalices. The knot, which is wrought in one piece with the stem, is circular, 3 inches in diameter, and somewhat flattened. It is divided into twelve distinct lobes, alternately beaded and plain ; the plain lobes are also beaded on each side of their bases, and have alternately a rounded and a polygonal section. Above and below the knot is a short piece forming the stem, engraved with vertical stiff-stalked leaves. The broad-spreading foot is circular,  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, and has twelve lobes with pointed trefoiled ends, radiating downwards from the knot. Below these appears a second and somewhat larger series of trefoiled lobes, beautifully engraved with characteristic early-English foliage on a hatched ground. Between the points, which extend to the edge of the base, the spread of the foot is similarly engraved with leafwork. The lowest member of the foot is a plain vertical band, resting on a bold roll molding. Inside the foot, which is gilt as well as the outside, is engraved in small capital letters :

NICOL'VS · MÆ | FÆCIT DÆ hÆR | FORDIÆ (*sic*).

Who Nicholas of Hereford was has not yet been ascertained, but his handiwork shows he was a first-rate goldsmith.

The chalice resembles in form much smaller examples found in coffins of bishops at Salisbury and York and Chichester, all of thirteenth century date.

The paten, like the chalice, is of massive make, and the largest English example that has yet come to light, being

\* Only two taller English medieval chalices are known : those at Leominster and Trinity College, Oxford.

$7\frac{5}{16}$  inches in diameter. It has two depressions, the first plain and circular, the second sexfoil, with engraved spandrels. In the centre is engraved, within an inscribed band,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches in diameter, a figure of Our Lord, sitting on a seat, with His right hand raised in blessing, while with His left He holds a closed book, which rests upon the left knee. The nimbus is represented by a ring of small circles. The surrounding inscription is:

+ IN NOMINE : PATRIS : ET FILII : ET SPIRITVS SANCTI AM.

The spandrels on either side the central device are engraved with leafwork, but the other four contain the evangelistic symbols, St. Matthew and St. John in the upper two, and St. Mark and St. Luke in the lower, thus forming, with the central device, a Majesty. The engraving of the paten is apparently not by the same hand as that on the chalice. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the paten was made for the chalice.

The date of the vessels is *circa* 1230, and they are unquestionably the finest English chalice and paten that have yet come to light. They were sold at Christie's on March 4th, 1892, for £710.

W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., read the concluding part of his paper on the *Domus Conversorum*, or House of Jewish Converts in London.

Mr. Hardy's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 31st, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President,  
and afterwards

H. S. MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Director, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—*De Fideiculis Bibliographia*: being the basis of a Bibliography of the Violin, and all other instruments played with a bow in ancient and modern times. By Edward Heron-Allen. Part I., Sections 1-5, and Part II. (2 numbers). 8vo. London, 1890-2.

From the Author :—*The Asclepiad*. No. 33, vol. ix. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.. 8vo. London, 1892.

The Right Hon. Lord GRANTLEY was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, Ch. I. § 5, he was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. George William Walter Minns, LL.B.

Francis Gray Smart, Esq., M.A., M.B.

Joseph Richard Cobb, Esq. .

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Saturday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at the hour of 2 p.m.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the approaching destruction of two old houses in the City of London, Nos. 8 and 9, Great St. Helen's, and Crosby Hall Chambers :

" It is possible that the fact of the approaching destruction of two old and interesting houses in the City may be thought of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

The first has been in modern times subdivided, and is known as Nos. 8 and 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street. It is of brick, having engaged pilasters, which are furnished with stone capitals. In front are the initials <sup>L</sup><sub>A I</sub> and the date 1646; outside the boldly projecting sills to the second floor windows are a remarkable feature. No. 9 has a good seventeenth-century chimney-piece and a beautiful staircase, quite Elizabethan in style, so it is not improbable that the house was refronted. The façade has been often attributed to Inigo Jones, but it has not his classic symmetry, and looks like the work of a less instructed native genius. Besides, Inigo Jones, born in 1572, a Royalist and Roman Catholic, was taken prisoner in 1645 at the siege of Basing, at least so says Carlyle, and he would hardly the following year have been planning a house in the Puritan City. In the *Builder* for February 20, it is stated that this house was built for Sir John Lawrence, lord mayor in 1665; but this is a mistake. Sir John Lawrence's house was of totally different style, with plaster decorations in front, as may be seen from the print in the *European Magazine*. It is distinctly marked in Strype's map of 1720. The present Jewish synagogue about occupies the site. The division of Nos.

8 and 9, Great St. Helen's, into two took place in the course of the last century, probably about 1750, as may be seen from the style of the fanlights to the front doors, and from the staircase of No. 8, the upper part of which, however, is much more archaic, and may have served as part of the back staircase to the original house. This property was, I believe, let by auction on a building lease, on Tuesday last, March 15; the particulars and a ground plan are given in the auctioneer's advertisement. The late Rev. Thos. Hugo, F.S.A., described the house in an itinerary of the ward of Bishopgate, reprinted from the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* in 1862. He gave a drawing of the front, and of the chimney-piece on the first floor of No. 9. Next door, to the east, is No. 10, a plastered and gabled house which dates from long before the Great Fire, and is, perhaps, the oldest in the City. It has been boldly asserted in print that Anne Boleyn's father at one time lived there.

The other house to which I would draw special attention is known as Crosby Hall Chambers, the entrance being at No. 25, Bishopsgate Street Within. This has been for some months dismantled, and will in all likelihood be pulled down immediately. The front towards the street has no mark of age except two festoons of flowers, much blocked up by paint, between the first floor windows. The north side appears more or less in its original state externally. Its base is composed of rustic work, the wall is relieved by pilasters, but it has been whitewashed, and the passage is so narrow that the architectural effect cannot be seen. There is a room on the first floor looking out on this passage which is adorned by a very beautiful carved chimney-piece of Renaissance design. It bears the date 1633; the lower part is of stone, the overmantel I believe of wood, but it is so coated with paint that I could not be sure. A fragment of original plaster decoration was also to be seen a short time since on the ceiling of what had been part of the same room, latterly divided off by a partition. This house has also been referred to by the Rev. T. Hugo, who, I think without sufficient reason, considers it the work of Inigo Jones.

Another building, of less interest than those which I have mentioned, but still with a certain quaint charm, is also about to be demolished. This is Sir Andrew Judd's almshouse, which stands near older structures at the entrance to Great St. Helen's from Bishopsgate Street. It was founded by him in the sixteenth century, and rebuilt by the Skinners' Company in 1729. Sir Andrew Judd's monument is in the church hard by. He was also the founder of Tonbridge School."



Sir J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited an ivory coffer mounted in copper-gilt, of early thirteenth-century date, and probably of Rhenish work.

It consists of a 15-sided ivory cylinder, 6 inches deep and  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches in diameter, with gilt mounts at top and bottom connected by vertical straps. The foot and cover are engraved with leafwork and scrolls, and the cover is surmounted by a crystal knob with a gilt flower. The total height is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Nothing is known of the history of the coffer, which was formerly in the Hailstone collection.

F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following note on a Roman inscribed bronze tablet, lately found at Colchester:

“The subject of the following remarks is a bronze tablet of an ordinary shape, oblong with *ansæ* at the ends, measuring 8 inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width, and inscribed with five lines of letters formed, as is often the case on metal tablets, of small points hammered in. A small hole over the middle of the top line shows that it was intended to be fastened by a nail to a wall. It was sent to the Society of Antiquaries in December last (1891) by Mr. Charles Golding, of 1, Museum Street, Colchester, with a letter stating that it had recently been found during ‘excavations made upon the ground formerly the cemetery belonging to and within the walls of the site of the ancient monastery of St. John, of the order of Benedictine monks, in Colchester.’ This monastery, I believe, stood on the south side of the town, outside the Roman walls. The tablet has since been purchased by Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P.

The reading appears to be as certain as it is remarkable. As I read, it is:

DEO · MARTI · MEDOCIO · CAMP  
ESIVM · ET VICTORIE ALEXAN  
DRI · PII FELICIS · AVGVSTI · NOSI  
DONVM · LOSSIO · VEDA · DE · SVO  
POSVIT · NEPOS · VEPOGENI · CALEDO

that is:

*Deo Marti Medocio Campesium et Victoriae Alexandri Pii Felicis Augusti nos[tr?]i, donum Lossio Veda de suo posuit—nepos Vepogeni Caledo (?)*

This, as it stands, must apparently be translated:

‘To Mars Medocius, god of the Campenses, and to the victory of the Emperor Alexander, a gift from his own purse from Lossio Veda, grandson of Vepogenus, a Caledonian.’

In other words, the tablet was put up to a native god and to

the reigning emperor, Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235), by a dedicator, whose names, if they are anything, are Keltic. Unfortunately he has described the god, the emperor, the dedication, and himself in language which demands consideration.

(i) The god *Mars Medocius Campesium* appears to be unique. It is common enough in Keltic lands to find the name of Mars, as of other Roman gods, linked to that of some native deity, often without regard to identity of attributes. Mars himself, for instance, frequently appears on Gaulish inscriptions as a god of protection, not of war. But the epithet *Medocius* is neither known nor capable, apparently, of affiliation to any known Keltic word. The familiar *medd* 'hydromel' or 'metheglin' (Old-Celtic *medu* = μέθυ) gives us a goddess Meduna, and a variety of other names, such as *Medulicus ager*, the ancient Médoc. But here the *u* appears to be always retained, or, if there is a possible exception once in *Medogenus*, it is too little to help us.\* *Campesium* is equally obscure. It can, doubtless, be completed into *Campensium*, for the *n* in such cases is continually dropt. It is natural enough, too, for a Keltic community to describe itself by such a form, for the Kelts retained their native clan organisation, both in name and in reality, better than any other nationality in the Roman empire. But *campensis* is not a common adjective in Latin, and though *Campi* occur in various places, there seems to be nothing which suits in sense or geography here.†

(ii) The titulature of the Emperor is also strange. Dedications to the victory of the Emperor were common enough in the first half of the third century, as at other dates, but the actual titles of Alexander are too few or too many. A short form like *Alexander Aug.* might very well be used in an indication of date by consulships,‡ but otherwise we expect something like *Imp. Caesar M. Aurelius Alexander Severus p. f. Augustus*. For parallels to our title we must go to coins, and, as it seems, to the coins not of Alexander himself, but of his predecessors or successors. There we find abundance of legends such as *Severus Pius Aug.*, *Gallienus pius felix Aug.*, and so forth. The form *NOSTI* is also a difficulty. *Nostri* would be unexceptionable, but the abbreviation appears equally unknown to epigraphy and to palæography.

(iii) The order of words implying the dedication is very curious. For the insertion of *Iossio Veda* between the accusa-

\* See the names in D'Arbois de Jubainville *Noms gaulois chez César* (pp. 122-127). I may add that, so far as I can learn by inquiry, there seems no better chance of connecting *Medocius* with any non-Keltic language.

† Mr. Whitley Stokes has since suggested to me that *Medocius* and *Medogenus* may be connected with a Welsh word, explained by Davies *posse, valere*, and with the Greek μέδω.

‡ As at Rome, Wilmanns 100.

tive and the verb some sort of parallel can easily be quoted. For instance:—

*Apollini et Sironae aedem cum signis C. Longinius . . . et Iulia Dea coniux . . . de suo posuerunt.* (Brambach, 1597.)

*Iovi Aug. arula(m) donavit suo sumptu Martialis cum templo et ostis* (Jullian, *Inscr. de Bordeaux*, i. 18.)

*Num(inibus) Augustorum fanum Plutonis Andecamulonenses de suo posuerunt* (Esperandieu, *Inscr. des Lemovices*, No. 7).

But the addition of *nepos Vepogeni* at the end is at least odd. I shall return to it later on.

(iv) The dedicator's and his father's names are a little better off. All three are unknown, but they can be connected with known Keltic words. It does not, however, seem possible to decide whether *Lossio* is a nominative of the third (Latin) declension, or stands for *Lossio(s)* with the Keltic termination in *os* but without the *s*. The Keltic ending is not uncommon; it appears, for instance, on potter's marks, as on one found lately at Silchester. But the loss of *s* is, according to Seelmann, uncommon in Gaul, and is certainly rare in Britain. For the rest we have the following parallels\*:

*Lossio*: *Lossa*, potter's name (C. I. L., vii. 1336, 576).

ΛΟΣΣ on a Gaulish coin.

*Lossia* on a Piedmontese inscription (C. I. L., v. 7168).

*Veda*: *Vedius*, a fairly common *nomen*.

*Vediantii*, a Cisalpine tribe (Pliny, *n. h.*, iii. 47), and hence

*Matronae Vediantiae* at Nice (C. I. L., v. 7872-3).

*Vedomavi* (?) on a Christian inscription in Britain (Hübner, *Inscr. Chr.*, 71).

*Vepogenus*: *Vepus*, at Celeia (C. I. L., iii. 5232) and Geneva (C. I. L., xii. 2693 = Mommsen. *Inscr. Helvet.* 80—compare 348<sup>13</sup>).

*Veponius*, in several Keltic lands (C. I. L., iii. index, Glück, *K. N.*, 73).

*Vepotalus* at Solva, C. I. L., iii. 5350 (*Adiatullus Vepotali filius*), and probably on Gaulish coins (Lelewel, vi. 20).

VEP. CORF. on British coins (Evans, pp. 411—413).

*Vepogenus* itself belongs to a large class of Gaulish names which, as M. D'Arbois de Jubainville has pointed out, denote

\* Several of the references I owe to Mr. Whitley Stokes and to the *Revue celtique*, ix. 30, xi. 353. The *Veda Musa* of Gruter, 927, 17, is really *Vedia Musa* (C. I. L. xii. 4005).

a 'filiation mythologique.' The stems to which the suffix *genus* can be appended have been fully worked out by the same scholar (*Les noms gaulois chez César*), but, as the meaning of *Vepo*—is not known, it is impossible to affirm or deny the legitimacy of the formation. Otherwise there is no reason why we should not have *Vepogenus* by the side of *Vepotalus*, as we have *Samogenus* by the side of *Samotalus*.

The indication of parentage, *nepos Vepogeni*, is perhaps to be taken literally 'grandson of *Vepogenus*.' It reminds one, however, of the use of *nepus* on two Christian-British inscriptions, the *nepus Carataci* from Exmoor and the *nepus Barrovadi* from the north (Hübner, *Inscr. Chr.*; Rhÿs, *Academy*, No. 1009, 5 Sept., 1891). It resembles the latter also in the curious way it is added at the end after the inscription is apparently complete. There we have *Latinus annorum xxxv. et filia sua ann. iv., (h)ic si(g)num feceru(n)t nepus Barrovadi*, and Prof. Rhÿs conjectures that *nepus* is here a clan-word rather than a simple Latin term for parentage. Its addition on the Colchester tablet might further be explained by supposing that the writer when he reached *posuit* and had some space left, filled it up in this manner to avoid a blank.

Lastly, the word *Caledo* presents a great difficulty. As it stands it can be nothing but a nominative, 'Caledonian,' giving the nationality of the dedicator, and we must be content with describing it as extraordinary. The occurrence of similar forms *Caledius*, *Caledus* on a metal object in the British Museum, *Caledoniacus* in Belgium, do not help us at all.\*

Of these peculiarities only two explanations are possible. The thing is a forgery or it is the work of an imperfectly civilised Kelt. Colchester is one of the few places in England where there has been reason to suspect definite and systematic forgery. The Colchester Museum contains several spurious objects, notably certain 'theatre tesserae,' a bronze stamp *BIOKNO*, and a 'Jasper sword pommel,' inscribed *ANTINOIOINVS AVS PP TRP COS III* and *COWVNIZ*, all apparently acquired many years ago in the Acton collection.† But many years must have elapsed since the deviser of these forgeries carried on his work, and the bronze tablet now in question is not like any of the few forgeries of Roman objects lately found in England. It could not, for instance, have been concocted, like the famous Brough idol, by a mere reference to Forcellini or to Andrews. A forger, too, would perhaps have given us *Cannabensium* or

\* See Mowat, *Notice épigraphique*, p. 131, *Revue archéologique* (2nd series), xiv. 201.

† See the *Museum Catalogue*, ed. 1870, Nos. 580, 601 foll., 651; *Ephem.*, vii. 1189. I have seen all these objects myself.



*Camulodunensium* instead of *Campesium*, unless we suppose that as NOSI = *Nostri*, so *Campesium* = *Campestrum*, and there is some muddle with Mars Campester (C. I. L., ii. 4083). The external appearance of the object is also in its favour. It has been pronounced genuine by Dr Evans and by Mr. Franks, two of the best living judges of such objects in Europe.

The other explanation may seem perhaps to cut the Gordian knot in a peculiarly unfair way, but still, as has been indicated above, some of the peculiarities can be paralleled from Keltic sources. Colchester, it is true, was a *colonia*, and ought not to contain Keltic elements. Nor, indeed, have we any knowledge that it did so, except that Mr. Whitley Stokes may be right in explaining VASSV, on an urn found there, as a Keltic form.\* But the municipal life of Roman Britain was feeble. Neither Gloucester nor Colchester developed as colonies did in other provinces, and markedly Keltic elements in the third century may not be wholly out of keeping with their history."

F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq, M.A., F.S.A., also read the following communication on the site of *Portus Adurni* and the river Adur:

"The compiler of the *Notitia Dignitatum* mentions among the nine fortresses under control of the 'Comes litoris Saxonici per Britanniam' a certain *Portus Adurni*, garrisoned by a *Numerus exploratorum*. It has been usual to place this fortress on the tidal estuary of the little river Adur, a few miles west from Brighton. The exact site has been a matter of dispute. Mr. C. Roach Smith at one time maintained the cause of Bramber Castle; others pointing to names and certain Roman remains, suggest Aldrington and Portslade; others, again, have supposed, with Camden, that the sea has washed away the fortress as it has washed away so much else on the Sussex coast. None of these theories have any real probability. The claims of Bramber were given up by Mr. Roach Smith himself. As he wrote to me in 1888, he 'was too sanguine in expecting to find remains of the *castrum* at Bramber: he could find no Roman masonry there,' and as a matter of fact the only Roman object ever discovered there is a 'third-brass' coin of Constantine. The finds at Aldrington and Portslade are admittedly unimportant to the searcher for a fortress, and comprise nothing beyond unpretentious dwellings and interments.† The third theory, which takes refuge in the encroachments of the sea, is obviously incapable of proof or disproof. Practically we may say that the case for placing the fortress on the Adur is this: that, despite the

\* Published by myself, *Archaeological Journal*, xlvii. 242. Dr. Zange-meister suggested for *vassu*, *vass(a)* *v*=*vasa quinque*, but very doubtfully.

† See *Archaeological Review*, i. 435-8; *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd S. vii. 92.



complete absence of material remains, the similarity of name between *Adurni* and 'Adur' is conclusive.

An attempt to trace the history of the river name seems to give a different result. If I may anticipate my conclusion, it appears that antiquaries first placed *Portus Adurni* near this river for a reason (a very bad reason) which had nothing to do with any river name; that the river was then christened 'Adur' to suit their conjecture; and that finally the name Adur has been used to prove the site of *Portus Adurni*. We have, in fact, an exact parallel to the Grampian Hills in Perthshire. For topographical reasons, that range of hills was selected by sixteenth-century antiquaries as the supposed *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus; it was then dubbed 'Grampian,' and the name was used, till the blunder was detected, to prove the site of the hills. The blunder in this case is all the clearer, because it has since been ascertained beyond doubt that the correct reading in Tacitus is *Graupius*. Similarly, there seems reason to think that the Anton, in Hampshire, may have received its present name from antiquarian theories, which in turn it has been used to support. It is this which makes it worth while to trace the fortunes of an obscure river name and to add one item to a curious chapter in the history of geography.\*

The first writer who attempted to locate *Portus Adurni* seems to have been Camden. In his *Britannia* (p. 223, ed. 1607) he placed it near Aldrington, because he thought that a Saxon village-name Ederington, mentioned in Alfred's will, belonged there, and resembled *Adurnus* enough to justify identification. The similarity is a poor one at the best, and as the site of the Saxon village is to be sought in Somerset rather than Sussex, we may dismiss it from our argument.† It is more noteworthy that Camden gives no name to the river, and, though it is not clear whether a 'nameless river' which he mentions in the context as rising at Slaugham is the Ouse or the Adur, it is clear that he must have mentioned the name Adur if he had known it.

The deficiency was filled up a few years later by Michael Drayton in his *Polyolbion* (Song xvii. 431). After mentioning the Lavant and Arun, he continues :

'And Adur coming on to Shoreham softly said,  
The downs did very ill, poor woods so to debase.'

\* Compare a Pampycallo near Tadcaster invented by an antiquary to match the supposed *Pompoali* of the Ravenna list.

† Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, 314, 1067, and index. Gough has a footnote to Camden's identification, "Edingburne, Wise," which seems to refer to Francis Wise's *Asser*, p. 77. If so, it is a mistake. Wise thought Ederington was Eddington in Wilts, and quite properly keeps it distinct from Edingburn, which is another village. Camden, it is to be feared, was not free from the vice of conjecturing, and this is not the first instance of it.

This is explained by the 'Illustrations' supplied (as Drayton's preface shows) in direct concert with the poet by his friend Selden. There we read (No. 370):

'This river, that here falls into the sea, might well be understood in that port of Adur about this coast, the reliques whereof learned Camden takes to be Ederington or Adrington, a little from Shoreham. And the author here so calls it Adur.'

It is plain from this that Selden knew of no existing river named Adur, and Selden was not only an antiquary but a Sussex man, born near the mouth of the Adur. Indeed, he says (note 369) that at 'Shorham Ferry' in his day the river was called Wealditch. It is plain also that Adur is a learned invention of Drayton's, and no more a real name than, for instance, Sabryn in his line about 'Somersetian maids on Sabryn's bank' (iii. 10). Drayton lived in an antiquarian age. Archaeological literature had lately begun with Leland, Lambarde, Carew, and Camden, and Drayton felt the effects. It would be well worth while for some student of English topography to examine the *Quellen* of Drayton's place-names and determine the extent to which he has invented. The case for the invention of Adur, at any rate, seems certain.

Quite in accordance with this, we find no further mention of the name till the eighteenth century, and Norden actually put a Portus Arundi at the mouth of the Arun, obviously intending this to be the Portus Adurni which he had no better reason to fix elsewhere. Norden counted for a specially careful map-maker, and it is plain that he knew of no name Adur. Drayton's *Polyolbion* was not widely read, and it is not till 1710 that Hermann Moll gives 'Adur' on his map. He was followed by other map-makers, Budgen (1724), Price (1730), Rocque (1761), Jeffreys (1761), all without local knowledge, and, after that, by everyone, but the name did not spread at once or without opposition. Baxter, in his *Glossarium Antiquitatum* (London, 1712 and 1733) was clearly ignorant of it; he denounced the name *Adurnus* as 'viciosus,' and wished to read 'Madurnus' (pp. 8, 198). Stukely made a similar suggestion in 1723, and Horsley in 1732 was obviously unconscious, for he puts the Roman fortress at Porchester. Even Gough much later does not seem quite happy about the name. Two writers openly assert that the name is an invention. The author of the *Magna Britannia* in 1730 observes that 'the Portus Adurni, we suppose, gives ground for the conjecture that the river is called Adur' (p. 536), and a Sussex correspondent of Stukely's, L. Tibbins of Norton, in 1741, is even more explicit:

'On what authority does the author of the new map of Sussex call Shoreham river R. Adur? I wish there was as strong evidence of the name of that river as of our river

[Lavant]: then Portus Adurni would not be to be sought.' Correspondence of Stukely, ed. Lukis, iii. 324 (Surtees Soc., 80).

The map-makers have had their way, as usual, but we may consider it certain that the name 'Adur' is not the original name of the river, and, if we lose the name, we lose our only reason for placing the Portus Adurni where it has usually been placed. Two questions arise, the site of the fortress and the original name of the river.

As to the former we have little evidence. The names in the *Notitia* are not arranged in geographical order, and our fortress may have been anywhere on the south-east coast. The mouths of the Sussex rivers are not specially likely positions, because, important as they might be in a modern invasion of England, they then led only into the forests of the Weald.\* We may perhaps suggest with Horsley that Porchester is not wholly improbable. It is not too far west. Its name contains one, though the less important, part of the Roman name (*port*). It is the only fortress available which resembles the ruins of the other fortresses of the Saxon shore, Pevensey, Stutfall (Lymne), Burgh Castle, and the rest. Indeed, it resembles some of them in the curious absence of Roman roads leading to the sites which suggests a fleet and water communications. It is moreover just possible that the lists of the *Anonymus Ravennas* may support this view. In them (Parthey and Pinder, p. 426) we find Ardaoneon between Venta Velgarom (Winchester) and Regentium (Chichester). But the extraordinary corruptions of these lists almost defy treatment, and the arrangement is often misleading.†

The question of the actual name of the Adur is even less easy to settle. We have one definite and early statement, made by a high authority, W. Harrison, in his *Description of Britaine* (in Holinshed, ed. 1577, i. p. 21):

'The next ryver that we came unto west of Brighthemston is the Sore, which notwithstanding I finde to be called Brember water in the ancient Mappe of Merton Colledge in Oxforde.'

Harrison's statement stands by itself. Parish and estate records seem to throw no light, and the map he saw, though

\* The Sussex castles at Arundel, Bramber, and Lewes are due probably to trade in the harbours afforded by the tidal estuaries, then larger than now. There is no reason for supposing any of the three to have been occupied in Roman times.

† The Ravenna geographer probably used a Roman map of the third or fourth century. One cause of error seems to have consisted in reading off the names in order along the map without noting whether the places themselves were similarly situated with respect to the names. Hence, *e.g.*, we may explain the insertion of Lavaris (Lavatrae) between Vinovia and Catabactonium (Cataractonium), in a section which apparently goes from the Wall (Lineoingla-Linea Valli?) to York (p. 431). The two parallels from other parts of the lists which Seeck quotes (*Notitia*, p. 180), namely Ardua and Adron, help very little.

seen by others since, is said by Gough (*British Topography*, i. 76) to have vanished before his own time. But the term 'Bramber water' is an old one. It appears, as Mr. Macray tells me, in a Magdalen College deed dated 2 June, 1438. This deed is a confirmation by the Duke of Norfolk to Sele Priory of an earlier grant 'with a special grant of the mills and fisheries from the church of Old Sorham to the place called Bedenge, and all other profits of the water of Brembre.' The earlier grant, thus confirmed, is dated 1231 or 1232 (Cartwright's *Rape of Arundel*, Sele charters No. 9), and there we have the same mention of the water of Brembre. Such a method of nomenclature obviously resembles Tibbits' 'Shoreham river,' the 'Beeding river' alluded to by a writer in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (xxvii. 98), and the 'Wealditch,' which Selden gives as the name of the Adur in his day. Such a method of naming a river from places along its banks is quite common, and does not preclude another name.

During my own acquaintance with the river (1884-92), I have never heard the country people call it anything but 'Shoreham river,' and rarely that. There would, indeed, be no *a priori* objection to the view that the river before 1710 was nameless. Either the Ouse or the Adur was nameless to Camden. The Ouse is called 'anonymus' by Baxter (*Glossarium*, p. 147), and other instances are common. The frequency of 'Avon' suggests that in Keltic times, too, a river was often known by no better name than 'river.' Such namelessness would be all the more possible in the case of small streams like the Adur, most of which is still an arm of the sea. But at present Harrison's definite assertion that he visited the river and it was called 'Sore' must hold the field, and Harrison's accuracy is such that his statements are not to be challenged without very serious cause."

J. GARRARD, Esq., exhibited the famous Sancy Diamond, one of the twelve most notable diamonds in the world, and read a historical description of it, of which the following is an abstract:

"The Sancy Diamond is an Indian diamond of pear shape weighing  $53\frac{1}{2}$  carats, perfectly white and pure, and known to have been in Europe for upwards of four centuries.

Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, appears to have been its first owner in Europe, in 1450, and wore it at the battle of Nancy, in which he lost his life.

In 1489 it came into the possession of the King of Portugal, who being in want of money sold it to Nicholas Barby, baron de Sancy, for 1,000,000 francs.

James I. of England afterwards purchased it for 60,000 golden crowns, and it descended to his son, Charles I.

Queen Henrietta Maria took it with her in her flight to



France, and parted with it and other stones to satisfy creditors for about 450,000 livres.

Cardinal Mazarin acquired the stone in 1658, and it formed the most important of the famous collection of diamonds known as 'the Mazarins.' The cardinal bequeathed it to Louis XIV., who used to wear it in his hat.

Marie Leckzinska, queen of Louis XV., had a magnificent necklace made, to which it was attached as a pendant, and wore that ornament at all royal ceremonies.

Marie Antoinette, on becoming dauphine of France, in her turn enjoyed the use of 'the Sancy,' and about the year 1780 it was detached from the necklace and worn as a brooch.

In 1792 'the Sancy' was stolen from the Garde Meuble, but was recovered in the following year, when it was pledged by the French Government as security for three millions *Traites Soucrits*. The bankers held it till redeemed in 1802. After forming part of the treasure of Charles IV. of Spain, it was given by that sovereign to (Godoi) Prince de la Paix. His son offered it for sale to Louis XVIII. in 1822, but the king declining it he afterwards sold it to Prince Demidoff for 600,000 francs. In 1865 Messrs. Garrard purchased the 'Sancy' of Prince Paul Demidoff for £20,000 on behalf of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who afterwards sold it in India for a larger sum.

This remarkable stone has again found its way to Europe, and is now attached as a pendant to a necklace exactly similar to that made for Marie Leckzinska, with this exception, that rubies of considerable size and extraordinary quality replace the three rose diamonds that originally formed the three principal centres. Marie Leckzinska's necklace was mounted by the celebrated house 'Bapst' of Paris, where the model and all details were preserved, thus enabling the present representatives of that house to reproduce it after a lapse of so many years.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, April 7th, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From E. Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A.:—The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. xii. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1891.

From H. J. Chaney, Esq., Superintendent of Weights and Measures:—Descriptive List of Standards of Weight and Measure deposited with the Board of



Trade, and of the instrumental equipment of the Standards Office. Folio. London, 1892.

From F. R. Fairbank, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—Reprints from "The Builder" of two photo-lithographs from rubbings of Sussex Brasses: 1. William de Etchingham, 1388; 2. William Ffienles, Knt., 1402. Folio. London, 1892.

From J. W. Carillon, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the English Dialect Society. Nos. 60 to 64, and 16th Report for the year 1889. 8vo. London, 1890-91.

From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A.:—

1. The History and Poetry of Finger-Rings. By Charles Edwards. 8vo. Redfield, 1855.

2. Finger-Ring Lore, historical, legendary, anecdotal. By William Jones, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1877.

3. Diamonds and Precious Stones: their history, value, and distinguishing characteristics. By Harry Emanuel, F.R.G.S. 8vo. London, 1865.

From Admiral F. S. Tremlett:—

1. 135 Tracings of Drawings of the Megaliths of Brittany.

2. Pamphlets by the Donor, as follows:

(1). Notes on Stone Circles in Brittany. 1883.

(2). On the Cromlech (Stone Circle) of Er-Lanic. 1884.

(3). Quadrilateral constructions at Mané-Pochat-en-Nien and Mané-ty-Ec, near Carnac. 1885.

(4). The Sculptured Dolmens of the Morbihan, Brittany. 1885.

Special thanks were passed to Admiral Tremlett for his gift to the Society's collections.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting, on St. George's Day, Saturday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1891 was read (*see next page*).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

In answer to a question by Mr. George E. Fox, in the matter of Wren's Library at Lincoln, the Director stated that, from further communications which had passed, he had reason for believing that the Society's intervention had been successful, at any rate for the present, in preventing the destruction of the library.

The Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., read the following communication on a Mandate of Bishop Clifford, superseding the ancient Use of St. Paul's cathedral church by the Use of Sarum:

"It is very probable, Mr. Maskell thinks,\* that in the century preceding the Conquest, the Eucharistic Offices of the Anglo-Saxon Church differed in each diocese. The monastic orders also had special offices of their own.

\* The *Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England*. Third edition. lxiii. lxiv. lxvi.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1891, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT :

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
1891.				
Balance of the last Audited Account up to 31st Decem- ber, 1890 . . . . .		608	15	1
By 10 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1890 . . . . .	21	0	0	0
516 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	1,083	12	0	0
3 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1892, in advance . . . . .	6	6	0	0
By Admission Fees of 35 Fellows . . . . .		1,110	18	0
Compositions received from 3 Fellows . . . . .		183	15	0
Sale of Published Works . . . . .		110	5	0
Four three-months' Dividends on the Three per Cent. Metropolitan Stock standing in the name of the Society . . . . .		57	18	1
Stevenson Bequest . . . . .		309	11	8
		677	10	10
		<hr/>		
		£3,058 13 8		
		<hr/>		
		<hr/>		
DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
1891.				
To Printers and Artists in the Publications of the Society . . . . .		912	12	1
For Binding . . . . .		78	2	1
Taxes . . . . .		41	6	3
Salaries . . . . .		1,054	2	0
Stationery . . . . .		28	5	4
Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses . . . . .		518	11	0
Subscription to the British School at Athens . . . . .		5	5	0
Tea, including attendance . . . . .		16	16	11
Petty Cash for the year, including Postage . . . . .		124	5	0
Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased . . . . .		118	1	3
Legacy Duty on the Stevenson Bequest (including legal expenses, £5 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ) . . . . .		78	0	0
Catalogue of the Library . . . . .		6	11	8
Archaeological Investigations . . . . .		11	9	0
Repairs to the Society's Pictures . . . . .		21	3	0
Insurance . . . . .		17	1	3
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st day of January, 1892 . . . . .		27	1	10
		<hr/>		
		£3,058 13 8		
		<hr/>		
		<hr/>		

Stock in the Three per Cent. Metropolitan Stock on the 31st day of December, 1891, £10,583 19*s.* 7*d.*

Witness our hands this 11th day of March, 1892.

ROBERT MARSHAM.  
CHAS. TRICE MARTIN.  
WILLIAM MINET.  
SOMERS CLARKE.

‘About the year 1085, Osmund, bishop of Salisbury, drew up and promulgated a form which should be used in his diocese: and whether from the known ability and earnestness of Osmund himself, whether from the fame of his new cathedral and the college of learned clergy which he had collected, or from whatever cause, this *Use of Sarum* was very generally adopted in the south of England as well as in other parts of the country, and even, it has been said, upon the continent.’ The Uses of York, Bangor, Hereford, and Lincoln still, however, held their own in those dioceses. ‘In less, however, than two hundred years after Osmund’s death, we have a proof how high the character of the Sarum use already was, in the constitutions of one of his successors; who in the year 1256 declares\* that “like the sun in the heavens, the church of Salisbury is conspicuous above all other churches of the world, diffusing its light everywhere, and supplying their defects.”’

St. Paul’s cathedral church had anciently its own Use, which it retained till the early part of the fifteenth century. The authority of the ‘*Venerabiles Cardinales ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli*’† is appealed to by the author of the *Defensorium Directorii ad usum Sarum* (printed, probably for the first time,‡ in 1488), and their decision appears to be regarded as final:

Hanc opinionem simplicem et male intellectam venerabiles Cardinales ecclesiæ sancti Pauli destruunt, et refutant tanquam erroneam in hæc verba, etc.

And again, towards the close of the treatise,§ he says:

Istam opinionem sequitur dominus Johannes Goode, cardinalis sancti Pauli Londonensis.

Mr. Maskell records the fact of the introduction into St. Paul’s cathedral church of the Sarum Use. I shall be pardoned, I trust, if I quote at some length the account given by this learned ritualist:

Collier tells us|| that in the year 1414, and therefore we may conclude not till then, an order was made by bishop Clifford ‘with the assent of the chapter, that from the first of December following divine service should be performed in his cathedral, *secundum usum Sarum*: and that the old form and rubric called St. Paul’s should be laid aside.’¶ With this is quite agreeable the manner of expression in two inventories of the church, printed in Dugdale’s history of St. Paul’s: in the one made A.D. 1298\*\* books are simply spoken of ‘de usu S. Pauli’; but in the other, in 1486, we have ‘vetus missale,’ ‘aliud vetus missale secundum usum S. Pauli,’ and ‘unum ordinale secundum primariam ordina-

\* Wilkins, *Concilia*, i. 715.

† Two of the minor canons of St. Paul’s still bear the title of senior and junior cardinal.

‡ At Antwerp by Gerard Leu.

§ *Monumenta Ritualia*. Second edition, 355, 365.

|| *Ecclesiastical History*, iii. 332. Octavo edition.

¶ Dugdale’s *History*. Edition 1818, p. 236.

\*\* Dugdale’s *History*, pp. 400, 401.

tionem et antiquam ecclesiae S. Pauli.' But we have the best evidence that in the cathedral of St. Paul the use of Sarum was not admitted without also the retaining some of its own old peculiar ceremonies : I mean that of the author of the *Defensorium directorii*\* who says, speaking on a certain point, 'probatum ista assertio esse vera per venerabiles viros ac patres canonicos ecclesiae sancti Pauli Londonensis, qui totum officium divinum in cantando et legendo observant secundum usum Sarum ecclesiae. Sed de caerimoniis vel observationibus ejusdem nihil curantes : sed custodiunt antiquas observantias in ecclesia sancti Pauli a primordio illic usitatas.'

A manuscript† is preserved in the library of the British Museum which is called in the catalogue 'missale in usum D. Pauli : ' from which we might have hoped to obtain much information upon this point : and we doubtless should, had it been a copy of the old use of that church. But it is later than 1414 and the rubrics throughout speak of and are according to the use of Sarum : nor do there seem to be any variations of the slightest importance, with one exception. Indeed, the only authority why it has been so called 'of St. Paul's' appears to have been a tradition, and possibly a correct one, that it formerly belonged to that cathedral. We may accept the tradition, because although like most copies of the missal in that age it has numerous directions which refer to parish churches and not to cathedrals, it has also some rubrics which could relate only to a large establishment of priests and ministers. Nor can there be any doubt but that it was the property of some great church in London : this is clear from the rubric upon the feast of St. Mark, directing the procession upon that day to go to some church in the city or in the suburbs, and return after the celebration of mass to their own church. The exception above spoken of is remarkable : the canon of this manuscript contains the prayer 'Agimus tibi Deo Patri gratias ;' and is the only example I remember to have met with, except in the Hereford Missal, and in the magnificent manuscript of abbot Litlington at Westminster. The prayers which precede it are however not according to the Hereford but to the Salisbury use.

We have a proof that the old use of St. Paul's was held in high estimation in an order relating to Barking monastery, in Essex, about 1390 : 'Nota quod diversis temporibus intra conventum nonnullae emanarunt altercationes . . . igitur nos cupientes dictas altercationes et discordias radicatus extirpari praesenti extirpamus edicto secundum antiquas consuetudines istius domus approbatas, quod conventus praedictus tres modos diversos habeat sui servitii dicendi ; primo horas suas dicat secundum regulam sancti Benedicti ; psalterium suum secundum cursum curiae Romanae ; missam vero secundum usum ecclesiae sancti Pauli Londoniarum.‡

Several authors of repute record the fact of the introduction of the Sarum Use at St. Paul's ; thus Henry Wharton says :

Anno 1414, Octobr. 15, assentiente Capitulo, decrevit, ut a primo die Decembris sequentis officia divina in Ecclesia Paulina juxta usum Ecclesiae Sarum celebrarentur, dimissa forma veteri, quæ Usus S. Pauli dicebatur.§

He refers, as his authority, to the following passage in the first edition of Dugdale's *History of S. Paul's Cathedral* ¶ :

And in Anno MCCCCXIV. (2 H., 5) Oct. XV. Richard Clifford, then

\* *Monumenta Ritualia*. Second edition, ii. 359. This passage is, however, omitted in the edition of the *Defensorium* printed in 1497.

† *Harleian MS.*, No. 2787.

‡ William Maskell, *The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England*. Third edition. lxxi-lxxiii.

§ Hen. Wharton, *Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus* (Lond. 1695), 155.

¶ Dugdale, *History of S. Paul's*, edition of 1658, p. 22. The passage stands unaltered in the edition of 1818.

Bishop of London, by the consent of the Dean and Chapter, ordained \* that from the first day of *December* following, beginning then at *Vespers*, the solemn Celebration of divine service therein, which before that time had been according to a peculiar forme antiently used, and called *Usus Sancti Pauli*, should thenceforth be conformable to that of the Church of Salisbury, for all Canonick hours, both night and day.

On the margin Dugdale has placed this note :

The first beginning of the *Ordinale Sarum* in this church.

Dugdale, it will be observed, cites as his authority a manuscript in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. This original manuscript is now, it is believed for the first time, printed.

Whilst the present writer was arranging the records of the Dean and Chapter in 1863, a very diligent search failed to discover the document. Most unexpectedly, and most happily, it came to light a few years later. The present learned Bishop of Oxford, whilst canon residentiary of St. Paul's, was for a short time resident in the chapter house.† His diligent examination of the spacious house led to the discovery of a mass of documents, forgotten and neglected, stored in the roof of the building. I shall not easily forget the delight with which he summoned me to spend a day with him in the cathedral library, in the minute examination of the new-found treasures. The keen interest which he evinced in each successive discovery, the rapid and unerring judgment with which he classified the several documents, the flood of light which he cast on some which seemed obscure and difficult, and the genial humour with which he discussed many questions which arose, have made that day very memorable to me.

Certainly the document most interesting to myself amongst the mass of vellum manuscripts was that which is the subject of the present paper.‡ It is indorsed :

Prima Ordinacio Usus Sarum in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli de modo dicendi, per Dominum nostrum Episcopum et Decanum et Capitulum ordinata.

The document is well and clearly written on one skin in thirty-two lines. Great care has been taken to present an exact transcript of the original, my copy having been examined by experts; and I think I may say that the text is accurately given. It is, however, very obscure in one or two places. The operative part is clear enough, but the prefatory portion which is, as usual, conceived in a grandiose style, cannot always be construed with certainty. I had hoped that so important a document would be found enrolled in Bishop Clifford's

\* *Ex autog. penès præf. D. et Cap.* (Note in Dugdale.)

† Dr. Stubbs became canon of St. Paul's in 1879.

‡ It is deposited amongst the Cathedral Records, Press A. Box 72, No. 1857



register; but a minute examination of that volume has shown that the mandate does not now form part of the register, which is imperfect at this period. There is, therefore, no hope of authoritative correction of the text. I do not care to offer conjectural emendations to scholars, whose judgment in such matters may be worth far more than my own. I have, therefore, preferred to print the text exactly as it stands in the original manuscript.

Robert Clifford had been successively archdeacon of Canterbury and dean of York. He was nominated by the pope to the see of Bath and Wells, but the king refused restitution of the temporalities. He was consecrated bishop of Worcester on the 9th of October, 1401, in St. Paul's cathedral church, and was translated to London in 1407, holding this latter see till his death, 20th August, 1421, the year before the accession of Henry VI. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral church, but his epitaph does not appear to have been preserved. Payne Fisher\* gives what he is pleased to call his epitaph:

Here lies the Body of Richard Clifford, Arch-Deacon of Canterbury, from whence he was preferred to the Bishopric of Worcester, which he enjoyed about six years, and thence was Translated to the Bishoprick of London, which he laudably managed Thirteen years and some months, and dyed the 24 of April, 1421.

In the reprint of Payne Fisher's book, by Mr. G. Blacker Morgan, the date is corrected to '20 of August, 1421.'

But it is obvious that the supposed epitaph is not really what it professes to be: it is, in fact, nothing more than a transcript of a paragraph in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*.† Weever says:

Here lieth interred under a marble stone, near to the monnment of Sir Christopher Hatton, the body of Richard Clifford, etc.

And he gives the correct date, with which Le Neve and Godwin‡ are also in accord.

Moritur hic præsul vicesimo Augusti 1421, et sub lapide marmoreo jacet sepultus, inter locum ubi stetit olim S. Erkenwaldi feretrum et tumulum Christopheri Hatton Angliæ non ita pridem Cancellarii.

Neither Dugdale nor Stow has preserved the epitaph.

'The great distinction of Bishop Clifford was,' says Dean Milman, in his *Annals of St. Paul's*,§ 'that he appeared as the representative of the English Church at the great Council of Constance, A.D. 1416.'

Bishop Clifford addresses his mandate to the then dean,

\* Payne Fisher, *The Tombes, Monuments, &c., visible in St. Paul's Cathedral*, pp. 20, 21.

† See the edition of 1767, p. 155. Weever dates the *Epistle to the Reader*, 'this 28th of May, 1631.'

‡ *De Præsulibus* (edit. Richardson), p. 188.

§ Dean Milman, *Annals of St. Paul's*, second ed., pp. 89, 90.

Thomas More,\* and states, at the very outset, that the reforms which he contemplates were to be corrected 'de consensu vestro et capituli ejusdem.' I am unable to reconcile with this Dean Milman's statement that 'Clifford introduced the Use of Sarum instead of the old Use of St. Paul's into the services of the cathedral, but not without resistance.'† We should expect that there would be some resistance to such a change, and would gladly meet with some record of the dispute: but the mandate exhibits no trace of any disagreement between the bishop and the dean and chapter.

Here follows an abstract of the mandate:

The bishop, in his Visitation, has observed that the Divine Office is said in St. Paul's cathedral church in divers manners. Those officiating in choir say the office according to the ancient *Use of St. Paul's*, but those outside the choir, the chantry priests, we may suppose, according to the *Use of Sarum*. All ought to offer to God the sacrifice of praise, the fruit of their lips, in purity of conscience and in devotion of mind, but they 'plerumque vana et inhonesta intermiscere solent colloquia'; they come late to choir, and even leave the church before the end of the office without reasonable excuse. With the assent and consent of our beloved sons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, these irregularities are to be corrected. From the first day of December next ensuing, Divine Service shall be said, according to the Use of Sarum, by all the clergy of the cathedral church, whatever office they may hold, *cum cura vel sine cura*, be they major or minor canons, or chantry priests or vicars. On certain feasts, however, 'totum servicium fiet de communi, legendis et collectis duntaxat exceptis.' These feasts,‡ so excepted are:

* St. Athelbert, king and confessor	.	.	.	.	February	25
† St. Oswald, archbishop and confessor	.	.	.	.	February	28
† St. David, bishop and confessor	.	.	.	.	March	1
† St. Cedda, bishop and confessor	.	.	.	.	March	2
† St. Mellitus, bishop and confessor	.	.	.	.	April	24
* St. Erkenwald, bishop and confessor	.	.	.	.	April	30
† St. Ethelbert, king and martyr	.	.	.	.	May	20
† Venerable Bede, priest	.	.	.	.	May	27
† St. Lawrence	.	.	.	.	August	10
St. Ipolitus	.	.	.	.	August	13
St. Radegunde, queen	.	.	.	.	August	13
St. Helen, queen	.	.	.	.	August	18
† St. Thomas of Hereford, bishop and confessor	.	.	.	.	October	2

\* Dean of St. Paul's from 1406-7 to 1421.

† Milman, *Annals of St. Paul's*, second edition, p. 90.

‡ A feast marked thus \* is a principale duplex;

" " † is a feast ix lectionum;

" " ‡ is festum duplex.

† St. Osithe, virgin . . . . .	October 7
† St. Athelburga, virgin . . . . .	October 11
* Translation of St. Erkenwald, bishop and confessor . . . . .	November 14

The bishop further directs that the order of service now by this mandate ordained shall be called the *New Use of S. Paul's*. He reserves to himself the right of correcting, adding to, or taking from this order, and of deciding any doubtful matters which may arise. This document is dated at the chapter house of St. Paul's, 25 October, 1414.

The bishop adds a few words committing the care of the execution of this mandate to the dean and chapter: this addition is dated 15 December in the same year, in *palacio nostro Londoniensi*, that is, in the bishop's palace adjoining the north-western tower of the cathedral church. The episcopal seal was appended, but has been lost.

The extended text of the mandate is as follows:

Ricardus, permissione divina Episcopus Londoniensis, dilecto in Christo filio domino Thome More Decano ecclesie nostre Londoniensis Salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Ordinationem nostram usum et observanciam dicendi et psallendi divinum officium futuris temporibus in ecclesia nostra Londoniensi, exprimentem quam in visitacione nostra inter cetera in dicta ecclesia reformanda de consensu vestro et Capituli ejusdem nuper ordinavimus, vobis remittimus tenorem qui sequitur continentem.

In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, et gloriosissime Virginis Marie, necnon apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ac Sancti Erkenwaldi Confessoris gloriosi, patronorum nostrorum, et tocius celestis Curie, Nos, Ricardus, permissione divina Episcopus Londoniensis, ad laudem et gloriam ipsius sancte Trinitatis et exaltacionem ecclesie nostre Londoniensis, necnon comunem utilitatem et tranquillitatem subditorum nostrorum, prompto corde et efficaci desiderio intendentes ea libenter querimus et ordinamus per que hujusmodi pax, exaltacio, et tranquillitas valeant pervenire: Nam pastoralis officii cura nos urget atque sollicitat, ut utilitatibus eorundem subditorum in illis, precipue per que animarum saluti consulitur, divinusque cultus augetur, solícite providere curemus. Dudum siquidem ad ipsam ecclesiam dirigentes mentem nostram, ac optantes ut ipsa nostre visitacionis ministerio circa corrigenda in ea cultu divini officii illustretur, eandem ecclesiam personaliter visitavimus et nonnulla invenimus in personis ac aliis ibidem visitatis, et precipue in modo dicendi divinum officium, reformacione et correccionem condigna. Sane attendentes quod nonnulli beneficiati seu ministri

ecclesie nostre antedictæ diversimode dicunt hujusmodi officium divinum, videlicet, quidam ex eisdem, et precipue in Choro officiantes, secundum quemdam Antiquum Usum Sancti Pauli vulgariter nuncupatum; alii vero, maxime extra Chorum, secundum Usum Saresburiensis: Sicque propter hujusmodi Usus diversitatem seu varietatem, omnes sic beneficiati seu ministri, modestia clericalis ordinis abjecta, dum *offerre Deo sacrificium laudis fructum labiorum\** suorum in puritate consciencie et animi devocione, horas canonicas dicere seu psallere deberent juxta canonicas sanctiones, plerumque vana et inhonesta intermiscere solent colloquia, dumque auditum ad indebitos sermones effundunt, aures intentas non porrigunt ad divina, tarde ad Chorum conveniunt seu ipsam secesiam absque causa rationabili ante finem Officii exeunt, et sic hujusmodi divi nisofficiis interesse minus indevote presumunt, et de igitur talia decetero invalescant, aliisque veniant in exemplum: cum concilio et assensu dilectorum filiorum Decani et Capituli ecclesie nostre predictæ hec fieri prohibentes, et quidem dum usum et devocionem conformes, prout convenit, omnes ejusdem ecclesie ministros cupimus observare, ad instar patris evangelici plures *operarios in vineam suam* mittentis,† ut quod unus non valet explere sollicitudo plurimorumque perficeret, sicque deformitatis materiam necessario censuimus amputare exnunc prout extunc, et extunc prout exnunc, dictum Usum sancti Pauli, ut prefertur, in presenti ecclesia nostra inantea observatum, ammovemus et extinguimus pro perpetuo a die prima proxima infrascripta. Hoc igitur Usu antiquo ipsius ecclesie incerto ad utilitatem comunem omnium subditorum, et honorem ejusdem ecclesie resecato et extincto consilio peritorum et assensu Decani et Capituli predictorum in hunc modum duximus ordinandum seu statuendum, videlicet, statuimus et ordinamus quod prima die mensis Decembris proxima futuri, in vespersis incipiendo, et postea perpetuis futuris temporibus, in hac nostra ecclesia Londoniensi horis debitis secundum Usum Saresburiensem, quantum Deus dederit studiose pariter et devote dicatur, psallatur, cantetur, seu celebretur, hujusmodi divinum officium, diurnum pariter et nocturnum; ita quod omnes ministri seu beneficiati quecumque beneficia ecclesiastica, cum cura vel sine cura in predicta ecclesia obtinentes eciam si beneficia hujusmodi, minores seu majores Canonicatus et prebende dignitates, personatus, vel officia, cum cura vel sine cura, seu cantarie,

\* Offeramus hostiam landis semper Deo, id est, fructum labiorum confitentium nomini ejus. Heb. xiii. 15.

† Simile est regnum caelorum homini patrifamiliae, qui exiit primo mane conducere operarios in vineam suam. S. Matt. xx. 1.



vicarie, vel alia beneficia seu officia quecumque, qui ratione beneficiorum hujusmodi dicere tenentur officium divinum, ut convenientius iidem ministri seu beneficiati possint sibi met ipsis in divinis officiis coaptare. Volentes quod secundum Usum hujusmodi Sarisburiensem dicere valeant, nec ad dicendum aliquod aliud officium teneantur, hac nostra ordinacione indulgemus: preterquam in festis infrascriptis in quibus totum servicium fiet de communi legendis et collectis dumtaxat exceptis: videlicet, sancti Athelberti Regis et Confessoris quinto Kalen: Marcii quod est principale duplex, Sancti Oswaldi Archiepiscopi et confessoris pridie Kalen: Marcii novem lect.; Sancti David Episcopi et Confessoris Kalen: Marcii ix lect.; Sancte Cedde Episcopi et Confessoris sexto non: Marcii ix lect.; Sancti Melliti Episcopi et Confessoris viij Kalen: Maii ix lect.; Sancti Erkenwaldi Episcopi et Confessoris pridie Kalen: Maii quod est principale duplex cum Octavis ejusdem, Sancti Ethelberti Regis et Martiris xiii Kalen: Junii ix lect.; Venerabilis Bede presbiteri vj<sup>o</sup> Kalen: Junii ix lect.; Sancti Laurencii quod est festum duplex, et in festo Sancte Ipoliti Id: Augusti, mē<sup>\*</sup> Sancte Radegundis virginis, Sancte Elene Regine xv Kalen: Septembris, mē tantum Sancte Thome Herefordensis Episcopi et Confessoris vj<sup>o</sup> Non. Octobris ix lect.; Sancte Osithe Virginis et Martiris Non. Octobris ix lect.; Sancte Athelburge Virginis v<sup>to</sup> Id. Octobris ix lect.; et Translacionis Sancti Erkenwaldi Episcopi et Confessoris xvij Kal. Decembris quod est principale duplex.

Volumus autem quod usus predictus per nos ordinatus Novus Usus Sancti Pauli Londoniensis nominetur sive nuncupetur: quem quidem Usum per predictos Decanum et Capitulum, ac ceteros quoscumque in eadem ecclesia beneficiatos seu ministros pro tempore existentes, volumus eciam et precipimus observari. Nobis autem potestatem specialiter reservamus premissa corrigendi, addendi, ac detrahendi eisdem, et ipsa omnia ac si qua oriantur dubia ex premissis interpretandi et declarandi, prout nobis videbitur expedire.

Datum in Domo Capitulari ecclesie nostre antedictę, die vicesima quinta mensis Octobris Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quarto decimo, et nostre translacionis anno octavo.

Nos igitur, attendentes quod si previsa remedia non serventur, aut in eis desit debite execucionis effectus nullum commodum consueverunt afferre, ut tanti laboris nostri assidui subsequantur fructus uberes. Ideoque discrecioni vestre tenore presencium comittimus & mandamus, quatinus hanc nostram presentem ordinacionem debite publicantes eandem,



quatenus ad vos pertinet observetis et ab aliis beneficiatis et ministris ejusdem ecclesie quibuscumque diligenter faciatis auctoritate nostra inviolabiliter observari.

Datum quo ad sigilli nostri appositionem in palacio nostro Londoniensi quintodecimo die Mensis Decembris Anno Domini supradicto et nostre Translacionis anno octavo.

What was the ancient *Use of St. Paul's*? I fear that this is a question which cannot now be answered. In my *Documents illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral*,\* edited for the Camden Society, I have printed what are possibly the only extant fragments of this venerable liturgical monument: an *Office of S. Erkenwald*, an *Office for the Commemoration of S. Peter and S. Paul*, and a short series of detached *Collects*. But these, unhappily, are not taken from a contemporary manuscript, but from a transcript in one of Cole's MSS. in the British Museum.

In the statutes which Henry VIII. gave to Peterborough Cathedral church, he directs that the *Use of St. Paul's* should be taken as the model for the services in that church:

But to the end that earnest prayers and continual supplications may be offered up in our Church decently and in order, and that the praises of God may every day be celebrated with singing and thanksgiving, we do appoint and ordain, that the minor Canons and Clerks, with the Deacon and Sub-deacon, and the Master of the Choristers, do perform Divine Service daily in the Choir of our Temple, according to the manner and rites of St. Paul's Church, London. But we will not bind them to chant offices by night.†

The See of Peterborough was created in 1541, the charter of erection bears date September 4 of that year."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on a remarkable group of ecclesiastical figures at Wells.

Mr. Hope's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a number of rubbings and drawings.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 28th.

\* See *Documents, &c.*, xxi.-xxix., 17-40.

† *Statutes of Peterborough Cathedral (enjoined by Henry VIII.)*, translated from the original. By the late Very Reverend George Butler, D.D., chap. 32. *Of the Celebration of Divine Service*. (Printed for private circulation in 1853.)

## ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1892.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

CHARLES BROWNE, Esq., M.A., and WILLIAM WINCKLEY, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, laid upon the table copies of *Archaeologia* vol. liii. Part 1., and of *Proceedings* vol. xiv. Part 1., being the Society's publications complete up to date.

At 2.30 p.m., the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address :

In again addressing you on the occasion of an Anniversary Meeting of this Society, I must as usual begin by making some comparison between the numerical condition of our body at the present time and that of a year ago.

Since I last had the honour of addressing you on April 23rd, 1891, the Society has lost by death the following Fellows :—

William John Belt, Esq., M.A.

Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.

Arthur, Viscount Dillon.

Rev. Henry George Duffield, M.A.

Alexander Charles Ewald, Esq.

\*Walter Kidman Foster, Esq.

\*Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler, Bart., M.A., M.P.

Alfred Goodwin, Esq., M.A.

\*Philip Charles Hardwick, Esq.

\*John Hubback, Esq.

Rev. William Jackson, M.A.

Robert James Johnson, Esq.

\*Edwin Henry Lawrence, Esq.

\*William Frederick Laxton, Esq.

\*Frank Kyffin Lenthall, Esq.

\*Richard Henry Major, Esq.

\*Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, Esq.

\* Denotes Compounder.

Thomas Morgan, Esq.  
 John Murray, Esq.  
 James Edward Nightingale, Esq.  
 George John, Earl of Northesk.  
 Sir T. D. Love Jones Parry, Bart.  
 John Edward Price, Esq.  
 \*Samuel Taylor Rigge, Esq.  
 George Roots, Esq., B.A.  
 Frederick Ernest Sawyer, Esq.  
 Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, D.D., LL.D.  
 Edward John Tarver, Esq.  
 George Wallis, Esq.

In addition there have resigned :

Rev. Thomas Calvert, M.A.  
 Robert Richardson Gardner, Esq., M.P.  
 Charles James Longman, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. William Collings Lukis, M.A.  
 Walter Charles Metcalfe, Esq.  
 Capt. Samuel Pasfield Oliver, R.A

On the other hand I am happy to have to record the election as Fellows of the Society of the following gentlemen :

William Paley Baildon, Esq.  
 Rev. Joseph Greenoak Bailey, M.A., LL.D.  
 Brackstone Baker, Esq.  
 Francis Tress Barry, Esq., M.P.  
 \*Richard Bentley, Esq.  
 William Salt Brassington, Esq.  
 Rev. Charles Henry Butcher, D.D.  
 George Cheney, Esq.  
 Ernest Clarke, Esq.  
 Rev. Robert Hawley Clutterbuck.  
 Joseph Richard Cobb, Esq.  
 Robert Cochrane, Esq.  
 Rev. Henry Mahoney Davey, M.A.  
 Captain Charles Russell Day.  
 Rev. Peter Hampson Ditchfield, M.A.  
 Theodore Wilfrid Fry, Esq., B.A.  
 Charles Giles-Puller, Esq., M.A.  
 \*John Richard Brinsley Norton, Baron Grantley.  
 \*Francis Llewellyn Griffith, Esq, B.A.

\*Norman Capper Hardecastle, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

Ernest Hartland, Esq., M.A.

Captain Robert Holden.

Edward Russell James Gambier Howe, Esq.

England Howlett, Esq.

Rev. George Edward Jeans, M.A.

Lucas White King, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Rev. William Edward Layton, M.A.

Arthur Francis Leach, Esq., M.A.

John Alexander Fuller Maitland, Esq., M.A.

Alfred Ogle Maskell, Esq.

Rev. George William Walter Minns, LL.B.

Keith William Murray, Esq.

Edward Nash, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Henry Owen, Esq., B.C.L.

\*Captain Ottley Lane Perry.

Henry Joseph Pfungst, Esq.

Rev. Henry Newcomen Prance, M.A.

James Cruikshank Roger, Esq.

William Loftie Rutton, Esq.

\*Francis Gray Smart, Esq., M.A., M.B.

Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

Alfred George Temple, Esq.

George Trevor Harley Thomas, Esq.

Right Rev. Bishop John Virtue.

William Chapman Waller, Esq., M.A.

Edward Doran Webb, Esq.

\*Frederick Parkes Weber, Esq., M.A.

Morgan Stuart Williams, Esq.

Stephen William Williams, Esq.

Edmund Wilson, Esq.

The general and highly satisfactory result is that our accessions have exceeded our losses by 15, so that the total number of our Fellows is now 689.

In giving slight biographical sketches of some of the Fellows that have been removed from among us by death, it will, I think, be well on this occasion to arrange them according to their seniority in the Society.

Of the first in date, Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK LAXTON, who joined us in 1850, and died in June last, there is, however, but little to be said beyond recording the fact that for upwards of forty years he was a member of our body.

The next in chronological order is one whose name enjoyed an European reputation, and who for many years was a centre of antiquarian energy in the north of England, Dr. JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1805, he received his early education in a well-known school kept by his father, and subsequently was entered in the University of Glasgow, where, in 1826, he graduated as M.A., becoming LL.D. in 1853. One of his earliest literary undertakings was a *Handbook of English History*, which has gone through four editions. There was also a book written by his father, an *Introduction to Geography and Astronomy*, of which he brought out several revised editions. The Bayeux tapestry was another subject that attracted his attention, and in 1853 a quarto volume, containing a copy of the whole embroidery on a reduced scale, was published by him under the title of *The Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated*. It was, however, on Newcastle, and especially on the great Roman wall, that his attention was mainly concentrated, and the *Archaeologia Aeliana* teems with the records of his observations and investigations. Our own *Archaeologia* contains papers from his pen on the Forum of the Roman Station at Cilurnum, and on Excavations at South Shields, while several shorter communications are recorded in our *Proceedings*. The Journals of the Royal Archaeological Institute and of the British Archaeological Association likewise contain a very large number of his papers, principally on Roman antiquities, but also occasionally on medieval remains and on the advantages of archaeological studies. But his name will ever be mainly associated with his two great works, *The Roman Wall* and the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. Of the former, the first edition appeared in octavo in 1851, which by 1867, when the third edition was published, had expanded into a magnificent quarto volume, profusely illustrated. The *Lapidarium Septentrionale* is an equally handsome volume, in folio, which was published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the production of which was materially aided by the munificence of the late Duke of Northumberland and others. On receiving the final part of the volume this Society, in May, 1875, offered to Dr. Bruce their cordial congratulations on the completion of his great work. In all his researches on the Roman wall he was greatly aided by his old friend Mr. John Clayton, F.S.A., whose decease, at the age of nearly 100 years, it was my melancholy duty last year to record. Dr. Bruce himself attained to the venerable age of 86, preserving his faculties unimpaired to the last. Besides devoting so much time and attention to the study of antiquity, he took a warm interest in all the philanthropical work carried on at Newcastle,



and especially in the Infirmary. Although he never held any ministerial charge in the Presbyterian body, he was in 1881 elected Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England. There were few indeed more universally respected, or whose loss will be more sincerely mourned by so large a circle of friends. He became one of our Fellows in 1852, and was for many years one of our Local Secretaries for Northumberland. He died on the 5th instant.

The tastes of Mr. HUGH EDMONSTONE MONTGOMERIE, who was elected in 1853, and died in June last, ran in the direction of literary antiquities. In 1854 he exhibited, and subsequently presented to the Society, an original letter to the Sheriffs Principal of Scotland, issued in 1688 under the authority of James II.

Sir T. D. LOVE JONES PARRY, Bart., was elected in the same year, but did not make any communication to the Society. He died on December 18th, 1891.

MR. RICHARD HENRY MAJOR was far better known among us, and at one time took an active part in our proceedings. He was distinguished as a writer on the history of geographical exploration, and his *Life of Prince Henry of Portugal*, surnamed *The Navigator*, has a well-deserved renown and has passed through more than one edition. For the Hakluyt Society—of which as well as of the Royal Geographical Society he was for many years one of the honorary secretaries—he edited no less than seven volumes. Among these was a translation of *Select Letters of Columbus* (1849), of which a second edition was published in 1870, and also works relating to early travels in Virginia, Russia, India, Australia, the Canaries, and the North Sea.

To this Society, of which he became a Fellow in 1855, Mr. Major made several valuable and interesting communications, among which may be mentioned an account of the large photograph of the Mappa Mundi of Fra Mauro, presented to us by Baron Heath in 1873, and now on the landing at the top of the staircase, as well as five important papers printed in the *Archæologia*. These relate to the submerged city of Vineta, the discovery of Australia by the Portuguese, a Mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, the true date of the discovery of America by the Cabots, and the history of the discovery of Australia.

For some years Mr. Major was the keeper of the Department of Maps and Charts in the British Museum, but owing to failing health he retired in 1880. His death took place on the 25th of June last.

Mr. GEORGE ROOTS was a nephew of Dr. William Roots of Surbiton, a Fellow of this Society, who made several communications to the Society that are printed in the *Archaeologia*, and whose collection of antiquities from the Thames was presented to us by his son, Mr. Sudlow Roots, in the year 1860. Mr. George Roots, who was elected into this Society in 1855, was likewise a diligent collector, and from time to time exhibited seals and rings at our meetings, besides contributing a fine series of tools and weapons to our exhibition of bronze antiquities in 1873. He died on the 31st of December last.

Mr. PHILIP CHARLES HARDWICK was a man of refined taste, but was better known as a successful architect than as an antiquary. His grandfather, Thomas Hardwick, was, I believe, a Fellow of this Society, and was by George III. appointed resident architect at Hampton Court Palace. His father, a Royal Academician, carried out several important works in London, and those who believe in hereditary genius will find a full confirmation of their creed in the distinguished career of our late Fellow. Of his various architectural achievements this is hardly the place to speak, but the Central Hall at Euston Station, the Town Hall, Durham, and the buildings of the new Charterhouse School at Godalming may be cited as evidence of the wide scope of his powers and as instances of their successful application. Although Mr. Hardwick does not appear to have communicated any papers to this Society, he took a warm interest in its welfare, and on more than one occasion served upon our Council. To many of our Fellows he was endeared by his kindly manner and the sympathetic interest that he took in all that concerned them. He joined this Society in 1860, and died on the 27th of January last, in the 70th year of his age.

The Rev. WILLIAM JACKSON, of Weston-super-Mare, was elected in 1861, and was much interested in local antiquities. In conjunction with L. E. H. J. he published, in 1877, a *Visitors' Handbook to Weston-super-Mare and its Vicinity*. He was for many years a member of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN BELT was the author of more than one antiquarian work, of which *Reminiscences* 1854, *Rome, Latium Etruria* (1883), and *The Story of Bossall Hall and Manor* (1885) are in our Library. He became a Fellow of this Society in 1865, but never favoured us with any communications. He died on February 2nd in the present year.

Mr. EDWIN HENRY LAWRENCE, who died on June 11th, 1891, had been a Fellow of this Society since 1866, though he took

but little part in our proceedings. His collection of Cypriote antiquities, mainly the result of General di Cesnola's excavations, was almost too extensive for any private museum, though many will regret its impending dispersion under the hammer of the auctioneer.

Mr. ALEXANDER CHARLES EWALD, who joined our body in 1867, was much interested in our public records and published a *Brief Handbook to the National Archives* in 1873.

To those who were in the habit of attending our meetings ten or twelve years ago there were few faces better known than that of the Hon. ARTHUR DILLON, subsequently VISCOUNT DILLON. He was elected a Fellow in 1867, and his first communication to the Society was in June, 1869, when he exhibited and afterwards presented to us a curious printed broadside with MS. notes. In the same year he gave us an interesting and valuable paper on "vervels," or hawk-rings. Among his other communications was one in illustration of the history of Venice and her Doges. He likewise from time to time exhibited objects of interest. Though of a retiring disposition, he was a man of wide and varied tastes and of extensive reading. By his decease our excellent and valued Honorary Secretary is called on to assume his father's title, and to fulfil fresh duties which unfortunately preclude him from continuing to render us those important services for the exercise of which, during a period of upwards of six years, we are so deeply indebted to him. But this is a subject to which I shall have to return.

Sir ROBERT NICHOLAS FOWLER, Bart., was better known as a successful banker and politician, an upright magistrate, a hospitable Lord Mayor, and a genial friend, than as an antiquary. He was, however, a Fellow of our Society for twenty years, from 1871 until his decease in May, 1891.

Mr. JOHN EDWARD PRICE, who was elected a little later in the same year, 1871, was also a City man, but at the same time a devoted antiquary. On all subjects connected with the Roman occupation of London he was one of the principal authorities, and on several occasions called the attention of this Society to discoveries made in the City. His communications to other Archaeological Societies, and especially that of London and Middlesex, were numerous and important. Jointly with our Fellow, his namesake, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, he published, in 1881, a *Description of the Remains of Roman Buildings at Morton, near Brading, Isle of Wight*. One of his last and most important works was a *Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London*, in folio, published in 1886

under the auspices of the Library Committee of the Corporation. In Mr. J. E. Price we have another instance of heredity, his father having also been a keen antiquary.

The Right Hon. GEORGE JOHN, EARL of NORTHESK, or, as he was styled when first elected into this Society in 1871, LORD ROSEHILL, was a diligent collector, principally of prehistoric objects. His magnificent collection of stone antiquities, which for some years was exhibited in the Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh, is well known. A few of the specimens are described in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*. For a short period he was one of our Vice-Presidents. He died in September last, at the early age of 48.

Mr. JAMES EDWARD NIGHTINGALE, who was elected in 1875, was an active Fellow of this Society, and was present at one of our meetings a few days only before his decease, which took place in February last. He was much occupied with the archæology of Dorset and Wiltshire, and published an account of the church plate in the former county in 1889. His excellent volume relating to Wilts plate was on the eve of publication at the time of his death, and has since appeared. He was also the owner of a fine collection of English and other porcelain, and privately printed in 1881 *Contributions towards the History of Early English Porcelain*. He not unfrequently exhibited objects of interest at our meetings, and a careful account of four medieval chalices, which he brought to one of our meetings in 1887, will be found in our *Proceedings*.\* He was a man of kindly disposition and of accurate knowledge, and the ceramic collections in the British Museum are indebted to his liberality for several acquisitions.

Mr. THOMAS MORGAN joined this Society in 1875, and was a most voluminous writer, especially on Roman antiquities. For many years he was the Treasurer of the British Archaeological Association, and a mere list of the Papers that he contributed to the Journal of that Society would fill several pages, as they are upwards of a hundred in number. As a separate work his *Romano-British Mosaic Pavements*, published in 1886, is well known. At our own meetings he rarely brought anything forward, but this may be accounted for by his devoting all his energies to the Association. He died on the 13th of January last.

Mr. FRANK KYFFIN LENTHALL was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1876, and belonged to the old family of Lenthall originally settled in Herefordshire, of which the famous Speaker

\* Vol. xi. p. 420.



in the days of the Long Parliament was a member. He it was who purchased the manor of Bessingleigh, in Berkshire, where our Fellow resided. He also was in his time recorder of Woodstock, a post which our Fellow for many years occupied. Though a not unfrequent attendant at our meetings, he does not appear to have made any communication to the Society. He died on January 28th last, in the 68th year of his age.

In Mr. JOHN MURRAY this country has lost not only one of its most eminent publishers, but one of the few connecting links between the writers of the present day and the literary giants of the first quarter of this century. In addition to being an excellent judge of the intrinsic value of a book, he was himself an author of no mean repute. As antiquaries we are indebted to him for numerous important archaeological publications, among which I need only mention the English accounts of Schliemann's discoveries, and the series of dictionaries with which the name of our distinguished Fellow Dr. William Smith will ever be associated. But above all we are indebted to Mr. Murray for having been the first to introduce those indispensable accessories of foreign travel on which his father bestowed the name of hand-books. The first volumes of these were almost entirely composed by our late Fellow, and were founded on his own personal experience during his extensive travels as a young man. Any one making use of these handbooks on the Continent must have been struck, not only with the amount of general and useful information that they contain, but with the detailed historical, architectural, and archaeological particulars that are given, the extent of which is paralleled by its accuracy. Mr. Murray became a Fellow of this Society in 1876, and passed peaceably away on April 2nd last, having nearly completed his 84th year. I had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance during a period of some 50 years, and, in common with a large circle of friends, I shall ever cherish his memory.

Mr. WALTER KIDMAN FOSTER joined this Society in 1878, and at the time of his lamented decease in July last was a member of our Council. While still at Cambridge he took a warm interest in the discoveries of Saxon antiquities during the digging for coprolites in the surrounding country, and carried on some excavations in the cemeteries himself. Of late years he had been an active member of the Silchester Excavation Committee, having not only subscribed a large sum for the purpose of exploring a whole *insula*, but having also devoted much valuable time to the superintendence of the work. His premature death in July last was a sad blow to a numerous circle of friends.



Mr. GEORGE WALLIS was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1878, having at that time a large experience of the artistic side of archæology. He was born at Wolverhampton in 1811, and eventually became, in 1852, head master of the School of Design at Birmingham. Later on he was appointed to the South Kensington Museum, where, in 1863, he became one of the senior keepers, remaining in office until within a month of his death. He was an artist of no mean ability, an excellent organiser, and possessed of great energy, which he devoted to the public service and the diligent fulfilment of the duties of his office.

Mr. FREDERICK ERNEST SAWYER was especially conversant with Sussex antiquities, and presented papers relating to them to the British Archaeological Association and to the Sussex Archaeological Society. We have in our Library his *Captain Nicholas Tettersell and the Escape of Charles II.*, published in 1882. He became one of our Fellows in 1885, and died in June last.

Of our Foreign Members I am glad to say that we have lost but one, the distinguished philologist Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, whose researches in the dialects of England and Scotland are well-known; on the other hand we are proud to record the probable addition of three eminent foreign archaeologists, M. Maspero, Dr. Oscar Montelius, and Dr. Sophus Müller.

Although at the time of his decease, which took place only a few days ago, Mr. WILLIAM CHAFFERS was not a Fellow of this Society, he for many years belonged to our body, and his services to archaeology have been such that I am fully justified in paying some slight tribute of respect to his memory. From an early age he had a taste for antiquities, and while residing in the City of London was a diligent collector of the relics of the Roman occupation. His first communication to this Society was made through Mr. Roach Smith in June, 1843, and related to an imperfect Roman sepulchral memorial found in Blackfriars. In 1848 he was elected a Fellow, and in subsequent years made several communications to the Society, four of which are recorded in the *Archæologia*. One of these relates to the bronze figure of an archer found in Cheapside in 1842, which now, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Franks, adorns the collection in the British Museum. At a somewhat later period Mr. Chaffers' labours were employed in other fields. His *Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain*, first published in 1863, has long been a standard work, and has now gone through seven editions. His *Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate* was published in the same year, and was practically the first work

of its kind. To a later date belong his *Keramic Gallery of Pottery and Porcelain* and his *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, both works of considerable importance. His extensive knowledge of these subjects led to his services being in constant requisition at the various exhibitions of plate and fictile ware which have taken place within the last fifty years, and much of their success was due to his powers of organisation and to his thorough knowledge of these branches of art.

There are two other names that must not be passed over in silence, though their owners were at no period of their lives Fellows of this Society—I mean Mr. EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN and Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS. The deep attachment of the former to medieval archaeology, especially in its architectural phases, is well known, and many a meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute owed much of its success to his presence and to the masterly manner in which he could deal with a cathedral church or some other architectural monument, and from the varied and minute details of its structure trace the successive modifications it had undergone, enriching the records of each period from his marvellous stores of historic knowledge. His *History of Architecture*, published so long ago as 1849, and his *Origin and Development of Window Tracery in England*, of two years' later date, would alone have secured him a high place among architectural antiquaries. But it is of course by his great historical works, *The Norman Conquest of England*, *The Historical Geography of Europe*, *The Reign of William Rufus*, and the—alas!—unfinished *History of Sicily*, that he will be mainly known to posterity. Of his minor works what can be more charming than his monographs on historic towns, whether in England or abroad, or what more forcible than some of those pungent articles which in old times used so constantly to appear in the pages of the *Saturday Review*? His end was almost sudden, and in the highest degree sad. Stricken down at Alicante in Spain by a disease that in these days need never exist, he expired on March 18th, after an illness of forty-eight hours, and his remains repose on a foreign strand. He has left a gap among English historians and in English literature which for many years is not likely to be filled.

The claims of Miss AMELIA BLANDFORD EDWARDS upon our attention are of another character. After having for many years contributed to periodical literature, and after having been the author of various successful novels, she devoted her main attention to Egyptian archaeology, and the foundation in 1883 of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, which has done so much to extend our knowledge of the arts and history of early Egypt, was largely due to her efforts. For some years she was the active Honorary Secretary of the Fund, and did much by lec-

tures and otherwise to promote its interests both in this country and in the United States of America. Her articles on Egyptology in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and her more recent work on *Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers*, have justified her high reputation. Her services to literature were at the beginning of this year recognised by the grant of a pension on the Civil List, which she was not destined long to enjoy. She died at Weston-super-Mare on the 15th inst.

Among the English antiquarian publications of the year I may just mention a volume of Classical Texts from papyri in the British Museum, including the newly-discovered poems of Herodas, edited for the Trustees by Mr. F. G. Kenyon, which is accompanied by a facsimile of the papyrus. I may also call attention to the handsome and exhaustive volume on *Early English Pottery named, dated, and inscribed*, by our Fellow, Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin, and his daughter, Miss Edith Hodgkin, whose tastes are so congenial with those of her father. Above all I may congratulate our accomplished Vice-President, General Pitt-Rivers, on the completion of the third volume of his *Excavations in Bokerly and Wansdyke in Dorset and Wilts*. In my Anniversary Addresses in 1888 and 1889 I called attention to the two previous volumes of this magnificent work, and the third may, as the author remarks, "perhaps be regarded as having a greater claim to public interest on account of the wider range of the matter contained in it." It would be hopeless in the time at my disposal to attempt to give any detailed account of the contents of the volume, but the ancient map of the counties of Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, and part of Hants gives an admirable view of the general bearings of the district in which the remains examined are situate, which is farther illustrated by the condensed account of the excavations. The various "relic-tables" giving summaries of the objects found are models of their kind, and will prove of high value for comparison with those compiled from other discoveries—always assuming that they are conducted with equal care and skill as those over which General Pitt-Rivers has had the control. The value of the anthropological part of the volume, no small portion of the whole, is guaranteed by the fact that the observations it contains are by Dr. J. G. Garson. Some remains from Northamptonshire and elsewhere are brought in by way of comparison. The volume concludes with an account of the admirable models of the excavations which are preserved in the unique museum established by General Pitt-Rivers at Farnham, Dorset. Altogether the record contained in these volumes is one of untiring enterprise and unparalleled liberality on the part of the excavator, accompanied by equal skill and completeness in recording

the facts and bringing them, and the deductions from them, before the scientific world. An example has been set which, if other large proprietors of land would follow, would immensely extend our archaeological knowledge, and which if not followed will only make the intelligent liberality of General Pitt-Rivers stand out in a more conspicuous light.

I must now turn to our own more immediate concerns.

During the past year our *Proceedings* show that the Society has been engaged in active work in various fields of antiquarian research, and we seem still to have a fair number of papers of interest in store for us. One feature of especial importance during the past winter was the exhibition of the various objects found in the excavations at Silchester carried on during the preceding season. On that occasion our rooms were visited, not only by a large number of Fellows, but by hundreds of the general public, among whom the presence of a considerable proportion of ladies bore witness to the interest they took in these relics of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Since the Christmas recess the new, or rather the revived, system of balloting for candidates at our ordinary meetings instead of on evenings specially reserved for the purpose, has been introduced, and appears to be working satisfactorily. Notice is given at two preceding meetings of the names that will be proposed for ballot, and those living at a distance can, by the payment of a very small sum, receive in advance the agenda of each meeting on which the list of the candidates appears. I am not without hopes that arrangements can be made after the close of the present session for the gratuitous distribution of these notices to all Fellows who express in writing their wish to receive them. Under the new plan the time consumed by the ballot at each meeting is comparatively small, while in each session three whole evenings, on which formerly no Papers could be read, are set free for the ordinary business of the Society. I may remark, by the way, that the weekly notices were first issued, as an experiment only, on Mr. Hope's first accession to office, and that they have met with such general favour that, whereas at the end of the session for 1885-6 only 153 notices were issued, there are at the present time no less than 265 subscribers. I may also call attention to the fact that the *Archaeologia* is now sent out to all Fellows free of charge.

The volume of the *Archaeologia* for the past year is now upon the table, and the *Proceedings* up to the date of our last meeting are already ready for issue. We may therefore congratulate our Assistant Secretary on his having again fulfilled his editorial duties with exemplary punctuality. I may add that a new



part of the *Vetusta Monumenta* is also in hand, which will contain representations of the principal relics found in the tomb of archbishop Hubert at Canterbury; and probably also of the marvellous enamelled gold cup recently exhibited at one of our meetings and recovered for the nation by the enterprise and liberality of Mr. Franks.

So much for the past year. It will be well now at the end of my seven years of office as your President to give some account of my stewardship, inasmuch as according to our statutes the time has now arrived when I cannot again be proposed by the Council for re-election, even should they desire to do so. In giving this account I wish to be careful as to making any comparisons between the present and the past; but I may venture to claim for myself the distinction of having more diligently attended to the duties of my office than some of my predecessors, who were perhaps more fully occupied with other public duties, and I am bold enough to think that the continuity that has thus been imported into the transaction of the business of the Society has not been without its advantages. As I pointed out in my Anniversary Address of 1886, a considerable number of changes had then already been made in the arrangements, and to some extent in the constitution of the Society. On the retirement owing to ill-health of Mr. C. Knight Watson from the Secretaryship, which he had so long held, the Council was at liberty to make a fresh allotment of the apartments of the Society, with the result that what are now the Council-room and the Tea-room were added to the rooms in general use, and this additional space has been found most valuable.

A change was also made in substituting an Honorary Secretary for a paid Secretary, and in appointing a resident and paid Assistant Secretary, who undertook the whole of the work of the Society, including the editing of our *Proceedings* and of the *Archaeologia*. We have been eminently favoured by having such an accomplished, courteous, and willing Honorary Secretary from that time till now in the person of the Honorable Harold Dillon, and it is to the universal regret of the whole of the Society that on his becoming Viscount Dillon he finds that the claims upon his time prevent him from longer holding office. In speaking of his services I cannot pass over those of our excellent Director, Mr. Milman, in silence, as it has been mainly due to his cordial co-operation with the Honorary Secretary and the Assistant Secretary that the affairs of the Society have been conducted so smoothly and so well.

With regard to our Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, I am glad to think that the congratulations upon his appointment, which I offered to the Society now six years ago,



may be renewed even with interest. Our publications have been carefully edited, and, except in rare cases, when delay has been caused by others, kept up to date. The details of our business have been judiciously arranged, and, moreover, on several occasions when questions as to the preservation or demolition of ancient buildings have arisen, the Council has felt that, in deputing Mr. Hope to visit the localities, they have been ably represented by one whose practical knowledge of medieval buildings will bear comparison with that of almost any of our leading authorities.

While speaking of our publications, I may remind the Fellows that the valuable Index to the first fifty volumes of the *Archaeologia*, towards the production of which we are much indebted to our Fellow, Mr. Mill Stephenson, was also brought out under the auspices of Mr. Hope. There is little possibility of such an Index being absolutely perfect, but as to its great utility no one who, like myself, has had frequently to consult it can have the slightest doubt. For the funds which were necessary for the production of this Index we are mainly indebted to the liberality of Dr. Freshfield and Mr. Franks. I hope that we may look forward to possessing ere many years are over an Index to the Second Series of our *Proceedings*. Perhaps the completion of the fifteenth volume will give an epoch when such a work might well appear.

Another labour which has been successfully brought to a completion within the last seven years is the publication of the Catalogue of our Library, which, after being long in hand, finally appeared in 1887. Since its publication, our Library has received many accessions, and the question of finding accommodation for our books is one that will have to occupy the anxious consideration of the Council. In the meantime the Catalogue is being kept up to date, and Mr. Ireland, as active as ever, is still a living book of reference. A domestic reform that has been made has added much to the comfort of Fellows at our meetings, and will, I hope, much prolong the life of the bindings of our books. I mean the introduction of electric light into our apartments. Thanks to the liberality of the Council of the Royal Society, we were able to effect this some few years ago, but now with the spread of public electric lighting it has been thought more convenient, and probably more economical, to obtain our supply from the St. James's and Pall Mall Company.

There is, however, another aspect in which these improvements have to be regarded, and that is from the pecuniary point of view. The additional vitality of the Society, the increased extent of its publications, the enlarged accommoda-

tion afforded to Fellows, all mean additional cost, and if continued, as we trust they may be, will cause a strain upon the finances of the Society too great to be met without increased resources. The subject has occupied the careful attention of the Council, and, looking at all the privileges now enjoyed by Fellows, the Society will not be surprised if those who in future will be elected into their body are called upon to pay on a somewhat enhanced scale. To existing Fellows who are willing and able to assist in restoring an equilibrium between our receipts and expenditure I hope that opportunity will be given of displaying their liberality, and, among other methods of doing so, I would suggest the formation of a special fund by means of which the much-needed repairs and decoration of our apartments may be carried out.

Turning again from the future to the past I may mention the institution of a "Research Fund" for the Society, which I am happy to have been able to accomplish. The desirability of such a body as the Society of Antiquaries of London having funds at its command specially devoted to the carrying out of explorations, either by the Society itself or through local agencies, must be evident to all. Such funds are also applicable in aid of other archæological societies engaged in similar researches, and are valuable as enabling us to offer something more than bare sympathy, and to aid subscriptions for desirable objects by example as well as by precept. I could wish that the capital amount of our fund could be materially increased, as at present it amounts to £1,688 only, though some few promised subscriptions have still to come in. With the aid of our excellent treasurer, Dr. Freshfield, perhaps some fresh start can be made. If we had but £100 per annum at our disposal, no doubt much good work could be done. As it is, the examination of the walls of Chester in search of Roman monuments, and the explorations carried on at Silchester, have to some small extent been promoted by grants from the fund.

The Society may well be congratulated on the manner in which the undertaking to make a systematic examination of the ancient city of Calleva has been received by the public, as testified by the pecuniary support that has been given to it, as well as on the zeal with which the exploration has been carried on. It is true that a large proportion of the funds were subscribed by Fellows, and notably by our Treasurer and the late Mr. Walter K. Foster, but the subscription list shows a large number of outside contributors, including a few local societies as well as ladies with antiquarian tastes. For the zealous and careful superintendence of the work upon the spot we are not a little indebted to Mr. Fox, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. St. John

Hope, as well as to the late Mr. Walter K. Foster, whose loss we so deeply deplore. For the identification of the numerous animal remains that have been found during the course of the excavations we owe our thanks to Mr. Herbert Jones. Many of these remains have proved of interest. It is satisfactory to know that we may look forward to a continuance of the exploration during the coming summer and autumn.

There is another subject on which I think that I may venture to congratulate the Society, I mean the union which now exists between us and the various other Archaeological Societies throughout the country. Nothing can be more evident than the liability that exists of wasting time, energy, and money when various bodies are interested in recording some particular discovery, or in illustrating some special subject, unless they have come to a mutual understanding as to the way in which the work is to be done. This Society, while asking for some recognition of its seniority, has expressed its willingness to co-operate with all and any of the other Societies, and to proffer to them what aid may lie within its power in prosecuting antiquarian researches. Already thirty-three Societies are in union with us, and the annual congress of delegates from them which meets in this Society's apartments is well attended. Matters of common interest are discussed, and suggestions are made as to the most profitable lines on which investigations may be carried on. Committees are appointed for the consideration of matters which affect the welfare of all the Societies. Papers are occasionally read, and by social intercourse the personal acquaintance of antiquaries labouring in their vocation in widely distant counties is formed or promoted. At the present time the possibility of forming an archaeological record of all the publications in each year is under consideration, and it is hoped that this may be produced in such a form and at so small a cost that each Society may be able to offer it to its members as an Appendix to its yearly volume.

In connection with the Societies in union with our own, I may mention the Archaeological Survey of England, which is now in progress, and in which many of the Local Societies are interested. The map and archaeological index of Kent, by Mr. George Payne, has already appeared in the *Archaeologia*, those of Hertfordshire and Cumberland and Westmoreland, these latter by Chancellor Ferguson, are already in type, and other surveys are in hand. It is hoped that in time the whole, so far as relates to pre-Norman times, may be satisfactorily completed.

But it is time to close this short chronicle of some of the principal events which have entered into the history of the

septennate of my office. In retiring, however, from this chair, I must again express my obligations to the Officers, the Council, and the Fellows of the Society for the kind assistance that they have always rendered to me, and the warm sympathy with me which they have more than once exhibited during my term of office.

There is only one other matter that I need mention and that is that the Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology will meet this year at Moscow from the 1st to the 8th of August. It is to be hoped that this country may be duly represented at it, and that the various papers and discussions may prove as valuable and interesting as those at former meetings of the congress.

In conclusion, I must express my satisfaction at my being succeeded in office by one of my oldest friends, whose knowledge of archaeology I have ever found little short of marvellous, and who, I am happy to think, will be assisted by so able an Honorary Secretary as Mr. Read. In such hands the future welfare of the Society is secure, and so far as the Presidency is concerned I am confident that the change now made will in many respects be for the better."

The following Resolution was moved by Chancellor FERGUSON, seconded by JAMES HILTON, Esq., and carried unanimously :

"That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I. and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been duly elected, the following list was read from the chair of the names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
*President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A. *Director.*  
Viscount Dillon.

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc. D., F.R.S.

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L.

Alfred Charles King, Esq.

Lt.-General Augustus Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L.,  
F.R.S.

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq.

John Green Waller, Esq.

John William Willis-Bund, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

Somers Clarke, Esq.

William John Hardy, Esq.

Henry Hoyle Howorth, Esq., M.P.

John Wickham Legg, Esq., M.D.

Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.

William Minet, Esq., M.A.

Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.

Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, D.D.

John Watney, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

---

Thursday, April 28th, 1892.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., President, in the Chair.

In taking his seat for the first time as President, Mr. Franks thanked the Fellows for the honour they had conferred upon him, and expressed his intention of devoting his best energies to the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to his office.

He also referred in graceful terms to the distinguished archaeologist and director of men who had immediately preceded him in the office of President, and to the great services done by him to the Society.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—St. Paul's Cross : the most famous spot in London. By J. B. Marsh. Sm. 4to. London, 1892.

From the Author :—Suggestive Domestic Work seen on past A. A. Excursions. A Paper read before the Architectural Association. By Maurice B. Adams. 8vo. London, 1892.



- From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—Some materials for a History of the Parish of Thompson, in the county of Norfolk. By the Rev. George Crabbe, B.A. Edited by Augustus Jessopp, D.D. 4to. Norwich, 1892.
- From the Hampshire Field Club:—Bibliotheca Hantoniensis: a list of books relating to Hampshire. By H. M. Gilbert and G. N. Godwin. 8vo. Southampton, 1891.
- From L. C. Lindsay, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Victorian Exhibition, illustrating Fifty Years of Her Majesty's Reign, 1837-1887. Sm. 4to. London, 1891-2.
- From the Author:—Cartae et alia Monumenta quae ad dominium de Glamorgan pertinent. Vol. iii. 441-1300. Curante Geo. T. Clark. 4to. Cardiff, 1891.
- From the Author:—Supplement to Nottingham: its Castle. With Notes relating to the borough of Nottingham. By T. C. Hine, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1879.
- From the Author:—Posy-Rings: a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, March 25, 1892. By John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

The nomination by the President of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents was read:

Lieut.-Gen. Augustus Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers,  
D.C.L., F.R.S.  
Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L.  
Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon.  
John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, exhibited the Tenure Horn of the Honour of Tutbury, which had been entrusted to him by the owner, W. H. G. Bagshawe, Esq., to be restored to its original form. The old portions of the black silk baldric have now been mounted on black ribbon of a different texture, which has also been used to replace the lost parts connecting the various lockets.

A full description of the horn, with an illustration of its condition in 1786, will be found in vol. iii. of *Archaeologia*. A more recent account is also printed in vol. viii. of *Transactions of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* for 1886, showing the state of the horn before its late repair.

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and read the following notes on a small head of Egyptian glass:

“The small head of beautifully iridescent glass which I now show was purchased some two years ago in Cairo. It is of Egyptian work, and evidently formed part of an entire figure or statuette of a deity or some important functionary. The fracture at the neck shows that the rest of the figure was of the same material, and the decay of the surface there points to the

fact of its having been broken off from the body at a very distant date.

In its present state of decay it is almost impossible to say with certainty whether it has been fashioned in the round from a solid mass of glass, or whether it was first moulded and then finished off by cutting and polishing. It is mainly on this question that I submit it for the inspection of the Fellows of this Society in the hope that some, with a longer and more critical observation of ancient works in this material, may be able to help me in deciding the point. It will be observed that on the top of the head, where the covering of oxide—if it may be so termed—has not been broken away, the surface has every appearance of having been originally cut and polished. But the facial outline, together with the salient features of the face, are so abraded that it is only by a knowledge of similar works that the question as to its method of production can be decided. It is of fairly general occurrence to find small vessels or vases, as well as beads and inscribed tablets, cut from a solid lump of coloured vitreous paste, and the constant use of obsidian or natural glass for ornamental purposes of nearly every description must have made the process of cutting similar objects in ordinary glass as simple as it was familiar to the ancient Egyptian. For this reason I think it may be readily supposed that the figure to which the little head belonged may have been fashioned from a piece of glass in the same way as one of stone would have been cut.

It is probable that glass was known to the Egyptians in extremely early times, for the constant employment of vitreous enamels of nearly every hue and shade cannot have failed to have made them aware of the use of glass. In proof of this I might state that enamel, when used by the Egyptians for the decoration of any other substance than terra-cotta or steatite, was invariably cut and fitted to the series of matrices forming the design, and there kept in place by the use of cement. In fact enamel may be regarded as the invention, and glass as an unavoidable improvement resulting from it. At least this appears to have been the case in Egypt, where we find vessels and tiles of terra-cotta covered with vitreous enamel of an earlier date than can be assigned to any object in glass pure and simple. One point clearly demonstrated by this little head is, that the marvellous Egyptian race were at an early period able to produce works of considerable importance (both in regard to size and artistic merit) in a material which is, I believe, still regarded by some to have come into general use only in comparatively recent times.

I do not know of any similar object bearing a date in any

collection of Egyptian antiquities. Consequently I am unable to form any definite opinion as to the period in which it was produced. The round head, with its square massive jaw, resembles in general type that of the celebrated wooden statue of an overseer in the Boulaq Museum, which is engraved in the history of Egyptian art by Perrot and Chipiez. In this respect it also bears a strong resemblance to the head of a so-called shepherd king which has been recently presented to the British Museum by the Egypt Exploration Fund. It is certainly not of the more refined oval type of face which characterises the later Egyptian and Ptolemaic periods, but more resembles, so far as one can judge, the stronger and archaic style of the earlier periods.

It would be a difficult point to decide whether the very peculiar decay of the glass, and the still more peculiar pitting of the surface, is due to the ingredients of which the glass has been made, or whether the disintegration is entirely owing to the chemical nature of the soil in which it has been so long buried. Very possibly it arises from a combination of the two. The glass it will be noticed is nearly colourless, the opalescent tints it shows when looked through being due to the refraction of light from the particles of nacreous decay that cover the surface.

Assuming this little head attached to the figure, I think it will be generally admitted that it would have been one of the most important and remarkable objects of Egyptian work that could have been handed down to us. Fragment as it is, it yet fully emphasises the old truism, 'There is nothing new.'

Mr. EVANS spoke of the resemblance of the head to that of the famous scribe in the Louvre, and of the apparently early date of it.

The PRESIDENT said he had once seen an even finer head, and twice the size, belonging to one of the earlier dynasties, but the glass of which it was composed was absolutely crystalline—that is to say, like the famous crystal glass of Pliny. He thought it was very important to fix the date of the present example.

A. L. LEWIS, Esq., read the following notes on the relative positions of certain hills and stone circles in England and Wales:

"I desire to draw the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to some points which have not hitherto been noticed in connection with the stone circles of England and Wales. In describing these monuments too little notice has as a rule been

taken of anything outside the circles themselves, and none whatever of the hills or other features of the surrounding country; I have, however, been led, during a course of investigation extending over twenty-five years, to consider these matters, and I have observed numerous coincidences, some of which I now propose to place before you.

The circle near Keswick, in Cumberland, is surrounded by hills on all sides, but by far the most prominent are Skiddaw and Blencathra, the summits of which are respectively thirty-four or thirty-five degrees west of north, and thirty-five degrees east of north from the centre of the circle. These bearings of thirty-four degrees west and east of north are also found at the Stripples Stones circle, in Cornwall, Hawkstor, one of three especially prominent hills near it, being thirty-four degrees west of north, and another hill thirty-four degrees east of north from it. So also Carn Galva, which rises abruptly above the horizon, and is by far the most prominent hill near the Boskednan circle, in Cornwall, is in the same position, thirty-five degrees west of north from the centre of that circle.

At the Fernacre circle, in Cornwall, Rough Tor, which is one of the two most prominent hills around, is due north, and from the Stripples Stones, Rough Tor is seen in a line due north over the top of Garrow Tor. The entrance to the Keswick circle, in Cumberland, is due north, or nearly so, and that of the Gunnerkeld circle, in Westmoreland, three or four degrees west of north from its centre. At the opposite end of the same line (north-south) we find Silbury Hill due south from Abury, and Garrow Tor due south from the Fernacre circle. The Cheesewring, the most prominent object near the "Hurlers" circles, is five degrees west of north from them.

Carn Kenidjack, the most striking object visible from the Tregaseal circles, in Cornwall, is ten degrees east of north from them; and a line drawn eleven degrees east of north from the Trippet Stones circle, in Cornwall, would pass through the Leaze circle to the highest point of Rough Tor.

At thirty-two degrees east of north, we have a hill-top (one of a group of three) visible from the Penmaenmawr circle; a hill-top (also one of a group of three) visible from the Swinside circle in Cumberland, and Garrow Tor, visible from the Leaze circle in Cornwall; all three being very prominent hills. This also is the direction of the northern circle at Stanton Drew from the southern circle, while at three degrees further east (thirty-five degrees east of north) are seen from the Keswick circle the apparently triple peak of Blencathra, from the Rollrich the large single stone called the Kingstone, and Catshole Tor from the Stripples Stones circle.



At forty degrees east from north (that is five degrees north of north-east) we have the two large stones called the "Pipers" in line from Dance Maen circle; and at or about due north-east are two stones in line leading up from the Penmaenmawr circle to a hill-top (one of a group of three), and Brown Willy from the Leaze circle; while the same point is marked at the Winterbourne Abbas circle by a single outlying stone, and at Abury by the facing of the "Cove" in the centre of the northern circles. At the opposite end of the same line (north-east—south-west) we find the stone called "Long Meg" and the entrance to Long Meg circle, which are due southwest from the centre of that circle; while Black Combe—much the most prominent hill near—is in the same direction (due south-west) from the Swinside circle, in Cumberland. A line, five degrees south of north-east from the centre of Mitchellsfold circle, in Shropshire, passes over the summit of Stapeley Hill to the Hoarstone circle (the hill being midway between them), and thence to a group of three hills, and this line is precisely that in which the "Friar's Heel" stands from the centre of Stonehenge.

At north-east and within five degrees on each side of it we have therefore eleven coincidences of a remarkable character.

Groups of three hill-tops are visible in a more or less north-easterly direction from the Keswick and Swinside circles, in Cumberland, from the Penmaenmawr circle, from the Hoarstone circle, in Shropshire, and from the Stripples Stones and the Leaze and Boskeduan circles, in Cornwall.

A point between twenty-two and twenty-eight degrees north from east is marked at Long Meg by another small circle and at Winterbourne Bassett by two outlying stones; also by Rough Tor as seen from the Stannon circle, by Catshole Tor as seen from the Leaze circle, and by Hawks Tor as seen from the Trippet Stones circle, in Cornwall.

There are not sufficient coincidences in other directions to induce me to mention them on the present occasion, and the western half of the horizon is notably deficient in this matter.

There are, however, some points connected with the circles on Bodmin Moor to which I would ask your special attention. There are, on a part of the moor covering about four square miles, six circles, and at first sight there would seem to be no method in their arrangement relatively to each other; but, if the six-inch Ordnance map is to be relied upon, the Stannon and Fernacre circles are in a line one degree north of east with the highest point of Brown Willy (the highest hill in Cornwall), while the Stripples Stones and Fernacre circles are in a line with the summits of Garrow and Rough Tor, crossing the other line at



right angles, namely one degree west of north. These three circles, with another, the Trippet Stones, form the corners of an irregular four-sided figure, near the middle of which are the other two circles, and a line drawn from the centre of the Trippet Stones to the summit of Rough Tor would pass through the centre of the best preserved of those two circles. The lengths of the sides of the trapezium of which the four circles first named form the corners are (when measured on the level map) as 3,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, and 8, and the diagonals are each of the same length, all within much less than one per cent. of error; and one per cent. is the average of error which Mr. Flinders Petrie has found in ancient British earth and stone works.

The question of the unit used for these measurements is, of course, quite separate from the questions of the proportionate distances of the circles from each other and of their position with regard to the hills, but the unit which I have as yet found to give the most even numbers is that which Mr. Flinders Petrie calls an Egyptian or Royal Persian cubit of 25·1 inches, certainly not the one I should have anticipated, yet on comparing it with the plans which Mr. Lukis has given of three out of the six circles under consideration in the work on *The Pre-historic Stone Monuments of . . . Cornwall* published by this Society, I find that it is exactly one-fiftieth of the diameter of the Trippet Stones, and, as nearly as I can judge, one-seventieth of the diameter of the Stripple Stones and Fernacre circles. In other words, the diameters of those circles would be just fifty and seventy of such cubits.

The actual measurements of the sides and diagonals of the four-sided figure formed by the four circles are, as nearly as I can get them from the 6-inch Ordnance map:

Sides.	Feet.	Cubits of 25·1 inch.
Stripple Stones to Trippet Stones . (practically 2,000 cubits.)	4,180	1,998·4
Fernacre to Stannon . . .	6,275	3,000
Fernacre to Stripple Stones . . (practically 7,500 cubits.)	15,730	7,520
Stannon to Trippet Stones . . . (the greatest error of work- manship, but still less than one per cent. short of 8,000 cubits.)	16,575	7,924
Diagonals.		
Fernacre to Trippet Stones . . .	16,950	8,103
Stannon to Stripple Stones . . . (probably meant for 8,125 cubits.)	16,850	8,055

It must not be forgotten that these distances are measured on the level map (which itself may not be strictly accurate) while the ground is very uneven and difficult, and it will therefore be for everyone to decide for himself whether the constructors of these circles intended to place them in the position relatively to each other which the map indicates, and had a sufficient means of allowing for the very varying level of the ground to succeed in doing so, or whether what the map shows is merely the combined result of a number of accidents.

If, however, the latter alternative be adopted with respect to the distances between the circles, and if they be regarded as having been erected independently and without reference to each other, the facts that two of them were placed (independently) in one line with Brown Willy, that two of them were placed (independently) in one line with Rough Tor, and that two others were placed (independently) in another line with Rough Tor, will, I venture to think, go far in support of my general proposition, that there is often an intentional relation between the stone circles and those hills which are most prominent in certain directions in their neighbourhood."

In the discussion that followed Mr. Nevill and the Director both spoke of the difficulty of connecting circles with hills, although the connection of circles with each other could be proved.

Mr. EVANS mentioned the astronomical theories lately put forward about the Egyptian and Greek temples, and the possibility of some such star theory being found in connection with the stone circles.

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., read a paper on an Archæological Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland, and of Lancashire north of the Sands.

This is the third survey of the kind that has now been communicated to the Society, the preceding being those of Kent by Mr. Payne,\* and Hertfordshire by Mr. John Evans.†

Chancellor Ferguson's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

\* See *Archæologia*, li. 447-468.

† See *Archæologia*, liii. 245-262.

Thursday, May 5th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. :—The History and Antiquities of Carlisle. By Samuel Jefferson. 8vo. Carlisle, 1838.

From the Author :—Notes on a Box used in Smuggling on the Border fifty years ago. By T. V. Holmes, F.G.S. 8vo. 1891.

From the Author :—The Organ Cases and Organs of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. By A. G. Hill, F.S.A. Second series. Folio. London, 1891.

From the Author :—A Grant of a Manor in Studham. By John Evans, D.C.L., P.S.A. 8vo.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—Daily Life at Old St. Gregory's; with an Inventory of 1636. By Dom Cuthbert Butler, O.S.B., M.A. (Reprinted from the Downside Review.) 8vo. Yeovil, 1892.

From the Author :—Early Christian Sculpture in Northamptonshire. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo.

Special thanks were passed to Mr. Hill for his gift to the Library.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman bronze head found at Kenny Hill, about three miles north of Mildenhall.

The head, which was found by a labourer when ploughing, is of rather rude workmanship. It exhibits a youthful face with curling locks flowing to the shoulders. The iris of the eyes is represented by blue vitreous paste. The head is covered with the Phrygian cap, and may therefore be the head of a figure of Atys. It conforms closely to an example figured in Roach Smith's *Illustrations of Roman London*, plate xix. The head must be referred to a late period in the Roman era.

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman bronze lamp, with its trimmers, suspending chains, rings, and dedicatory tablet, recently acquired by him in Southern Italy for the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. (See Illustration.) The inscription, repeated in almost identical terms on the back of the tablet, records the dedication of the lamp with its fittings by Tricunda, a local priest (*Magister*) and Servus Vilicus of Tiberius Claudius Nero (in all probability the Emperor Tiberius), to Bellona, in

the Consulship of T. Statilius Taurus and M. Æmilius Lepidus, June 15, 11 A.D. The township of the Ligures Bæbiani is mentioned as the place of its dedication.\* These Ligurians had been transplanted in 180 B.C. by the Consuls Cornelius and Bæbius from the Carrara Mountains to Samnium, † and the place where the lamp was found, Morcone, above Benevento, lay, no doubt, within the confines of their *Respublica*. The tablet is inscribed on the face as follows :

T · STATILIO · TAVRO  
 M · AEMILIO · LEPIDO · COS  
 TRICVNDA · TI · CLAVDI · NERONIS · SER · VILIC  
 MAGIST · BELLONAE · LVCERNA · CVM  
 SVIS · ORNAMENT · LIBENS · ANIMO · DONVM  
 DAT · IDIB · IVN · IN · LIGVRES · BAEBIANOS

On the back the inscription is repeated with the variant forms—

MAGISTER, LVCERNAM, ORNAMENTIS IDIBVS IVNIS, AND BAEBIANIS.

The inscription on the tablet is given in the *Corpus Inscriptio-  
 tionum* (ix. 1456), and a ring is also mentioned, but the existence of the lamp itself seems to have been unknown to those who communicated the notice. It is there described as found at Morcone, in the *Contrada de Caffiano*. A lamp suspended from three chains with a similar tablet found at Pompeii is to be seen in the Museo Nazionale at Naples, but the tablet in this case bears no inscription.

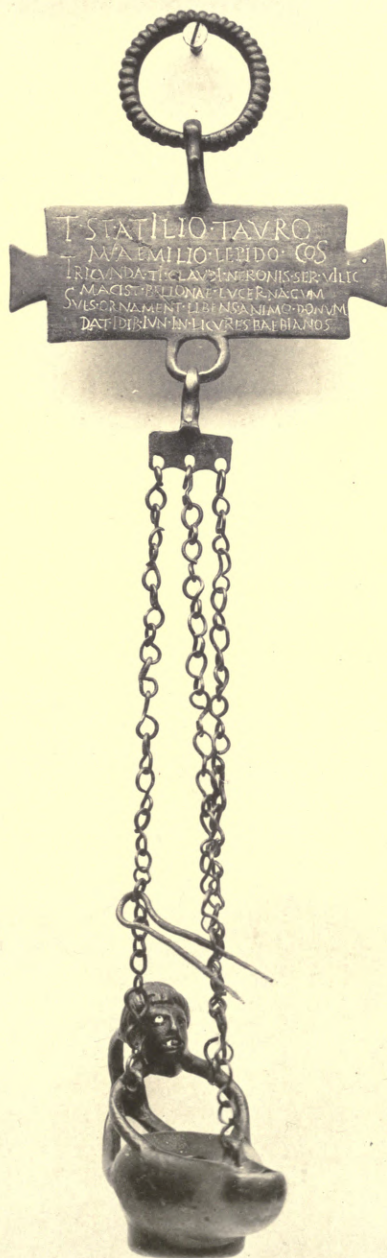
J. T. IRVINE, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., communicated the following notes on the so-called Monument of Abbot Hedda, in the cathedral church of Peterborough :

“When the Archæological Institute met at Peterborough in July, 1861, the late Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam read a paper “On the Effigies and Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral,” ‡ in which he demonstrated that the so-called monument of Abbot Hedda and his monks “was not what we generally understand to be a mere sepulchral memorial, but that it was, or formed part of, some ancient Norman shrine,” and its date he was inclined to assign “to the close of the

\* Cf. Livy, xl. c. 38, 41, and C. I. L., p. 125 seqq.

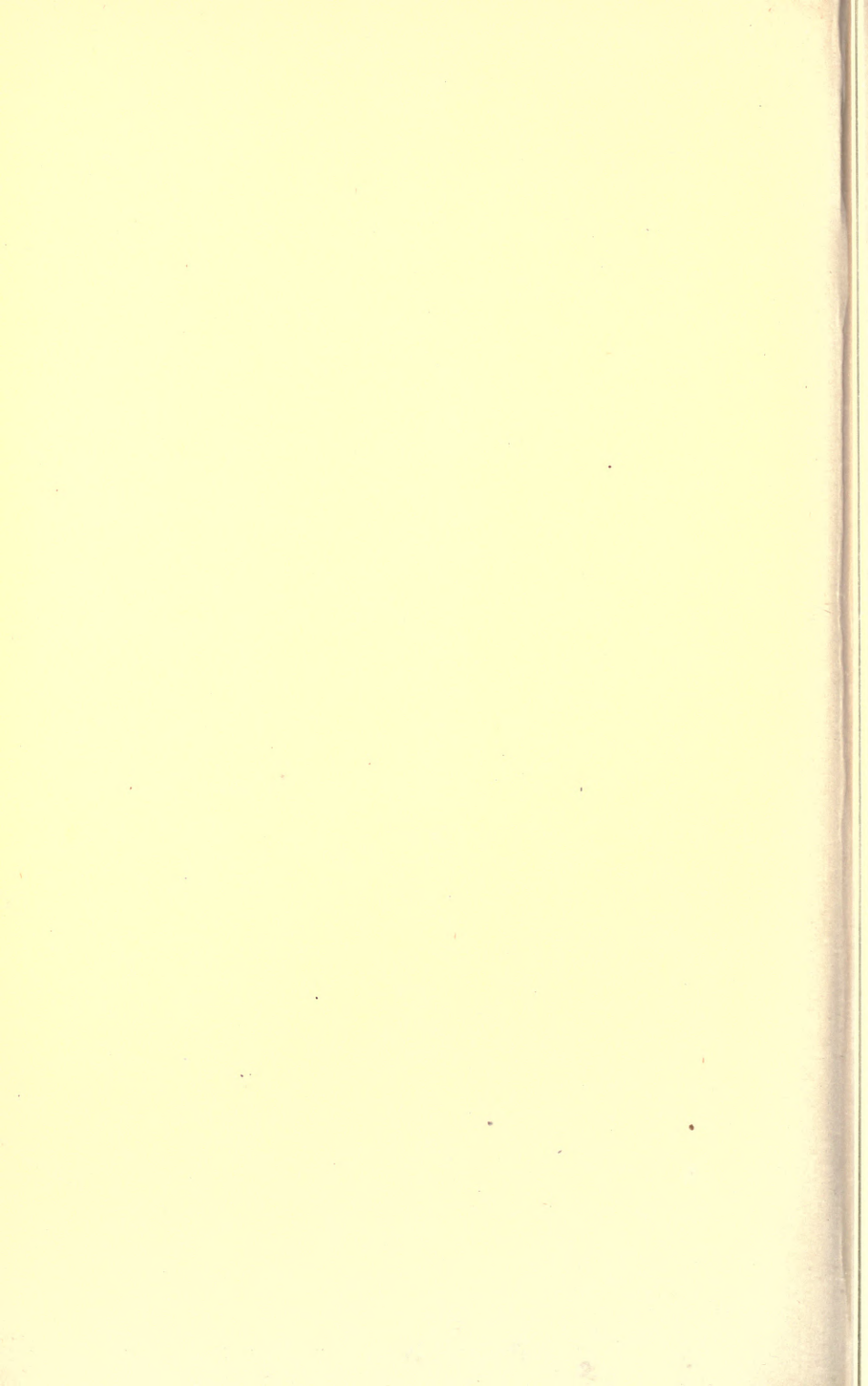
† The natural translation of “*in Ligures Bæbianos*” would be “*for the Ligures Bæbiani* ;” but the alternative form “*Bæbianis*,” and the fact that it was found on what from other monuments we know to have been Bæbian territory, lead to the conclusion that we have simply here to deal with bad Latin, and that the words are equivalent to “*in Liguribus Bæbianis*.”

‡ *Archæological Journal*, xix. 134-145.



ROMAN BRONZE LAMP, ETC. FROM MORCONE.

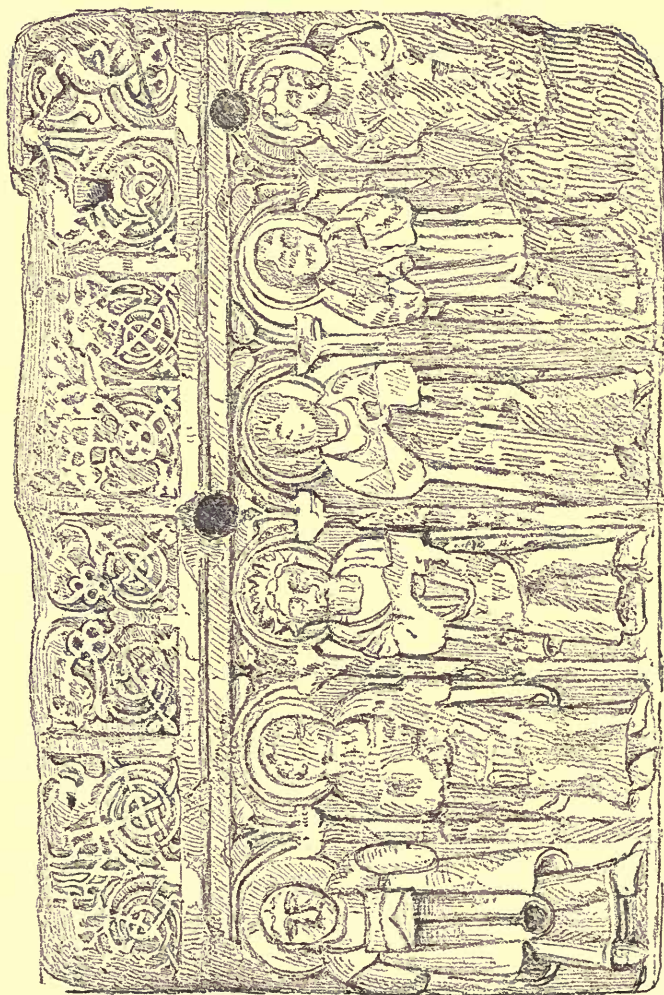






*Fig. 1.*

FRONT OF MONUMENTAL STONE AT PETERBOROUGH. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

*Fig. 2.*

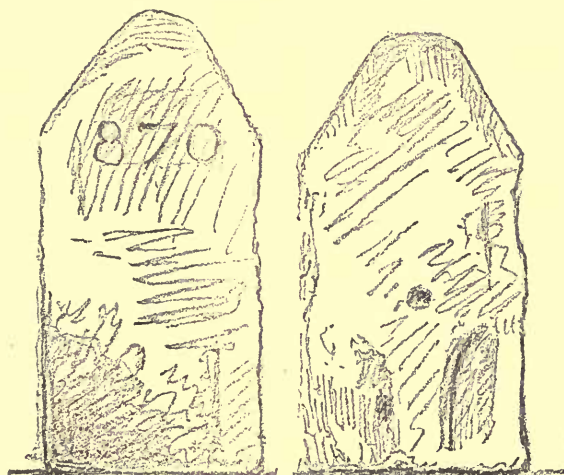
BACK OF MONUMENTAL STONE AT PETERBOROUGH. (A linear.)



eleventh or to the early part of the twelfth century." He found, however, no opportunity to sketch it, or those parts of the same shrine now at Fletton church, which he mentions as having seen.

The remains are of considerable interest from their belonging to that return to imitation of pre-Norman interlacing ornament which appeared when a new generation of men of Saxon descent began, towards the end of the eleventh century, to find in the arts of construction, etc. paths to the wealth and influence that their fathers lost through the Conquest, and naturally therefore fell back on their methods of ornamentation.

The monument in question is about 3 feet  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches long,



*Fig. 3.*

ENDS OF A MONUMENTAL STONE AT PETERBOROUGH. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  linear.)

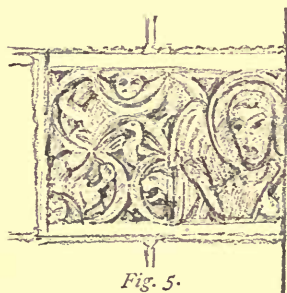
1 foot 2 inches broad, and 2 feet  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, but the ridged top is worn. The accompanying illustrations represent its appearance at the present time. Fig. 1 shows one side of the monument, which from its better finish, and especially in the sunk eyeballs of the figures, was evidently meant to be the front. The arcade contains standing figures, of which the fourth is our Blessed Lord delivering his charge to St. Peter, who stands next to Our Lord on the left and holds the keys. The figure on Our Lord's right is that of the Blessed Virgin Mother holding a lily. The other three are figures of apostles. Fig. 2 shows the other side of the monument with six more figures of apostles. It will be noticed that the eyeballs are here not sunk, thus showing that this side was the back of the monument.

Fig. 3 shows the two ends, one having distinct traces of a figure, probably of an apostle, carved in much higher relief than a corresponding figure formerly on the other end.

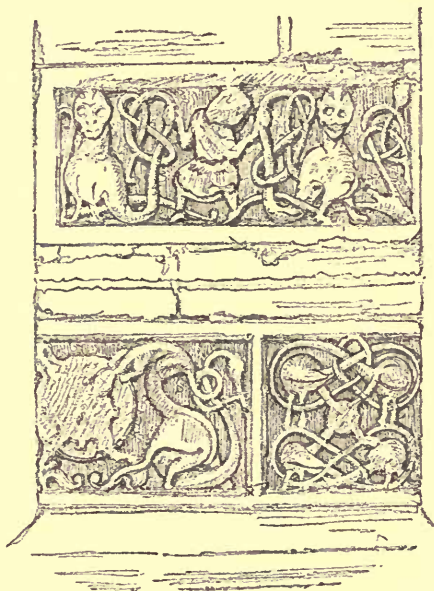
It would therefore appear that the stone had formerly stood north and south, with its northern end and back in a less favourable position for observation than the front and southern end.



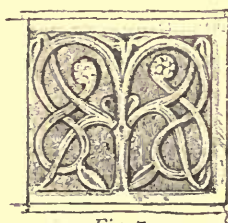
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*

CARVINGS AT FLETON CHURCH, NORTHANTS. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

Figures 4 to 9 represent portions of similar carvings now built into the walls and buttresses of the chancel of Fletton church. These very possibly formed part of the same monument as the Peterborough stone, and the two large figures here have also both the eyeballs deeply sunk."

Mr. Irvine proceeded to suggest that the Peterborough stone



might be that mentioned by the pseudo-Ingulph as having been erected over the remains of Abbot Hedda and his brethren, who are said to have been slain by pirates in 870.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

CARVINGS AT FLETON CHURCH, NORTHANTS. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  linear.)

Mr. Arthur J. Evans and Canon Browne both disputed this as being on very insufficient grounds, the so-called Ingulph being now quite discredited.

Mr. Micklethwaite said that he thought Mr. Irvine was right in considering the Peterborough and Fletton stones as parts of one and the same monument, and that the figures represented Our Lord, Our Lady, and the Twelve Apostles. He agreed, however, with Canon Browne as to the date of the monument being not earlier than the beginning of the twelfth century.

Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated an exhaustive description of the remarkable collection of antiquities of the bronze age from the Heathery Burn Cave, county Durham.

Mr. Greenwell's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a valuable series of the antiquities discovered in the cave.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, May 12th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Monumental History of the Early British Church. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo. London, 1889.

From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A. :—

1. Le Theatre du Monde ; ou nouvel atlas contenant les chartes et descriptions de tous les Païs de la terre. Par G. et J. Blaen. 2 vols. Folio. Amsterdam, 1635.

2. The Book of Martyrs : containing an account of the sufferings and death of the Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary the First. By John Fox. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Mr. Madan. Folio. London, 1760.

Edward Russell James Gambier Howe, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

G. W. G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., having called the attention of the Society to the proposed destruction, under the plea of "restoration," of certain parts of the west front of the cathedral church of Rochester, it was proposed by Mr. Leveson-Gower, and seconded by Lord Dillon :

"That the Society of Antiquaries of London hears with much regret that a fifteenth-century pinnacle on the north-west angle of the nave of Rochester cathedral church is in danger of destruction, in order that a modern pinnacle, professing to represent that which stood in the place in the twelfth century, may be set up in its stead. The Society is informed that Mr. J. L. Pearson, the architect who has recommended the destruction, has never-

theless reported that such destruction is not necessary, and the Society therefore desires to intercede as strongly as it can for so interesting a feature in the past history of the fabric.

The Society also hopes that it may be possible to retain unaltered the curious eighteenth-century north-west tower, the destruction of which it is informed Mr. Pearson has also advised."

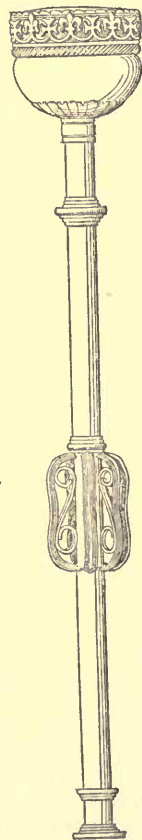
Owing to a difference of opinion as to whether the eighteenth century work really came within the scope of the Society's interests, the two portions of the resolution were put separately from the chair, whereupon the first part was carried *nem. con.*, and the second by a large majority.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, exhibited the maces and common seal of the ancient borough of Burford, Oxon, of which he read the following descriptive remarks :

"By the kindness of T. H. Cheatle, Esq., I am enabled to exhibit the ancient maces and seals of the now extinct borough of Burford, in the county of Oxford.

Burford claimed to be a borough by prescription, and was governed by two bailiffs and ten burgesses, who chose from amongst themselves an alderman and two bailiffs. Various charters were granted to the town by various sovereigns, and thirteen of these, from 11 Edward III. to 16 George II., are now in the possession of Mr. Cheatle, whose father was the last alderman of Burford. The borough became extinct in 1861.

The earlier of the two maces is of silver,  $13\frac{3}{16}$  inches in length, and an interesting example of the development of the mace. It has a plain slender shaft, with an iron core, and to it are affixed just below the centre, five wavy flanges with moulded edges and enclosing strap-work scrolls. The flanges are mere ornaments, and have been moved up from the end sufficiently to allow the shaft to be grasped by the hand. On the end or flat button of the shaft is engraved, seal-fashion, a lion rampant, the town device. The mace-head, which is supported by a *calix* of sixteen petals, is globular in form and surmounted by a royal coronet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis resting on a bold cable moulding. On the flat top, within a quatrefoil,



LESSER MACE  
OF THE  
BOROUGH OF  
BURFORD.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

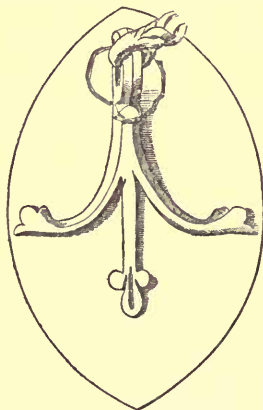
are the royal arms, *France modern and England quarterly*, all originally enamelled.

This interesting mace is probably of early sixteenth-century date, but the lion on the button seems to have been engraved somewhat later.

The larger mace is of silver, 2 feet 9½ inches long. It is of the usual late form, with crowned head bearing the royal arms and badges, but the shaft differs somewhat from those commonly made at the time in having the lower end treated as a handle for the sergeant to carry it by. The central part of the shaft is also peculiar in being ornamented with a bold leaf pattern arranged as a spiral band.

The date of this mace is a little uncertain, for although it bears the London hall-marks, no date-letter is visible. The maker's mark, I W with a large rose above, is that of John Wisdome, who was made free in 1720, and the royal arms on the head are those in use from 1714 to 1801. Not improbably the mace dates from George the Second's charter of 1742.

The common seal, of silver, is almost unique among municipal seals in being in the form of a pointed oval, instead of the



COMMON SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF BURFORD, OXON. (Full size.)

usual circular form. The choice of shape was almost certainly on account of the device, a lion rampant guardant to the sinister, and had no ecclesiastical significance. The legend is:

† SIGILL' COMMUNE · BVRG'NSIVM · DE : BVR'FORD.

On either side the lion is a small hole made by the compasses of the engraver in shaping the seal.



On the back is a small loop for suspension, from which three long leaf-like branches diverge and extend over the seal.

The date of this very interesting example is probably *circa* 1250.

Attached to the silver seal by a plaited leather thong, which has a pair of sliding flaps for the protection of the common seal, is a smaller seal of bright yellow metal, probably latten. This is also a pointed oval, and bears upon a trefoiled arch crossing the field a half-length figure of Our Lady and Child. Below is a suppliant kneeling figure of a clerk vested in amice and girded albe. The legend is :

✠ AVĖ MARIA GRĀ PLĒNA DÑS TĒCVR.

This little seal seems to be about contemporary with the larger, to which it was probably used as a counter-seal.

I believe it is Mr. Cheate's intention to deposit the Burford charters in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the maces and seals in the Ashmolean Museum."

J. THEODORE BENT, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on some remarkable remains at Zimbabwe, Mashonaland :

"Having previously at the Anthropological Institute entered into details concerning the various finds which we made during our excavations at Zimbabwe ruins which are exhibited here to-night, I propose to confine myself this evening to a few remarks on the buildings themselves and their apparent orientation.

In three sets of ruins which we visited, the Lundi, Zimbabwe, and Mattindele, the plans of which are before us, we found altogether nine instances of solstitial orientation, and all of these are illustrated by patterns in the walls. Such a mass of evidence as this can hardly have been produced by mere accident, consequently, as far as the solstitial arrangements are concerned, I feel confident that we have very substantial data to go upon, and considerable interest naturally attaches to it as the first solstitial temple in the southern hemisphere. That the ancient inhabitants also had a more complex system than that solely based on an observance of the motions of the Sun I am also confident, and will subsequently state my reasons. At present, however, it appears better to treat the subject from what is fairly certain and easy to follow, and leave the rest for future consideration.

Firstly, let us consider the pattern on the large circular ruin : it runs in a double row of stones placed in a chevron pattern round a portion of the building forming an arc of one half right angle ; the centre of this pattern faces 115 degrees true, and as



Zimbabwe is in S. latitude 20 degrees 16 minutes, the sun would rise 25 degrees south of east at the summer solstice. Now in the temples on the hill we found two altars *in situ* little damaged, and in the large temple below is a pile of stones which presumably was a similar altar; a line produced from this altar would pass exactly through the middle of the chevron pattern to the rising sun at midsummer. This altar is exactly equidistant from A and B, the two extremities of the pattern being 107 feet from each. Carrying this line further back it hits a tall slender monolith which stood 73 feet behind the altar.

Now on the top of the wall where the pattern is, and on this portion only, there stood a row of monoliths, most of which have been displaced. Four, however, are *in situ*, and these are equidistant. It is therefore highly probable that these were erected to mark subdivisions of the year.

Proceeding to the temple at the east end of the fortress on the hill, the spot where we found the birds, the bowls, the *phalli*, in fact, nearly all our finds, we found also a similar orientation. The altar was here standing, as I have already stated, and a line drawn from this point would pass through the centre of a dentelle pattern which decorated similarly a portion of the outer wall, and would also hit off the rising sun at the summer solstice.

The temple to the west of the fortified hill is similarly occidented, that is to say, a line drawn from the altar would cut the semicircular wall and fall on the setting sun on the longest day. Here, however, there are some further arrangements for studying the heavens, which present complications. On a raised platform stood a number of monoliths, the central figure of which was the long decorated beam which we have before us. The semicircular wall in front was decorated with small round towers alternating with monoliths, and the sun would rise on the longest day exactly behind the rock at the back, when the long beam would naturally cast a shadow reaching to the outer wall. Here again we have all the necessary adjuncts for some solstitial observations; but unfortunately, owing to the wall having in portions been broken down and a considerable number of monoliths and round towers having disappeared, it is impossible with the data we have to go upon to fix its exact nature.

Besides these points at Zimbabwe itself, we have three other instances of occidentation. On the great round tower in the circular ruin there is a little bit of dentelle pattern inserted, forming a small arc, the centre of which faces the setting sun on the longest day. And in the temple to the west of the hill are two curious forms of decoration, one near the platform with monoliths, the other just at the entrance, formed by placing

stones in columnar fashion with their points outwards, and both of these face the setting sun.

Around a portion of the little circular ruin on the Lundi River there runs a similar pattern with a like aspect. In the centre of this pattern we observed a curious intentional bulge in the wall, which on examination proves to be the point on which the sun would fall when it rose on the longest day.

At the Mattindele ruin, about 80 miles north of Zimbabwe, there is a very complex form of orientation and occidentation combined, the pattern running for a portion of the arc outside, then inside, then outside, and then inside again, and these too would face the sun at its rising and setting, but here, as at the Lundi ruin, the altars, if they existed, have altogether disappeared.

These few remarks, I think, will sufficiently prove the use and intentions of these patterns, every one of which can be accounted for, and that the temples in the ruins were oriented to the sun. This being the case, we naturally turn to the finds to see if we can see any trace of sun worship amongst them, and I think we can. Of course the phallic emblems are closely connected with sun worship and the idea of generation, which would appear to have passed by a gradual transition from the grosser to the higher form of worship. One of these *phalli* before us seems to indicate this transition; it is crowned with a rosette, and would appear to have on its shaft a representation of the winged sun. These emblems are both Phoenician and both indicative of sun worship. The rosette is common on all Phoenician stelæ in conjunction with the half moon to denote the heavenly luminaries; besides this, we have the rosette occurring several times in the decorated beams, the birds have curious conventional eyes made in the form of rosettes, and one bird has four circles on it, which may have had some similar meaning. Professor Lockyer has called my attention to the fact that the bird on a pedestal is used in the zodiac of Denderah to indicate the commencement of the solar year. I cannot help feeling that with so much definite proof of solstitial knowledge around us at Zimbabwe these things must point to sun worship.

Thus far, with the sun to guide us, our researches into the mysteries of Zimbabwe have been easy enough to follow. My collaborators, Mr. Swan and Professor Lockyer, have at this point brought me to the brink of a Rubicon across which I feel extremely loath to follow them, namely that of astronomy, in connection with the ruins. At the same time there are some remarkable points connected with this theory which make it more than probable that a study of the stars was practised here, and these points I will now place before you.

Over the temple on the fortress there is a great and remarkably shaped stone which seems to have been an object of veneration, and probably accounts for the position of the temple below. A true north and south line from this stone passes through the pattern of the wall of the upper temple, through the main entrance of the circular temple 650 feet below, through the altar, and hits off the end of the pattern. Now until we were aware of this alignment we were at a loss to account for the curious oblique form of the main entrance, all the others being straight. This north and south line explains it, and the position of so many prominent features of the ruins on this line cannot be accidental. If, as is most probable, the temple on the hill is the oldest, the large circular building being built on the plain at a period when the great strategic strength of the fortress was no longer necessary, we may take it for granted that this line was intentionally used in the construction, and perhaps also for observing the transit of stars over this meridian line.

Secondly, there are three very curious holes constructed in the walls, one in the circular building below and two in that on the hill. The object of these long holes, that on the lower building is about a foot square, neatly made, and running straight through the wall, where it is over 16 feet thick, greatly mystified us. They could not have been for water conduits or drains, being about two feet above the floor; they could not have been for offensive or defensive purposes. Mr. Norman Lockyer has suggested a very plausible theory, namely, that they were used as telescopes for observing the rising of stars above the horizon. Two of these holes, though 700 feet apart, are exactly parallel over the hill and one below, as if for observing the same star.

Thirdly, at Mattindele there is a very remarkable feature in the construction, namely, that the entrances are walled up, firstly, with two buttresses on either side, and finally in the centre.

I had an idea that these entrances were walled up at some siege, and left in this condition owing to the abandonment of the site; but against this I soon saw that the exactness of the walling up, the evenness of the courses, the triple nature of the obstructions, could never have been done at such a period as I suppose. Mr. Lockyer again came to our assistance with a suggestion, namely, that these entrances had been used to observe the rising of certain stars; that as the time changed the buttresses were added, and finally, when the star was of no use they had been closed up altogether. Examples of this walling up in the case of pylons Mr. Lockyer has shown me from photographs of temples at Karnak, which bear a remarkable likeness to these walled up gateways at Mattindele.

For these three reasons, therefore, I am inclined to believe

that the ancient inhabitants of Zimbabwe did observe stars, but what stars they observed, and when, I shall leave for others to find out who are more versed in the subject than I am.

Personally I am not sanguine about arriving at a date, but only as additional proof of the Sabian origin of the ruins.

I may add, before closing these remarks, that the buildings at Zimbabwe offer other very interesting peculiarities, and seem to have been constructed with wonderful mathematical accuracy; for example, the circumference of the small tower is exactly equal to the diameter of the big one, and the height of the tower seems to be exactly twice its diameter at its base. The curve or battering of the tower is most remarkably accurate, being exactly a slope of one-sixth in each sixth of the total height. There are several other similar points which we are at present engaged in working out. Moreover, we have applied the Egyptian nilometer cubit to our measurements, and find them to agree in every case of which we are absolutely sure, and in taking our measurements during our two months' stay at Zimbabwe with sextant, prismatic compass, and tape we felt that absolute accuracy was the one thing necessary to work upon."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, May 19th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Compiler, A. Gibbons, Esq., F.S.A. :—Ely Episcopal Records. A Calendar and concise view of the Episcopal Records preserved in the Muniment Room of the Palace at Ely. Compiled by direction of the Right Rev. Alwyne, Lord Bishop of Ely. Printed for Private Circulation. 8vo. Lincoln, 1891.

From the Editor, Herbert J. Reid, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S.L. :—Galateo, Of manners and behaviours in familiar conversation. By Giovanni Della Casa, Archbishop of Benevento. A faithful Reproduction of the English Translation made by Robert Peterson, 1576. 4to. Privately printed, 1892.

From the Author, James Hilton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. On some Chronogrammatic Epitaphs in England (Read at the Meeting of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead, held Dec. 8, 1887). 8vo.

2. Remarks on Jade. Reprinted from the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlv. p. 187. 8vo. Exeter, 1888.

3. Further Remarks on Jade. Reprinted from the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlviii. p. 162. 8vo. 1891.

4. A Memoir on a Dutch Golden-Wedding Memorial. With a few remarks on Chronograms. Sq. 8vo. London, 1891.

From G. J. Armytage, Esq., F.S.A.:—Electrotype of Gold Medal by Hans Reinhardt. On one side is a representation of Moses and the burning bush, and on the other the Adoration of the Magi. The original medal is cast, and is dated MDXXXVI. It also bears the artist's signature HR in monogram.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Carved oak panel of the sixteenth century.

LEWIS EVANS, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot on Thursday, June 16th, for the following candidates, proposed as Honorary Fellows of the Society :

Dr. Sophus Müller,  
Dr. Oscar Montelius,  
M. Gaston Maspero.

The following draft of certain Alterations in the Statutes proposed by the Council, May 18th, 1892, was, in conformity with the Statutes, chapter xix., laid before the meeting by way of notice only :

#### Chapter III. Section I.

For "Five guineas for his admission fee," substitute "Eight guineas for his admission fee."

Repeal Chapter III. Section II., and substitute

"Every Fellow of the Society shall pay the annual sum of Two Guineas, but if elected after the 1st of July, 1892, he shall pay the annual sum of Three Guineas, such sum to become due on the 1st of January in every year, and to be paid in advance. If any Fellow pay to the Society the sum of Fifty-five Pounds over and above his Admission Fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all future annual payments."

In giving notice of the proposed alterations in the statutes, the President stated that the Council have taken into their earnest consideration the financial position of the Society, to which reference had been made in the Presidential Address of Mr. Evans at the last anniversary, and to which the attention of the Council had been directed by the Finance Committee. The increased activity which had been shown in the Society during the presidency of Mr. Evans had involved an increased expenditure, but the Fellows had reaped the benefit in the form of additional accommodation and more publications.



After considering various methods of making up the deficiency in a permanent manner, the Council have unanimously agreed upon one point, viz., that it would be necessary to increase the admission fees and subscriptions of future Fellows, which in course of time would help to place the finances of the Society on a somewhat more satisfactory basis.

The Council had therefore drafted the proposed alterations in the Statutes, which would be read at this and the next two ordinary meetings, in accordance with the Statutes, and be brought before the Society at a special meeting on Wednesday, June 22nd, at 2.30 p.m., when the Council would lay before the Society an exact account of receipts and expenditure for the last few years, showing in a comprehensive manner how the money had been spent.

The Council had further decided that if the new Statutes were passed, the Fellows elected under them should be entitled to receive a copy of any part of *Vetusta Monumenta* issued after their election. The part now in the press deals with the remarkable discoveries in an archbishop's tomb at Canterbury, and will probably be highly acceptable; it is, moreover, the first part of a new series.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the discovery of a Roman inscribed altar at Wallsend:

"On Thursday or Friday week a most interesting Roman altar was unearthed at Wallsend, a little to the west of the Roman station there and within the line of the Great Wall. It was discovered in a field, which is being turned into allotment gardens, while being trenched. Unfortunately one 'horn' is knocked off, and the altar is broken across diagonally; the inscription, however, is quite perfect. It reads:

I	O	M.
COH	III	L[I]N
G	ON	V M E <sup>Q</sup>
CV <sup>I</sup>	:	ATTENDIT
IVL		HONOR
ATVS	)	LEG II
A	V	G
V	·	S · L · M

The altar measures 2 feet 11½ inches in height, 16 inches in width at the top and 17 at the bottom, and 11¾ across the face of the inscription. The depth is 16 inches.

The chief thing to be noted is that this discovery settles once for all that Wallsend is *Segedunum*, the fourth cohort of Lin-

gones having, according to the *Notitia*, been stationed there. The only other stone record of it previously known was an altar, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, discovered at Tynemouth. The cohort is also named on the Chesters diploma. For the first time it is known that the cohort was *equitata*, like the first and second cohorts. The formula *cui attendit* is new. Another point is that the cohort dedicates the altar to Jupiter, and that Julius Honoratus, a centurion of the second legion, appears to have been in temporary command of it.

The altar has been promised by the finder to the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Two other stones were found at the same time: one the fragment of a flat circular stone which has been about two feet in diameter, having in the centre a Medusa-like face with curly hair; the other the moulded base apparently of a square column or of an altar. These two stones have been presented to the Newcastle Society's museum."\*

Rev. HORACE WALLER, through the Rev. R. S. Baker, Local Secretary for Northants, exhibited a remarkable piece of grey pottery, of Roman date, perforated for use as a strainer. The vessel was discovered in Northamptonshire. The accompanying plan and section show the form of the strainer. (*See next page.*)

ALBAN GIBBS, Esq., exhibited a singular pair of gunner's callipers, of steel, ingeniously fashioned in the form of a dagger so as to serve both as a weapon of defence and as a measuring instrument. The handle is damascened with gold and silver. The uses to which the instrument could be put were thus described by John Evans, Esq., V.P., who first pointed out the real purpose for which it was made:

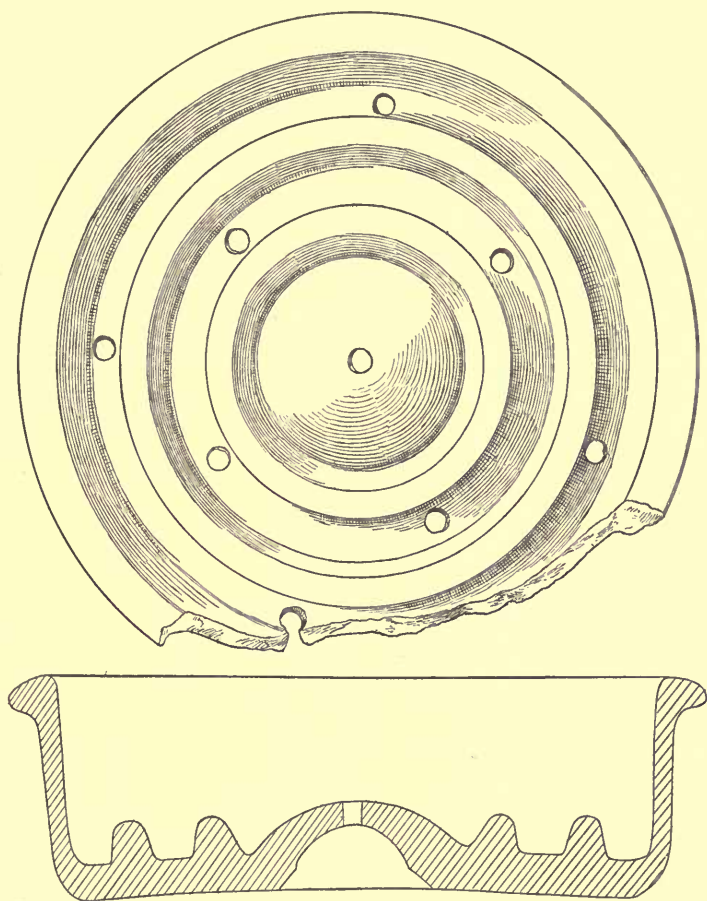
"Three of the scales on the legs of the instrument will show the weight of a cannon ball in iron, lead, or stone, corresponding to the diameter of the cannon's mouth when measured by the scales.

The fourth scale gives the German foot divided into twelve parts, each being a zoll, or inch.

\* Fragments of a second inscription have since been discovered, with a figure of Mercury wearing the *chlamys*, with a goat at his feet. The only letters which remain are

D.M./  
N.F./

One peculiarity, pointed out by Mr. Haverfield, is that the stops are on the line, English fashion.



PLAN AND SECTION OF A ROMAN EARTHENWARE VESSEL FOUND IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

The second set of marks on the same scale seems to give tenths of a German foot.

When the instrument was expanded a plummet hung from the top converted it into a level, and the scale on the hinged part would give some idea of the elevation of the gun.

The degrees would give this with greater accuracy upon the folding bar.

Near the point provision is made for the reception of a plummet.

The date is, I think, in the first half of the seventeenth century."

C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on a find of bronze implements from Shoebury, Essex :

“ For some years past a considerable number of antiquities have been brought to light in the neighbourhood of Shoebury and Wakering, Essex, in digging for brick earth. Many of these have been secured by Mr. Philip Benton, formerly of Great Wakering, and he has thus brought together a very large and curious collection of various periods. Mr. Benton's gatherings were brought to my notice by Mr. W. H. Draper some months ago, and I took an opportunity of paying him a visit. I found that he was not unwilling to part with some of the objects, and I thus was able to bring away a certain number of antiquities, the most interesting of which I think to be the hoard of bronze now shown. The hoard, which I have reason to believe is now complete, consists of the following objects, viz. :

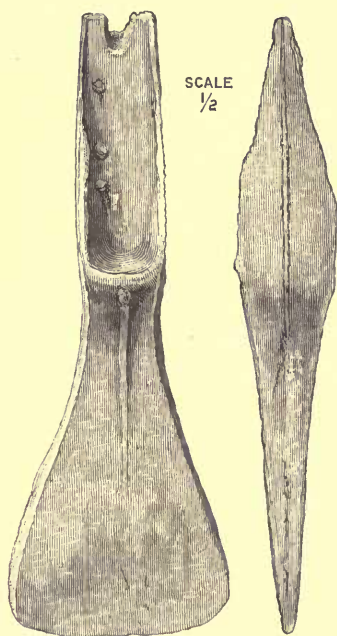
- 12 socket celts.
- 3 fragments of others similar.
- 1 palstave with loop and flanges hammered over.
- 1 fragment of another, similar.
- 1 palstave.
- 1 adze blade of foreign type.
- 2 portions of sword blade.
- 1 penannular armlet.
- 6 portions of copper cakes.

Of the socket celts ten are quite plain, ranging from an oval to an oblong section taken across the middle, and the forms of the cutting edges also vary, some being widely expanded, while in others the sides of the celt curve outwards but slightly to meet the ends of the edge. Some are anciently broken, others are badly cast, and upon none of them is there appearance of very high finish. The type is that given in Mr. Evans' fig. 116. The remaining two differ from the rest in having three vertical ribs upon each face, and are of quadrangular section, like Evans fig. 124. It may be mentioned that both these types figured by Mr. Evans are from the same locality, viz. Reach Fen, in Cambridgeshire. The palstave with beaten-out flanges and wanting the transverse stop ridge is by no means so common in Britain as the socket celt, and might perhaps more truly be considered a continental than an English type. The complete specimen and the fragment now shown are of one type; the former has been much used and the blade has been greatly shortened by wear, a new edge having been produced from time to time by hammering the old one. The other remains of an ordinary character are the two pieces of a leaf-shaped sword,

one of which shows in the fracture several air-holes produced in the casting, and which doubtless caused the weapon to break at that point, and six lumps of copper of the kind usually found in these hoards, and which do not seem to present any unusual features.

The three specimens calling for special remark are the remaining palstave, the adze, and the penannular armlet.

The palstave is of a somewhat unusual outline, is rough cast, with blunt cutting edge, and having the two runners still remaining at the butt, and from the two halves of the mould



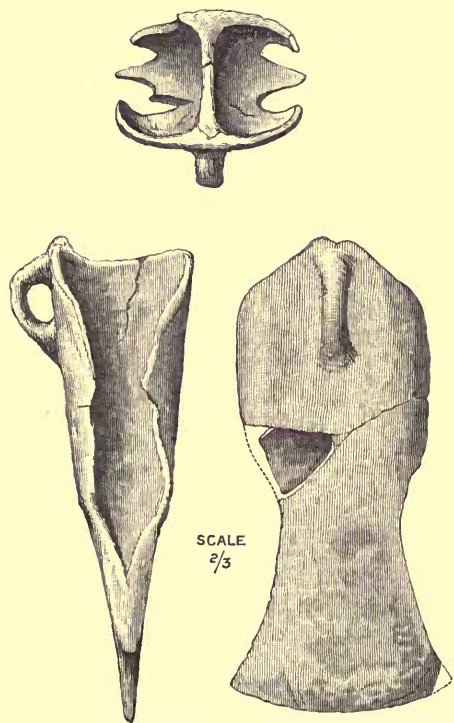
PALSTAVE, FROM SHOE BURY, ESSEX.

not being accurately adjusted, the section through the flanges is not rectangular, but is somewhat askew. It is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  wide across the edge. It has no loop, and its distinctive peculiarity is, I think, the inward bend of the two sides as they approach the cutting edge, giving it a spatulate appearance instead of the more usual crescent shape. This is a type found in France, and there is in the British Museum a specimen very like this one, from the department of Ain, near the Swiss border. From English sources, however, we have six examples, three of which have precise localities. One of these, from Trots-



ford, Hants, is left rough-cast, and, except for the presence of a loop, is identical with the Shoebury specimen. Two of the others come from Burwell Fen, Cambs, and Hambledon in Surrey; another came to us with the Meyrick Collection, and is probably from Kent; and the remaining two are without history, but are probably English, or at any rate are unlikely to be foreign, as they formed part of a large lot of bronze articles bought about 1836 from the widow of a brassfounder, one Lang.

The adze seems to be of a unique type so far as Britain is concerned, and it is of considerable rarity elsewhere. Mr.



BRONZE ADZE, FROM SHOEBURY, ESSEX.

Evans has given figures of two from Cumberland and Lincolnshire, preserved in the rich collection of Canon Greenwell, which are modelled on the same principle, but they bear very little resemblance in other respects to the specimen before us, and neither of them is provided with a loop. Both might rather be called chisels than adzes, the blades being narrow and with

almost parallel sides, and the flanges of the butt are in neither case hammered over to enclose the arms of the handle. The next figure on the same page, fig. 72, a specimen from Bonn, is, however, much more like the one now in question, though its proportions are not quite the same, and it has no loop. Mr. Evans' references to foreign examples include specimens from Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Brittany, and other parts of North France, as well as from the Swiss Lakes, where it has obtained the distinction of a special name, the "Hache Troyon."

In our collection at the British Museum is a specimen very similar to the Shoebury one, from Auvernier, obtained with the rest of the Swiss Lake series of our late Fellow, Mr. T. W. Robinson.

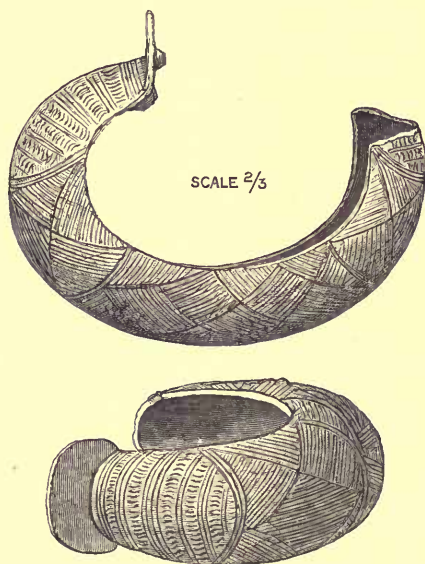
Dr. Victor Gross gives figures of two adzes of this type in his useful work, *Les Protohelvètes* (Berlin, 1883), on pl. xiii., figs. 3, 5, and on p. 41 of the text he states that the type is but sparingly found in the Lake stations, and differs from the palstave in being of smaller size, as well as in the different position of the flanges, and that the form seems adapted for a special use, perhaps as an adze for working wood. It is a curious point that in the Swiss Lakes the socket celt, which Dr. Gross calls the "perfected type" of axe, is of the greatest rarity, 'no station has produced more than two or three examples.'

The armlet is unquestionably the most unusual object of the whole hoard, and it is I believe the first of the type yet found in the British Islands. It is penannular, of oval outline, diminishing in size towards the two ends, one of which is now wanting, but both were doubtless provided with the solid, flat, oval plate which forms the end of the remaining one. The body of the armlet is hollow, and open towards the inner side, so that a transverse section would be fairly represented by the letter C. Upon the face of the plate forming the end of the armlet is a projection which I take to be the runner left in the casting. The outside is covered with a lozenge pattern filled with diagonal hatching, in a style that may almost be called characteristic of the Bronze Period. This ornament has been executed subsequently to the casting, not at the same time, and it seems probable that it was while this pattern was being added by punching that the armlet broke, for the presence of the end of the runner on the terminal plate shows that the armlet never was quite finished, and obviously the ornament would not have been bestowed upon it if already broken.

It is a singular fact that armlets are of very rare occurrence in British finds, singular for the reason that in the technical processes and tricks of casting, as well as in the composition of the

bronze itself, the artificers of the Bronze Age had very little to learn, and bronze lends itself to ornamental treatment better than any other metal except gold or silver. The fact is, however, that armlets and personal ornaments are found but rarely, when compared with weapons or implements.

It is, I think, not difficult to see how this form of armlet came to be adopted. When an armlet is made of a solid band of bronze, the two ends are almost always hammered so as to produce opposing faces, and thus add a little to the ornamental



PENANNULAR ARMLET, FROM SHOEBURY, ESSEX.

finish of the object. The gold armlet shown by Canon Greenwell at a recent meeting, from Heathery Burn Cave, exhibited this peculiarity, and almost all armlets of gold of ancient British make are finished in this way. Another step in the progress is an armlet, still solid, but triangular in section, and from this to the hollow armlet, at once economising the metal and lessening the weight, is a transition only involving a certain amount of skill in casting. Figures of the several types are given by Monsieur Chantre in his magnificent work on *L'Age du Bronze*.

I have placed with the bronze objects certain fragments of pottery, because they are stated to be portions of the vase in which the whole hoard was placed. I should much like to

believe that there was no mistake about this matter, but I am fain to confess that my informant produced no evidence that I could think conclusive. In the first place, to judge by the curve of the mouth of the vase, its diameter at the mouth must have been a foot or more, and its size otherwise would be in some sense proportionate; and though we are said to have the whole of the hoard, it is clear that we have not the whole of the vase—in fact, not one-tenth part of it. In addition to this, the character of the ware is not what we should expect to find associated with objects of the Bronze Period in this country. In the first place, it is made on the wheel, and by no means badly made; and in the second, when I first saw the hoard, the fragments now shown were with others of undoubted Roman or later wares, comprising portions of at least six different vessels, all of which were stated to be parts of the vase in which the bronzes were found. Thus the doubtful elements are so much in excess of the certainties that I fear all the pottery must be equally rejected, for the neighbourhood of Shoebury and Wakering is so thickly covered with remains of all periods that it may well be that these fragments of vases were in the closest proximity to the hoard without being in any way connected with it.

This hoard has now passed into the possession of our President, and he has kindly allowed me to exhibit it here before presenting it to the British Museum. I think also that it is fitting here to express my sense of the liberality of Mrs. Chenevix Trench and Mrs. Herbert Draper, both of whom have greatly increased the interest of the hoard by restoring to it, as gifts to Mr. Franks, the objects given to them by Mr. Benton. To Mrs. Draper we are indebted for the adze, certainly one of the most curious specimens in the find, and for others of more ordinary character, while Mrs. Trench returned the broad-bladed palstave, in itself not a common English form, and in this hoard it is the only one of the kind. It is scarcely necessary to point out how greatly the value of these hoards is increased by the certainty that the whole of the objects found are before one, for such completeness not only proves the contemporaneous existence of particular types, but, to some extent, the relative scarcity or the reverse of these types."

Major A. H. BROWNE, of Callaly Castle, Northumberland, exhibited, through A. W. Franks, Esq., President, two remarkable stirrups, which the latter described as follows:

"The beautiful stirrups which are exhibited by Major Browne are a portion of the great collection of antiquities and works of art which he inherited from his uncle, the late Mr.

Forman, and were acquired in Germany many years since for a very high price.

I had seen these specimens many years ago, and as I thought they might illustrate some remarkable horsetrapping which I gave to the museum in 1890, I asked Major Browne to indulge me with a sight of one of them, and he has very kindly sent them both to town, and has consented to their being exhibited to the Society this evening.

The stirrups are of iron with quadrangular bases, in each of which is pierced a rosette; they have broad semicircular sides connected by a cross bar, to which is fixed a loop. The inside of the stirrups and the under sides are coated with gold and silver, now somewhat injured by the expansion of the iron. The various metals have been of considerable thickness, and remind one of Saracenic work and design. The outer faces of the side pieces are coated with splendid designs, executed in silver with niello and cloisonné enamels on gold. The patterns on the niellos consist of arabesques and foliage springing from a central vase, some of the scrolls terminating in monsters' heads. These designs are very like the work of Aldegrever. The cloisonné enamels form a border, and a painted design proceeding from the upper part divides the niellos into two portions. The enamels consist of arabesques in transparent green, opaque white, and turquoise, with a ruby ground, and each section of them is surrounded by a narrow border of pale blue.

The whole of this work appears to me to be Italian of the first half of the sixteenth century, for even if the designs of the niellos are derived from Aldegrever this would not be surprising, as the designs of Albrecht Dürer and other German artists were extensively used in Italy.

It is probable that these stirrups were made for some great oriental personage with the help of an Italian workman. The form is not unlike a Mahommedan stirrup as shown by one from Barbary now exhibited, and it will be seen from the drawings that others still more like are to be found in the British Museum.

In Meyrick's *Ancient Armour*, pl. cxxxi., is a Spanish stirrup of the sixteenth century, respecting which Sir S. R. Meyrick says, "This pair is of Moorish outline, but with European ornaments embossed.

None of these examples are, however, so rounded in outline as those exhibited, though the cross-bar and the piercing in the bottom are much the same.

The horsetrappings to which I have alluded are also formed of cloisonné enamel, but coarser and probably earlier. They also have a certain oriental aspect.



I have not been able to ascertain from what collection Major Browne's stirrups were derived. They seem to have been sold at Cologne, but that town has become the head-centre of art sales for all Germany and even Switzerland. If they came from Germany it is possible that they may have formed part of the rich spoils of the Turks after the siege of Vienna."

HUGH NORRIS, Esq., Local Secretary for Somerset, through the kindness of its present possessor, the Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker, Vicar of Muchelney, exhibited the sword-belt formerly attached to the Sword of State of Scotland, given to James V. by pope Julius II. in 1507.

The belt is 2 inches wide, of red cloth of gold, interwoven with gold oak branches and the keys and tiara, with at intervals shields of the arms of pope Julius, *azure an oak tree eradicated or*. The buckle is of silver-gilt, 5 inches long, and of very fine workmanship, with a silver plate enamelled blue in the centre. The tag of the belt is unfortunately lost.

The belt is figured in *Engravings of the Regalia of Scotland*, published in 1819, and fully described with the rest of the regalia in a careful paper on "The Scottish Regalia," by Messrs. John J. Reid and Alexander J. S. Brook, in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, N.S. xii. 18-141, where its singular history is also set forth in detail.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, June 2nd, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Percy G. Stone, Esq. :—A Rubbing of an Inscription on a Sepulchral Slab found in the Cloisters of Carisbrooke Priory Church, Isle of Wight, 1891.

From the Author :—Old Sword-Play : the Systems of Fence in vogue during the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. By Alfred Hutton. 4to. London, 1892.

From the Author :—Monuments Primitifs des Iles Baléares. Par Emile Cartailhac. Text and Album of Plates. 2 vols. 4to. Toulouse, 1892.

From John Spanton, Esq. :—

1. The Visitor's Hand-Book for Ramsey and its Neighbourhood. 12mo. Ramsey, I. of Man, 1889.
2. Catalogue of the Manks Crosses with the Runic Inscriptions. By P. M. C. Kermode. 8vo. Ramsey, 1887.
3. Two Photographs of Manx Crosses. By George Patterson, Ramsey.

From F. J. Staples-Browne, Esq. :—Deanery of Bicester. Part VI. History of Upper and Lower Heyford. Compiled by J. C. Blomfield, M.A. 4to. London, 1892.

From the Author, Charles Welch, Esq., F.S.A. :—St. Paul's Cathedral and its Early Literary Associations. Read at a meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 13th May, 1891. 8vo.

From the Editor, Mrs. Jackson :—Papers and Pedigrees mainly relating to Cumberland and Westmoreland. By William Jackson, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1892. [Vols V. and VI. Extra Series. Publications of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.]

From F. J. Methold, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S. A. for Suffolk :—Sculptured Figures from some unknown Monument supposed to be in the eastern counties.

Captain Robert Holden was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot on Thursday, June 16th, for the election as Honorary Fellows of Dr. Sophus Müller, Dr. Oscar Montelius, and M. Gaston Maspero.

Notice was again given of the Special Meeting of the Society on Wednesday, June 22nd, at 2.30 p.m., for the discussion of the draft of proposed Alterations in the Statutes, which was also again read from the chair.

The following proposal of amendment to the draft of proposed Alterations in the Statutes was laid before the meeting in conformity with the Statutes, chapter xix. § ii. :

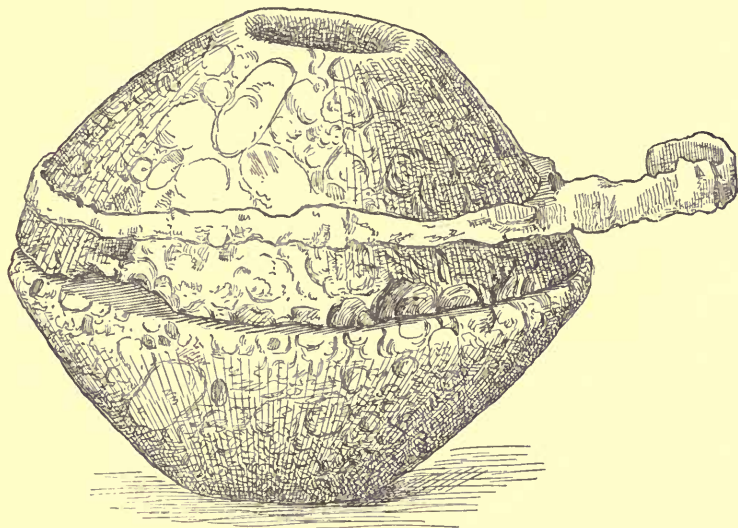
#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DRAFT OF ALTERATIONS IN THE STATUTES.

##### In Chapter III., Section II.

To omit the words "Two Guineas, but if elected after the 1st of July, 1892, he shall pay the annual sum of."

(Signed) ALFRED HIGGINS,  
ROBT. B. GARDINER,  
E. W. BRABROOK,  
GEORGE E. FOX,  
WM. C. LEFROY.

E. M. BELOE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a quern of late Roman or Saxon date, still retaining its iron handle (*see illustration*),



QUERN WITH IRON HANDLE, FOUND AT LEZIATE, NEAR LYNN.

( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

and a sword blade, pronounced by the President to be of early medieval date. The quern was found at Leziate, about five miles from Lynn, and the sword at Wormegay.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following additional remarks on a Roman bronze inscription found at Colechester, exhibited to the Society on March 31: \*

“My friend Mr. John Rhys, Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, has sent me the following notes on the curious bronze tablet found lately at Colechester (*supra*, pp. 108—112). It would obviously be rash for anyone but a specialist in Celtic philology to criticise the theory contained in them, but it is equally obviously of great interest and deserves to be laid before our Society. It will be observed that Professor Rhys connects the dedicator of the tablet with a Pictish origin, and explains *Campesium* by a modern Scotch name, the Campsie Fells, in Stirlingshire. The only addition I need make is to say that, since writing, Professor Rhys has pointed out to me some remarks in

\* See *Proceedings*, N.S., xiv. 108.

Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (s.v. Campsie), from which it appears that there are remains of two native forts at the Campsie Fells, that the place is geographically an isolated one and a possible retreat for a tribe beaten out of the flat country, and that the name appears to be an old one.

For convenience of reference the text of the inscription is here repeated :

DEO · MARTI · MEDOCO · CAMP  
ESIVM · ET VICTORIE ALEXAN  
DRI · PII FELICIS · AVGVSTI · NOSI  
DONVM · LOSSIO · VEDA · DE · SVO  
POSVIT · NEPOS · VEPOGENI · CALEDO

Oxford, May 13, 1892.

DEAR HAVERFIELD,

The more I study your Caledonian the better I like him. At first I had, like some other people, disquieting visions of Medoc and Champagne, but they have vanished, and with them all thoughts of the possibility of the inscription being a forgery. Let me begin with *Campesium*. I cannot help thinking that this represents a native name completely distinct from any Latin form derived from *campus*, and I would connect the Campesians, if I may so call them for the sake of convenience, with the Campsie Fells in Stirlingshire, or with the Linn of Campsie, which is on the Tay, not far from Stanley station and a little below the emptying of the Isla into that river. I mention both Campsies as something may be known as to the history and ancient forms of the name. Provided they are not modern names, which I see no reason to suppose, they would seem to give importance to the designation in ancient times. Of the two I should say the Campsie for us is that in Stirlingshire, and from the fact of its applying to a range of hills of a considerable extent I should be disposed to think that the name is derived from a Pictish people located there. I do not understand the lie of the country, but I should conjecture that a part at least of their territory was enclosed by the Roman rampart, though the parish of Campsie is just north of it. Then, moreover, they would probably be a subject people of the Dumnonii, whose ruling class I consider to have been Brythons ; so when both ruler and ruled were subjugated by imperial Rome, the latter may have assumed, with regard to the former, a position of equality which would give some point, if that were necessary, to this northerner's calling himself a Caledonian.

About the god's name I have nothing to say, except that, as a matter of fact, the names of no northern gods have come down

to us, so any corroboration or explanatory evidence on this score is not to be looked for. There is an Irish legendary name, Miodhach,\* which would fit exactly for *Medocius*, but the man so called was a famous physician of Irish myth. He excelled his father in the matter of giving Nuada of the Silver-hand that new member, and his father, whose name was Dian Cecht, *i.e.* Dian the Piet (?), killed Miodhach out of jealousy. This person, you see, would be an Æsculapius rather than a Mars, but, if we were dealing with an Aryan name, one might venture to suppose that *Medocius* only meant 'related or relating to Medoe,' *i.e.* Miodhach, and regard the god simply as related in some way or other to the mythic physicians of Irish legend. It is, however, idle to speculate in this direction, especially as no evidence against my suggestion with regard to the Campesians can be derived from the god's name.

I now come to *Lossio*. This, I take it, would be a nominative, which would make in the genitive in Early Brythonic *Lossionos*, Mod. Welsh *Lleision*, which is a name well attested in Glamorgan, where it is in Welsh *Lleision* and *Lleison*, Anglicized *Leyson*, and—as I should suppose—*Lysons*. But it is a long way, you will say, from Caledonia to Glamorgan. It is, no doubt; but it must be borne in mind that the linguistic peculiarities, whether Pictish or Celtic, of the southern half of Ireland, were reproduced in Wales and Dumnonia, from the time of Carausius (A.D. 290) down to the end of the Roman occupation or later, by repeated invasions and conquests from Ireland. This is proved by the occurrence of Ogam inscriptions, by the proper names in the *Liber Landavensis*, and by the manumissions in the Bodmin Gospels.

As to *Veda*, I take it to be an epithet or surname, to be rendered 'the ——' such as 'the Black,' 'the Fair,' 'the Warrior,' or the like. I shall return to it after considering *Nepos Vepogeni*. The use of *nepos* is elsewhere exemplified by *Nepus Carataci* on the Exmoor stone, by *Pronepus Eternali Vedomavi* on the Morgam Mountain Stone in Glamorgan, and by *Nepus Barrovadi* on a stone at Whithorn, in Galloway. It corresponds to the Irish *ó*, 'descendant, grandson,' and it serves to show, for one thing at any rate, that the person to whom it is applied is not a Brython, but a Piet or a Goidel. Then as to *Vepogeni*, I thought at first that this was an undoubted Celtic name, resolving itself into *Vepo-gen-*; but that, I am con-

\* Another name, *Miadach*, which would phonetically fit to account for *Medocius*, occurs, in the genitive, in the family name *O'Miadaig*, Anglicised *O'Meyey* in the *Four Masters*, A.D. 1186, and the story of the *Battle of Magh Rath* has a *Miadach* figuring as one of the champions of the Ulidians of the north-east of Ireland, a people eminently non-Celtic, as I am disposed to think.



vinced, is a mistake, as I have chanced on the name since as that of one of the Pictish kings, namely in the Colbertine manuscript of the Pictish Chronicle, as given in Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* (p. 6, and facs.). There we read: 'Vipoig namet xxx. annis regnavit.' Now the Pictish genitive of *Vipoig* would be *Vipoigenn* or *Vipoigen*; and in *Vepogeni* we simply have the Pictish genitive with the *i* of Latin genitives of the second declension appended to make it conform with the regulation appearance of a Latin name. The history of the Pictish kings accompanying Vipoig in the same manuscript is unknown, and the portion to which I refer is a mere list of names and lengths of reigns, until we come to the sixth from Vipoig's, and that happens to be Drust's, in the nineteenth year of whose reign S. Patrick is said to have gone on his mission to Ireland. But to go back to Vipoig, the next name after his is that of Canutulachama, and then comes *Wradech uecla*, to which I would for a moment direct attention. The manuscript is of the tenth century, and the epithet *uecla* may very well prove to be a miscopying of *ueda*, written in an earlier manuscript with a perpendicular *d*, and the spelling *uetla*, to which Stokes gives the first place, does not materially alter the case for the scribal error. In other words, this *uecla* may very possibly be the epithet *Veda* of the Caledonian Lossio. In another manuscript *Wradech uecla* appears as *Ferdach fyngal*, where *fyngal* would seem to be a translation of *uecla*, *uetla*, into Goidelic, and Stokes thinks that the Irish word '*fyngal*, "paricide," seems intended';\* but 'fratricide' would probably do nearly as well, as the murder of any tribesman would seem to constitute a *fyngal*. *Lossio Veda* ought accordingly to mean 'Lossio the slayer of his tribesmen;' but I must regard this as very doubtful, as it does not seem probable that Lossio, or any one acquainted with Roman ideas, as he may be supposed to have been, would be likely to describe himself by an epithet of such import. Possibly it involved rather the Irish word *gel*, 'white,' 'bright,' and described the man as of a light complexion. That, however, is a matter of no capital importance in this case, as we learn that he was a Caledonian, and read here for the first time the nominative singular *Caledo*; and, last but not least, we have the fact that the language of this Caledonian was Pictish, which is proved especially by the genitive *Vepogen*, of *Vepog*, contained in the Latin genitive *Vepogen-i*.

Finally, I may as well mention that the foregoing notes are

\* See Stokes' paper on *The Linguistic Value of the Irish Annals* (read before the Phil. Society, June 6th, 1870), p. 51.

not in any way materially compromised by the opinion which I entertain on the question of the ethnology of the Picts. I think they stand or fall independently of it. I happen, as you know, to believe that the Picts were the aborigines of the British Islands, and that there was nothing Celtic or even Aryan about their language, except in so far as they borrowed a good many proper names and many other words from their neighbours. This opinion does not appear to be shared by other Celticists, with the exception of Professor Zimmer, who has recently given expression to his conviction that the Picts represented the aboriginal race of these islands.

JOHN RHYS."

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, read a paper descriptive of some Notaries' Marks in the "Common Paper" of the Scriveners' Company of London, which he also exhibited in illustration of his remarks.

Dr. Freshfield's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on Buff Coats, with special reference to an unusually fine buff coat worn by Sir John Gell when he was wounded at the battle of Hopton Heath, March 19th, 1643, and kindly exhibited by H. Chandos Pole Gell, Esq.

In illustration of Mr. Hartshorne's paper a fine series of buff coats of various dates and types was exhibited by the Lord Saye and Sele, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., John Pettie, Esq., R.A., Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A., F.S.A., and others.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, June 16th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, J. F. Hunnewell, Esq.:—

1. Illustrated Americana, 1493—1889; Articles read to the American Antiquarian Society. 4to. Worcester, Mass., 1890.

2. *Illustrated Americana of the Revolution*. A Paper read to the American Antiquarian Society. 4to. Worcester, Mass., 1892.

From the Author, M. W. Taylor, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—

1. *Manorial Halls in Westmorland*. 8vo. Kendal, 1892.

2. *Some Manorial Halls in the Vale of Derwent*. 8vo. Kendal, 1892.

From the Author:—*Six Months in the Apennines*; or, a Pilgrimage in Search of Vestiges of the Irish Saints in Italy. By Margaret Stokes. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Cumberland:—

1. *Bibliographia Poetica*; a Catalogue of English Poets of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Centuries. By Joseph Ritson. 8vo. London, 1802. Interleaved copy with MS. additions by Haslewood, Ellis, and others.

2. *Histoire de la Législation des anciens Germains*. Par G. A. Davoud-Oghlou. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1845.

From the Author:—*The place-name Derby*. [From "Bygone Derbyshire."] By Frederick Davis, F.S.A. 8vo. Hull, 1892.

From Whitworth Wallis, Esq., F.S.A.:—*City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery. Handbook to Aston Hall*. 8vo. Birmingham, 1892.

England Howlett, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of the Special Meeting of the Society on Wednesday, July 22nd, 1892, for the discussion of the draft of proposed alterations in the Statutes and of the proposed amendment to the same, which were also again read from the chair.

A ballot was taken for the election of the following gentlemen proposed as Honorary Fellows of the Society, who were thereupon declared duly elected:

Dr. Sophus Müller.

Dr. Oscar Montelius.

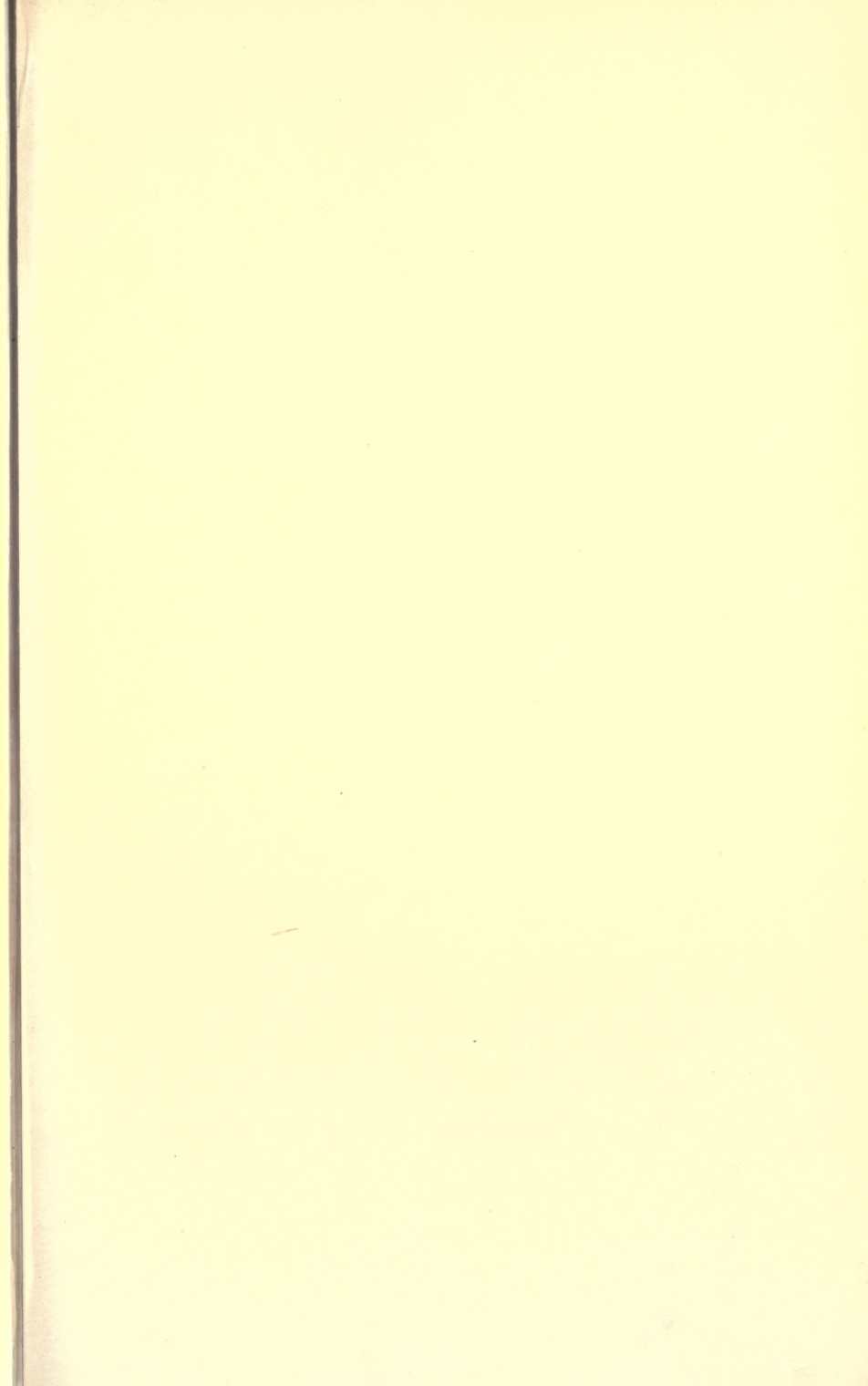
M. Gaston Maspero.

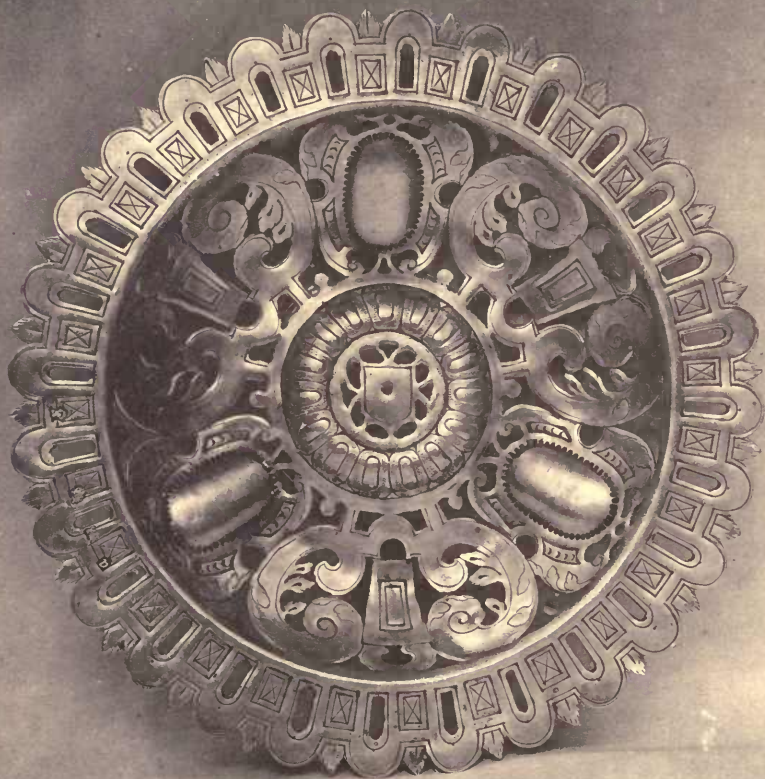
W. H. SPILLER, exhibited three daggers, all probably of Italian workmanship, and of about the middle of the sixteenth century.

The first is a large dagger with the guard and pommel richly damascened with gold. The blade is grooved and finely perforated, no doubt really to lighten the blade, though some persons have supposed the holes to have been made for the reception of poison.

The second is a very long dagger, with the grip inlaid with mother of pearl. The deeply grooved and perforated blade terminates in a thick strong point, for the purpose probably of breaking through armour.

The third example is a smaller dagger, with the hilt and





PERFORATED SILVER DISH, LONDON 1618-19.

(about  $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)



pommel inlaid with thin strips of silver. The blade is perforated so finely and to such an extent as, from some points of view, to look like lace.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., through the kindness of Miss H. Scott, of Wakefield, exhibited a silver dish of perforated work of unusual design. (*See illustration.*)

The dish, which is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with a raised centre, bears the London hall-marks for 1618-19.

Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out the identity of the ornament of the dish with that often used in the English woodwork of the time, and said that, independently of the hall-marks, an architect must recognise it as English.

The PRESIDENT referred to the interest attaching to this bowl as being of undoubted English work, and mentioned some vessels of similar work at Knole, in the great bedchamber, which were usually deemed to be Mexican.

G. HARRY WALLIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two panels of the thirteenth century, of Italian (probably Florentine) workmanship, painted with figures of saints. On one panel are represented St. Anthony and St. Mary Magdalene, with a half-length figure of St. Katherine above in a quatrefoil. The other panel has St. Louis of Toulouse and St. Bernard, with a half-length figure of St. Stephen above. The compartments containing the figures have gold grounds and are edged with narrow borders of inlaid work.

F. B. GARNETT, Esq., C.B., exhibited the lately recovered brass of John Borrell, serjeant-at-arms to Henry VIII., formerly in Broxbourne church, Herts.

The brass is engraved in Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*,\* published in 1861, but is there described as "formerly" in the church. In Clutterbuck's *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford*,† the memorial to which this figure belonged is thus described:

"On a slab, the effigies of a man and his wife, and below them their children, eight sons and three daughters, in brass. He is depicted in plate armour, with roundels at the knees and elbows, on his head a helmet, the visor up; both hands have gauntlets, and his right hand sustains the mace; he has on a sword and dagger, and his feet rest upon a dormant lion. She is arrayed in the square headdress of the time. At the sides

\* Vol. I. p. cxxvi.

† London, 1821, ii. 70



BRASS OF JOHN BORRELL, SERJEANT-AT-ARMS TO HENRY VIII., 1521, AT  
BROXBOURNE, HERTS.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

are tablets, containing these sentences, *I trust in God and  
Esperer en Dieu.* These are probably the persons com-  
memorated by Weever in the following inscription in black  
letter :—*Here lieth John Borrell, Sergeant at Armes to Henry  
the Eight, and Eliabyth his wife, who dyed mccccxxj.*"

All that now (1892) remains of this brass, the slab of which lies *in situ* in the north aisle beside and partly under the pulpit, are three of the small scrolls, inscribed *Espoir en dieu*.

The figure of John Borrell has lately been found in the possession of the Rev. F. B. Shepherd, rector of Margaret Roding, Essex, who, after satisfactory proof of its identity, has restored it to Broxbourne church. The figure unfortunately has been broken off at the knees, probably when it was violently removed from its easement in the church. The present condition of the figure is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The PRESIDENT exhibited an early rubbing of the brass from the collections of Thomas Fisher and J. G. Nichols, taken when the figures, etc., were still complete. From this rubbing, which is now very faint, the engraving of John Borrell in Haines's *Manual* appears to have been made.

Rev. C. C. HAWLEY, M.A., exhibited two remarkable iron crowns from Leybourn church, Kent.

One of these is a rude imitation of a royal crown, and measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; the other, though arched, has four tulip-shaped flowers on the coronet, which is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The date of these objects appears to be early seventeenth-century. As to their use it is difficult to find any satisfactory explanation. They have no traces of having been fixed to anything, and though now painted brown were once gilded and otherwise ornamented.

Mr. Micklethwaite suggested these curious crowns were for figures of the lion and unicorn, a suggestion which the President also thought possible.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on the Saxon Crypt of Ripon Minster:

"In 1882 I wrote a paper for the Royal Archaeological Institute upon the early crypts remaining in the churches of Hexham and Ripon which is printed in the *Archaeological Journal*.\* My object was to show that these crypts belonged to churches of the Italian basilican type which had their altars at the west end, and that they must have been the churches built in those places by St. Wilfrid in the seventh century. For the arguments which I think prove these points I refer to the paper itself. But in the course of it I pointed out that the Ripon crypt seems to have been planned to have two eastern stairs like

\* Vol. xxxix. 347-354. The printer unfortunately transposed two blocks after the proofs had been passed, so that the Ripon plan appears lettered HEXHAM and the Hexham plan RIPON.

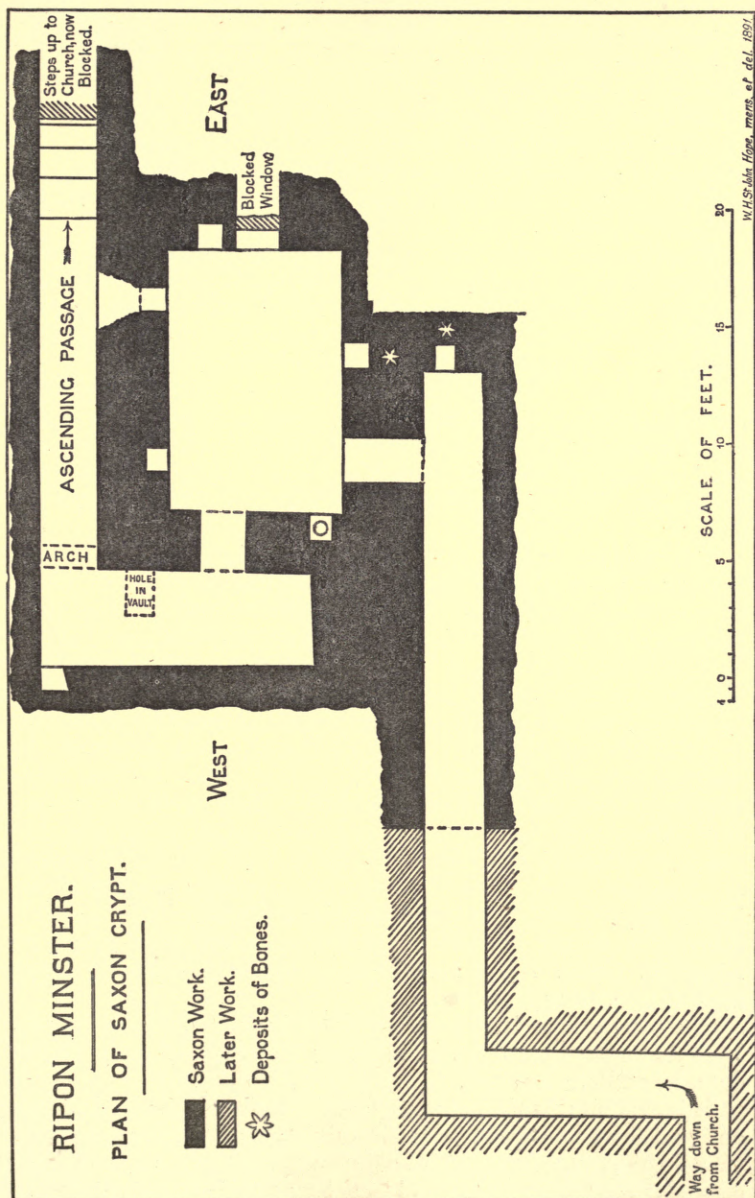
that at Hexham, though it actually has but one; and I suggested that it might in fact originally have had two, but that if so the alteration must have been made in very early times, and might have been done to make the grave of St. Wilfrid, who we know from Bede was buried very near to this spot.

Last year, by the kindness of Canon Maccoll, I obtained leave to test the matter with the spade, and on the 30th of November a party of us assembled at Ripon for the purpose. We were Mr. C. H. Read, now Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary, Mr. T. M. Fallow and Mr. J. W. Walker, local secretaries for Yorkshire, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., editor of the Surtees Society's *Memorials of Ripon*, and myself. We set to work early in the afternoon, and went on till stopped by a late evening service, and we began again at six o'clock next morning, or at least two of us did. The hole we had made was being filled up when we separated on the afternoon of the 1st December, and the floor was soon afterwards properly repaired so that no mark of our work now appears.

We opened the ground above the place outside the crypt where I had suggested a stair might once have been. Just below the flags we came on two iron water pipes which gave us a good deal of trouble as they came along the middle of our pit. At first we found the earth mixed with bones evidently brought in with it, perhaps from the churchyard. From the present floor surface down 1 foot  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches we found another floor well made of lime and sand plaster about 3 inches thick. For four feet below this the ground was made up, but was the clean sand and gravel of the place, without bones or any foreign matter except a few scraps of mortar. Next came a bed of undisturbed gravel a foot thick and then sand.

The excavation made for the building of the crypt could easily be traced, and it was quite clear that the ground had not been opened since the plaster floor was made. The outside of the crypt wall was very rough, and there had certainly not been either a stair or a grave in the place. But in following the wall downwards we found just outside of it and partly within it, between 6 and 7 feet below the surface, a deposit of bones, human and other. They were just at the back of the lampstead at the east end of the south passage of the crypt, and unless they were deposited when the crypt was built, they must have been put through the lampstead and its back built up again to hide them. It is quite certain that they were not buried from above. There was nothing with the bones except a piece of leather which I now exhibit, and if any Fellow can fix a date to it I will thank him. It has perhaps been part of a shoe sole.







The finding of these things reminded Mr. Benson, who for many years was verger to the cathedral church and who watched our doings with much interest, that long ago he, with the late Mr. Walbran, had found a deposit of bones at the back of another lampstead, that in the south wall of the main crypt. With them, he said, was found a needle, which is preserved in the vestry. The needle proved to be a brass bodkin  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches long, and Mr. Read, without hesitation, assigned it to the middle of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Benson pointed out to us the place where the wall had been opened before, and we had it re-opened. There we found, in a shapeless cavity in the wall, a collection of bones larger than the other one. These could not have been put where they were in any other way but through the lampstead.

The Rev. J. T. Fowler made the list of the bones found, which accompanies this report, and we put them back where we found them, first putting those discovered in the sand into a large earthen jar. With each deposit we put a plate of lead upon which Mr. Read engraved a record of our examination and the date.

The result of our work, so far as the main object of our visit is concerned, is that the eastern part of the crypt is shown to have been originally built in the form it now has, and that from the first it had but one stair. It follows that the grave of St. Wilfrid cannot have been in the place I suggested for it. But during this last visit I noticed, what I ought to have known long ago, that the long passage from the west, by which the crypt is now reached, is not all of the late date to which the western part and the stair belong. For about 15 feet westward from the doorway towards the main crypt the passage is of the seventh century work, and was once a narrow chamber running westward like that which opens from the western vault at Hexham. Both these chambers were probably intended for burial places, and that at Ripon fits so well with Bede's\* description of the position of Wilfrid's grave, *juxta altare ad Austrum*, that if I had known of its existence I should never have suggested any other site.

The plaster floor is, I doubt not, the floor of Wilfrid's church. Like floors have been found in other churches of early Saxon date, as at Peterborough.

It is evident that the bones we found were hidden away by some one, and as we know that 'that olde, abhominable and superstitious vawte called the Wilfride's nedle' was used as a place of concealment for 'superstitious' objects by some of the Ripon clergy

\* *Ecc. Hist.* l. iv. c. 12.

who disliked the changes made at the Reformation,\* it is not unlikely that some of them may thus have stowed away the contents of the old reliquaries. The collection is indeed a very mixed one; but unless they were regarded as relics, it is difficult to see how some of them came to be cared for in the church at all. The date of the bodkin agrees well with this theory.† It may have fastened up a cloth in which the bones were wrapped, but which has perished. We sought for remains of wrappings in both places, but found none.

It remains for me, in conclusion, to express my thanks to the Dean of Ripon and to Canon Maccoll for permitting this search to be made, and to those of my brethren of the Society who assisted at it.

Bones found in connection with the early crypt at Ripon, December 1, 1891:

1. Behind the niche at the east end of the south passage:

(a.) *Human*:

Two entire tibiæ of different lengths;  
Lower end of a femur;  
Portion of a clavicle;  
Petrus portion of a temporal bone;  
A few vertebræ, chiefly lumbar;  
A metacarpal bone;  
Fragments.

(b.) *Not human*:

Upper end of a large tibia;  
A bird's long bone;  
A vertebra;  
Fragments.

2. Behind niche in south wall of central chamber:

(a.) *Human*:

Two ossa innominata, one much broken, but probably a pair;  
One small female ditto;  
Tibia;  
Humerus in two pieces, which fitted;  
Occipital bone;  
Condyles of a femur;  
Upper portion of sacrum;  
A lumbar and two dorsal vertebræ;

\* *Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii. 344.

† It is, however, not quite certain that the bodkin belonged to the deposit of bones. It may have been slipped into a crevice in the wall at any time.

Lower jaw, quite edentulous ;  
Portions of clavicle and scapula ;  
Fragments.

(b.) *Not human :*

Portion of ox's skull, one with base of core of horn ;  
Metacarpal bone of sheep ;  
Part of jaw with molar teeth ;  
Fragments."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following remarks on some remains of Early Vestments found in a bishop's coffin at Worcester :

"From time to time during the repaving or repair of our cathedral and abbey churches, the displacement of a tomb or a coffin lid has disclosed the remains of a long deceased bishop or abbot. Where the body has been buried in lead the remains are generally ill preserved ; but where burial has taken place in a stone coffin, laid above or just beneath the floor, or in a dry part of the building, although the body has been reduced to a mere skeleton, the vestments and ornaments buried according to custom with the deceased are often in an extraordinary state of preservation.

Two interesting cases in point are given by the monk Gervase in his well-known account of the burning in 1174 and subsequent repair of Christ Church, Canterbury. In describing the removal of different altars and tombs, he tells us that 'Lanfranc was found enclosed in a very heavy sheet of lead, in which, from the day of his first burial up to that day, he had rested untouched, in mitre and pall, for sixty-nine years and some months.' Although the archbishop had remained untouched all this time, on opening the lead coffin 'his very bones were consumed with rottenness, and nearly all reduced to powder. The length of time, the damp vestments, the natural frigidity of the lead, and above all the frailty of the human structure, had conspired to produce this corruption.'\*

On the other hand, Gervase tells us that when the tomb of archbishop Theobald, which was built of marble slabs, was opened, on raising the lid of the coffin the body 'was found entire and rigid, and still subsisting in bones and nerves, skin and flesh, but somewhat attenuated. He was thus raised from his sepulchre in the nineteenth year from his death, his body being incorrupted, and his silk vestments entire.'†

In 1163, on the occasion of the translation of St. Edward at

\* Willis, *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*.

† *Ibid.*

Westminster, certain of the wrappings of the body that were removed were so undecayed that they were made into copes. These were still in use when the Inventory of 1388 was made and are therein described as 'Tres cape Sancti Edwardi in quibus fuerat sepultus. unde prima glaucei coloris cum talentis. Secunda rubea cum lunis. Tercia cum aquilis,'\* but two of them then had new orphreys given by brother John Somerton.

It is unnecessary here to multiply such examples, which can be readily gleaned from the pages of Gough and other writers, as well as from the *Archæologia*, down to our own time.

To come to the immediate subject of my paper.

Before the site of the altar of Our Lady at the east end of the cathedral church of Worcester, lie two effigies of bishops. During the repaving of this part of the church in September, 1870, these were temporarily removed, when the northernmost was found to overlie a stone coffin. This contained the skeleton of a man, and the more or less complete remains of the vestments in which he had been clothed for burial. Unfortunately the coffin had previously been opened at some time, and partly filled with rubbish, and any ring, chalice and paten, or crosier that had been buried with the body removed.

The remains of the vestments were in a somewhat decayed state, but unfortunately no proper examination of the coffin and its contents was made by experts, and the fragments of the vestments were removed to the Chapter House and the larger pieces preserved under glass. Drawings of the better portions were luckily made at the time by Mr. Charles Henman, and subsequently published in the *Architectural Association Sketch Book*. Some months ago, while at Worcester, these remains came under my notice, and through the kind intervention of the chapter clerk, Mr. J. H. Hooper, the Dean and Chapter have courteously allowed them to be sent to the Society for exhibition.

The principal remains include pieces of the chasuble and under vestments; the greater part of a stole; some fragments of a fanon, with some other relics of considerable interest.

The portions of what seems to be the stole consist of a number of panels, about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, each containing a figure of an apostle, with his name over his head. The figures on the dexter half face to the left, and those on the other side to the right. All the dexter figures have been preserved; TADÆVS and two others in fragments, and three consecutive figures, [IA]COBBVS, ANDRÆ and PAVLV[S]. Of the sinister side only three consecutive figures remain.

\* *Archæologia*, li. 257.

T[OMAS(?)], IHOAN, and BARTOLOMÆUS. The figures are very long and ill-drawn, and worked with gold thread and coloured silks on a plain red silk ground, relieved by groups of three gold spots. Each figure holds a book in one hand and extends the other, but St. Paul also holds a sword with the point upwards. The total length of the stole was about 7 feet 6 inches.

The remains of the fanon are very doubtful. The principal piece has a cross patée which may have marked the middle, and below it the name DANIEL, with the prophet's head. The fragments of four figures holding scrolls appear to belong to prophets, and if one of these is the body of Daniel, the figures may have been Daniel, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, and Isaiah. The fanon was the same width as the stole, and belonged to the same set.

Three of the four fringed ends remain, showing that both stole and fanon had a uniform width throughout.

Besides these there are fragments of four panels of the same date and workmanship, but of different shape. Two of them are fairly perfect. They measure 8 inches in length, and at the top are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, but spread out to 4 inches at the bottom. Each was embroidered with a figure, standing under a semi-circular arch with pinnaced side shafts and rude finial. One figure is that of a king, with his name ADELBERTVS; a second is that of a bishop, NICO[LA]VS, in mitre and mass vestments, holding a crosier; a third is a king, whose name began with TO . . . .; and the fourth is a headless figure in mass vestments with arms extended, probably another bishop.

What these four panels belonged to it is not easy to say, but if they were arranged in pairs they may have been the front and back apparels of the albe.

The sleeve apparels of the albe seem to have been simple strips, like those found on the body of archbishop Hubert at Canterbury.

The fragments of the chasuble show that it was originally of red damask woven with a pattern of hexagons containing flowers. There seem also to have been intermediate bands of a different design, with at intervals blue or green circular wreaths. The orphrey was apparently a band of gold lace  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width, woven with a geometrical pattern. Round the edges was a very interesting border. It consisted of a narrow band  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide, worked with a running scroll pattern, to which was affixed a row of large scallop shells, worked in gold thread, at regular intervals of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches from centre to centre.

What appear to be fragments of the silk stuff of which the dalmatic and tunicle were made are shown in one of the frames,



but no note was taken as to their identity, and they may possibly be parts of the lining of the chasuble.

Two pieces of gold lace, of similar work to the chasuble orphrey, but only  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch wide, may belong to the edging of the dalmatic and tunicle.

Some portion of very narrow binding, a small roundel embroidered with the Agnus Dei, perhaps from the back of a glove, and a piece of woven cord, maybe an end of the girdle, complete the list of these remains.

The bishop, from whose coffin these relics were taken, seems from the style of his effigy and other evidence to have been William de Blois, who held the see of Worcester from 1218 to 1236. The remains of the vestments are, however, of earlier date, showing that, as in the case of archbishop Hubert, old vestments were thought good enough to bury with the body. The chasuble is, perhaps, not much earlier than the date of the bishop's death, but the stole, etc., may be as old as the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

Beside the fragments from the tomb of bishop William de Blois there are two glazed frames containing some portions of vestments of considerable beauty and interest, which were found in the stone coffin of bishop Walter de Cantilupe, 1236-1266, in December, 1861.\*

In one frame are portions of (1) the apparel of an amice,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches wide, worked with small lions within circles on a gold-coloured ground; (2) two pieces of a stole or fanon,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches wide, of cloth of gold woven with a lattice pattern; (3) a piece of an apparel, probably of the chasuble,  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches wide; (4) part of a gold lace edging,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide; and (5) two fragments of damask silk embroidered in gold, the one with a lion, the other perhaps with an eagle. Two other similar fragments are in the other case, and all four may have formed part of an amice apparel with the Evangelistic symbols.

The other frame is chiefly filled with a considerable portion of what has been an important piece of embroidery. It was of red silk, covered with a beautiful scroll-work of gold thread enclosing at regular intervals an image of a king. Another and far finer fragment is preserved elsewhere.

When complete the whole probably formed a Tree of Jesse.

It is a matter of very great regret that whenever the opportunity has arisen of examining the contents of a stone coffin in which the remains are well preserved, no proper examination by competent persons should have been made. So few ancient vestments have come down to us, especially stoles,

\* *Archæological Journal*, xx. 275-277.

apparels, and other small articles, that every additional example, even though more or less imperfect, is a most valuable contribution to our knowledge. In a recent case where a bishop's coffin was accidentally discovered and opened, the vestments covering the body were so complete and well preserved that had the whole been lifted on to a board, and a set of new vestments carefully substituted for the old, we should have had in addition to the perfect ornaments that were removed an entire twelfth century chasuble, a complete stole of very curious design, and some splendid pieces of uninjured damask, all of inestimable value for teaching purposes.

We must, nevertheless, be thankful that as in the cases before us, such interesting fragments have been preserved for examination, and not, as in so many instances, been destroyed from ignorance of their value, or buried again without examination."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The President announced that on the invitation of the Foreign Office, through the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that the Society of Antiquaries would designate a Fellow who would be willing to be nominated by Her Majesty as a delegate to the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology, Archæology, and Zoology at Moscow in August next, the Council had designated Sir John Evans, Vice-President of the Society, and a Vice-President of the Congress.

The President also referred in suitable terms to the honour conferred by Her Majesty upon Mr. Evans by raising him to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Ancient Order of the Bath.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 24th.

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

Wednesday, June 22nd, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Brackstone Baker, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The President having announced that the meeting had been

duly summoned in accordance with the statutes, made the following remarks :

“ The Special Meeting which has been summoned for this day is of no little importance, and on its results will in some measure depend the welfare of our venerable Society, which, I need hardly say, I have much at heart.

From the statement of the Treasurer which has been laid before you it will appear that for some years past the Society has been spending about £500 per annum more than it has received. This excess of expenditure has been met by a sale from time to time of portions of our stock in the Metropolitan 3 per cents., which in December, 1885, stood at £13,583 odd, and at the end of last year was diminished to £10,583, a diminution of three thousand pounds.

It appears to me that this mode of meeting a deficiency of income should, if possible, be discontinued. We have been in the habit of treating compositions as part of our income, which I think we are justified in doing so long as we have a reserve fund which produces about the amount of the subscriptions which the compounders would have had to pay if they had not compounded, and we thus avoid the inconvenience of making a number of small investments which would be necessary if the compositions themselves were funded. Our stock at present produces £309 11s. 8d., and we have now about 154 compounders, whose subscriptions would amount to about £323. This difference is not considerable, but any further reduction of the stock would make this difference felt.

I do not, however, intend to go into the details of our accounts. Our excellent Treasurer has given himself an infinity of trouble, and has prepared for the Council several documents connected with our finances, and I will leave it to him to make further remarks on this subject. It was he who sounded the first note of alarm both at the Finance Committee and at the Council. This was some months ago, and before I became President. The last Council fully considered the matter and made sundry recommendations to be submitted to the new Council, who have thought it well to put forward, at any rate, the alteration of statutes proposed by them. Before doing this, the Council looked into the Society's expenditure to see whether any economies could be made. In this they were greatly helped by the Director, who voluntarily gave up an allowance of £50, which was divided with the Secretary, the Society undertaking to meet certain expenses of index-making, etc., which used to be defrayed out of it. In this matter our new Secretary, Mr. Read, most willingly concurred. We have also

cut off some useless expenditure in advertising, and I can assure you that the Council will watch with care the various items of expenditure with a view to reduction.

An amendment to the Council's proposed alteration of statutes has been moved independently to extend the increased subscriptions to all Fellows. Such a result would be desirable, and I feel confident that the Society has full power, at a meeting properly summoned, to come to such a conclusion, which would be binding on all Fellows. If the Society had power to reduce the subscription in 1852, it can, if it pleases, increase it in 1892. In forty years the value of money has diminished.

I doubt, however, as a matter of policy and consideration for our large constituency, which is distributed over all parts of Britain, whether this compulsion would be wise.

According to the Treasurer's estimate, it would be ten years before the increased subscriptions of new Fellows would balance the expenditure, presuming that the present rate of increase of the Society is maintained. There is, however, the pension to our late Secretary, which must one day cease, though this is a contingency which I do not like to contemplate. This, however, reminds me of a misleading statement in our published accounts, where salaries and pensions are lumped together, and it thus is made to appear that one-third of our income is spent in salaries, whereas that of £300 to our Assistant Secretary is by no means excessive considering how diligent and laborious he is in the Society's business.

As so many items are not reducible, any further economies would have to be made in printing and illustrations. This, I think, would be a fatal mistake. How can we expect Fellows and others to communicate to us papers if they are not to be published and adequately illustrated? Greater activity, such as has been shown in the last few years, means greater expenditure.

There is one change that has been made in our procedure which has somewhat increased our expenditure. It is a change of which I never myself saw the necessity. I mean the change in the ballots. The evenings on which the ballots now occur are greatly marred by the interruptions thus occasioned. The same number of communications are made, but they are hurried through, and the three blank evenings formerly devoted to ballots are given up to papers which have to be printed. This change has not therefore been one of economy, and I do not see that fewer people are blackballed."

The President also called attention to the fact that the subscriptions of other Societies of the rank and dignity of the Society of Antiquaries were in many cases higher.



He also read to the Society the following resolution of the Council held on June 10th.

“ Resolved :

That the President should at the Special Meeting make a statement to the following effect :

The Council believe that a large number of the existing Fellows of the Society, and especially those who take an active part in its proceedings, will be willing to raise their own subscription to three guineas, and while the Council think it unadvisable to make such advance compulsory they propose that each existing Fellow be invited to state if he is willing in future to pay the larger amount.

In this case the Council would propose that *Vetusta Monumenta* should be sent to those who consent to the increase.”

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, made the following remarks :

“ I suppose I may be permitted to take the memorandum which, by the order of the Council, has been circulated among you as read. Nevertheless I should wish to make a few observations upon it, and upon the general situation. As you will no doubt have observed appended to the memorandum are the accounts for the last six years, and you will have observed also that during those six years there has been a pretty uniform condition of things, namely, that whereas the receipts of the Society have been about £2,500, the expenditure has been about £3,000 ; in other words, that we have been overspending ourselves by about £500 a year. As a matter of curiosity I have taken the accounts for a still further period, and for the five years immediately preceding these last six years on an average the Society about paid its way. In the five preceding years the Society made considerable savings. But to return to the last six years, the immediate subject of this memorandum. During three of these Mr. Perceval was Treasurer ; during the last three I was. The first year, of course, did not convey any information to me, inasmuch as £1,000 had been sold out just previous to his death, and I then believed that the financial condition was due merely to temporary causes: During the second year the funds were being changed by the Order of the Court of Chancery. This disturbed the accounts for the year, as will be observed from the balance sheet, and it was not until the third year that I became aware that the accounts during my time presented no better appearance than they did during



my predecessor's. The consequence is that about a year ago I laid the whole matter before the finance committee, and they reported to the Council that an increase in the subscription of the Fellows was necessary.

From that time to the present the matter has had the earnest attention of the finance committee, the Council, and myself, and the proposal that has been made to you to alter the statutes, together with the memorandum issued by the authority of the Council, is the outcome of this consideration. I think, however, I must tell you that I had my own views upon the position of the Society, and what was the end we ought to aim at. It seemed to be that the Society ought, by its own subscriptions, to be self-supporting, and that we had no right to call in aid the Stevenson bequest for the ordinary purposes of the Society. In other words that our salaries, our house expenses, our publications, and other incidental expenses ought to be fully borne by the subscriptions. At present our subscriptions and other sources of income amount to £1,900; the Stevenson bequest amounts to £600. It seemed to me that we ought to increase our income from subscriptions by say £1,000 a year, and the £600 from the Stevenson bequest ought to be applied to the extraordinary expenditure of the Society, such as the payment of pensions and the like. With this view, my first suggestion was that the subscription of the future Fellows should be raised to the point at which they were in 1852, namely, £4 4s. for each member. It was represented to me, however, by persons who were more capable of judging than I was, and notably our President, whose knowledge of this subject is unique, and who is, as I know by experience, an able financier, that the raising of the subscriptions to £4 4s. might fail to produce the result wished for, and would certainly deter a number of persons who would otherwise become Fellows from joining the Society.

I was therefore constrained to abate my views on the matter, and to fall in with the suggestion generally made that the subscription should be increased by £1 1s., and that a considerable increase should be made in the entrance fee and the composition fee. With regard to the latter, I should not be sorry to see the composition fee abolished altogether. Compounders are not a desirable body to have in our midst, as will probably be seen from the discussion we are to have, but if we are to have them we ought to make them pay handsomely.

My memorandum explains what the effect of this increase will be. It will also explain that we have already made certain economies, and I think there is no reasonable doubt we shall make more. The last year's expenditure exceeded the income by about £440. It looks to me as if probably this must be

reduced by some £70 on a future occasion, leaving the deficiency at about £370. On the other hand, it seems that we may reasonably look forward to an increased larger income of about £200 the first year, and so on, so that we are within a measurable distance of coming somewhere near to meet our ordinary expenses out of our ordinary receipts. It is impossible for me altogether to exclude the fact that from time to time we must have considerable expense attendant upon the premises, and this brings me to say a little of what I believe to be in a great measure the origin of our increased expenditure. There is no doubt that the expenditure on our apartments in Burlington House is very much higher than it was when we were at Somerset House, and this has been still more increased by taking into our premises some of the rooms formerly occupied by the Secretary. The mere warming, cleansing, and lighting of these apartments throws a considerable burden upon the Society, and though it is not likely we shall again have the expense of installing the electric light, still it must be borne in mind that the Society's premises will constantly require cleansing, and that our library cannot be cleansed except at a very large cost owing to its great height.

I cannot therefore help feeling that while it is quite possible for us to make both ends meet, and I think we shall do it, there will always remain hanging over us the necessity of an expense upon our premises.

I have said as much as this in my memorandum, and it is not right not to draw the attention of the Society to it.

But the immediate question is the raising of the subscriptions of future Fellows. This seems to me to be absolutely necessary, and upon it I take it for granted there will be no question at all. The question will turn upon the amendment moved to the resolution proposed by the Council, namely, whether this shall extend to all Fellows. Now this divides itself into two heads. Can this legally be done? Secondly, if it can legally be done, ought it to be done. I have not the least doubt that it is quite legal and within our power to raise the subscriptions of all Fellows, if we do so in the constitutional manner prescribed by our statutes, and that when a new statute has been passed any Fellow not obeying and paying the prescribed amount will be liable to be removed under the clause applicable for that purpose. The subscription is annual; it is stated to be annual, and every Fellow has notice of this, and also that the statutes under which it is fixed are liable to be altered. Therefore I do not think, speaking legally, there is any objection to be raised to the alteration, nor do I think any Fellows have acquired any vested right to compound, although upon this for some time I had

some doubt. I have, however, come to the determination, and upon that I have been fortified by a consultation with counsel, that the statutes which give power to alter the composition fee are notice to the Fellows that they have no vested right to compound for the sum mentioned in the statutes in existence at the time they were elected.

I have also no doubt that a compounder who has once compounded has a contract with the Society that cannot be altered. Therefore while we can, as I said, legally raise the subscriptions of the present Fellows of the Society, this does not extend to a compounder.

So much for the legal aspect of the case ; but I have not the least hesitation in saying that I view with great disfavour any attempt arbitrarily, by a majority of the meeting here present and without the general sense of the Society, to increase the subscription of existing Fellows. I think that is an extreme measure. I am not well convinced that the necessities of the case require it, and although I should not shrink from doing it if the circumstances made it absolutely necessary, still I am not so far convinced that they are necessary to allow me to come to the conclusion that it would be proper, by a resolution of this meeting, to determine to increase the subscriptions. I think the resolution that the Council have proposed, that the sense of all Fellows should be taken upon this point, is the correct one, and I should be very sorry to see the increase made if a large minority objected. Therefore what I hope will be done to-day will be either that the proposers of the amendment, who I know to be in the highest sense of it well-wishers of the Society, will see their way to withdraw the amendment and leave the Council to carry out their proposal, or that if they still consider that it is necessary to put the amendment, that it will be handsomely beaten and the Council allowed to pursue the course they have approved. But I will go further than that. I hope whatever the Council will do will not be done in a hurry. The attention of the Fellows is now fully directed to this question, and it will be interesting to see, now we are on the alert, what will be the effect of next year's accounts, and probably the year beyond. One point still more, and that is the case of the compounders. A man who has compounded with a society has entered into a contract, which contract he cannot either be called upon or expected to break. I hope and believe that no Fellow here would accuse me of illiberality, but a bargain is a bargain, and I do not intend upon any compulsion, or attempt at compulsion, or in any circumstances except my own perfect goodwill, to make any increased payment to the Society. Certainly I do not intend to give any increase to the Society by way of a com-

position fee, or any bargain that by means of it I may get the right to the extra publications of the Society or otherwise. If I think the Society is in need of money I shall be very happy to help, but I have my bargain and I intend to stand to it.

I wish this matter to be quite clear, because I have had a circular sent to me from my very good and kind friend Mr. Micklethwaite, from whom it is very distasteful to me to disagree, because I know that he, like myself, has nothing but the good of the Society at heart. So that I end by hoping the Fellows will support their Council."

After some remarks from Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Brackstone Baker the draft of the proposed alterations in the statutes was formally read from the Chair, as follows :

DRAFT OF ALTERATIONS IN THE STATUTES.

Proposed by the Council, May 18th, 1892.

Chapter III. Section I.

For "Five Guineas for his Admission Fee" substitute "Eight Guineas for his Admission Fee."

Repeal Chapter III. Section II., and substitute :

"Every Fellow of the Society shall pay the annual sum of Two Guineas, but if elected after the 1st of July, 1892, he shall pay the annual sum of Three Guineas, such sum to become due on the 1st of January in every year, and to be paid in advance. If any Fellow pay to the Society the sum of Fifty-five Pounds, over and above his Admission Fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all future annual payments."

Mr. Higgins thereupon moved the following amendment to the proposed draft :

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DRAFT OF ALTERATIONS IN THE STATUTES.

In Chapter III. Section II.

To omit the words "Two Guineas, but if elected after the 1st of July, 1892, he shall pay the annual sum of."

(Signed) ALFRED HIGGINS,  
ROBT. B. GARDINER,  
E. W. BRABROOK,  
GEORGE E. FOX,  
WM. C. LEFROY.



He stated that it was from no desire to oppose the Council in any way, but in order to assist the Society, that he and those whose signatures were appended to it had brought forward the amendment. The necessity for the alteration he proposed had been fully proved, but as there seemed some doubt as to the advisability of making it compulsory on all Fellows, he would like to add to the amendment the following rider :

“ If any Fellow elected before the 1st of July, 1892, shall notify to the Treasurer before the 1st of January, 1893, that he desires to continue, as heretofore, to pay the annual sum of Two Guineas, he shall be permitted to do so, upon the understanding that so long as he continues to pay the lower rate of subscription he shall only be entitled to such privileges as belonged to him as a Fellow on the said 1st of July, 1892.”

The President ruled that the rider could not be put, owing to no notice of it having been given in conformity with the statutes.

Mr. Brabrook seconded the amendment.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Mr. W. C. Lindsay, Mr. Leach, Mr. Gomme, and others took part.

Sir John Evans suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, and leaving the matter to the Council to deal with as they thought proper.

Mr. Micklethwaite said that with a view of ascertaining the feelings of compounders, he and some others who had compounded for all annual payments to the Society had issued a circular letter to all compounders asking them to express their willingness to pay an additional sum of five guineas if the annual subscription of *all* Fellows was raised to three guineas. In return they hoped to receive the additional privileges which they understood it was proposed by the Council to give to all subscribers of three guineas. To this appeal he had already received no fewer than thirty-six replies in the affirmative, which he had much pleasure in handing to the President.

The Ballot was then taken on the Amendment, which was negatived by 51 Noes to 26 Ayes.

The Ballot was then taken on the alterations in the statute proposed by the Council, which were carried by a majority of 64 Ayes to 13 Noes.

---



Thursday, November 24th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1891. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. (Reprinted from the Numismatic Chronicle.) 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—Vinovia : a buried Roman City in the County of Durham. By the Rev. R. E. Hooppell, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author :—Euphratean Stellar Researches. By Robert Brown, Jun., F.S.A. (From Proc. of the Soc. of Biblical Archaeology.) 8vo. London, 1892.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Lincolnshire :—Clarendon Press Series. Bunyan : the Holy War, and the Heavenly Footman. With introduction and notes by Mabel Peacock. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

From the Author :—Saint Whyte and Saint Reyne. By Hugh Norris. (From Proc. of the Somersetshire Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc.) 8vo. Taunton, 1892.

From the Author :—Thomas Chard, D.D., the last Abbot of Ford. By the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A. 8vo. Taunton, 1891.

From the Author :—The Asclepiad. No. 34. Vol. ix. By B. W. Richardson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

From Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A. Proof Impressions of the Great Seal for Ireland, 1892.

From the Author :—Playing Cards of various ages and countries. Selected from the collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber. Vol. i. English and Scottish ; Dutch and Flemish. Folio. London, 1892.

From Miss Louisa Twining :—Some facts in the history of the Twining Family from A.D. 577. By the Rev. W. H. G. Twining. For private circulation. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—Some Monumental Effigies in Wales. By S. W. Williams, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—Catalogue of the Scandinavian Exhibition of Antiquities and other objects collected by A. H. Cocks. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1891.

From the Author, Sr. D. José Gestosoy Perez :—

1. Apuntes del Natural. Leyendas y articulos. 8vo. Seville, 1883.

2. Noticia histórico-descriptiva del antiguo Pendon de la ciudad de Sevilla. 8vo. Seville, 1885.

3. Guía Artistica de Sevilla. Historia y descripcion de sus principales monumentos religiosos y civiles. 8vo. Seville, 1886.

4. Junta general pública celebrada, 29 Abril, 1888. (Academia de Bellas Artes.) 8vo. Seville, 1889.

5. Sevilla monumental y artistica. 2 vols. 4to. Seville, 1889-90.

6. *Los Reyes Católicos en Sevilla* (1477-8). 4to. Seville, 1891.

7. *Noticia historico-descriptiva de la Bandera de los Sastres*. 4to. Seville, 1891.

From the New-England Historic Genealogical Society :—*Rolls of Membership, 1844-91*. 8vo. Boston, 1892.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—*Fans and Fan Leaves, English and Foreign, collected and described by Lady Charlotte Schreiber*. With illustrations. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1888-90.

From the Author :—*Index Armorial to an emblazoned MS. of the surname of French*. By A. D. Weld French. Privately printed. 8vo. Boston, 1892.

From the Author :—*Hastings v. Senlac*. By Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.S.A. (Read at the Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, Aug., 1892.) 8vo. Lewes, 1892.

From the Author, H. S. Cowper, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. *Some Prehistoric Remains in North Lonsdale*. (Two papers.) 8vo. Kendal, 1886-8.

2. *Coniston Hall*. 8vo. Kendal, 1887.

3. *Law Ting at Fell Foot, Little Langdale, Westmorland*. 8vo. Kendal, 1890.

4. *Hawkshead Hall*. 8vo. Kendal, 1890.

5. *Observations on Earthworks at Acton, Middlesex*. 8vo. London, 1890.

6. *The Domestic Candlesticks of Iron, in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness*. 8vo. Kendal, 1892.

7. *Hardknott Castle*. 8vo. Kendal, 1892.

8. *The Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church and Churchyard of Hawkshead, Lancashire, and in the Burial Grounds of Satterthwaite, the Baptists at Hawkshead Hill, and the Quakers at Colthouse*. 8vo. Kendal, 1892.

From H. S. Cowper, Esq., F.S.A. :—*The Registers of Colton Parish Church in Furness Fells*. Edited by the Rev. A. A. Williams, and J. P. Burns. 8vo. Kendal, 1891.

From the Author :—*The Daltons of Thurnam*. (Read before the Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Cheshire, 20 Feb., 1890.) By W. O. Roper. 8vo. Liverpool, 1892.

From the Author :—*The Uses and Teachings of ancient Encaustic Tiles*. (Reprinted from the Trans. of the Lanc. and Cheshire Antiq. Soc., vol. ix.) By Frank Renaud, M.D., F.S.A. 4to. Manchester, 1892.

From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—*Some Account of the Parish and Church of the Holy Trinity in King's Square, York*. By C. B. Norecliffe. 8vo. York, 1862.

From the Author :—*British Archaeological Association. Roman Remains found in Doncaster*. By F. R. Fairbank, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—*The History of Boxley Parish*. By J. Cave-Browne. 8vo. Maidstone, 1892.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Sec., S.A. :—

1. *Borough of Walsall. Calendar of the Deeds and Documents*. By Richard Sims. 8vo. Walsall, 1882.

2. *History of Burford*. By W. J. Monk. 8vo. Burford, 1891.

3. *Illustrated Catalogue of the original Collection of Torture Instruments from the Royal Castle of Nuremberg*. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Under Secretary of State for India :—Collection of Papers on Subjects relating to the Archaeology of Burma. By the late Emanuel Forchhammer, Ph.D. 4to. Rangoon, 1884-91.

From H.M. Government of Madras :—

1. Administration Report of the Government Central Museum for the year 1891-92. By Dr. H. Warth. Folio. Madras, 1892.

2. Geological Map of the Madras Presidency. Scale 32 miles to 1 inch. Photo-zincograph by the Revenue Survey Department. 1892.

From the Author :—Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the Eleventh to the Seventeenth Centuries. Collected and drawn by Percy G. Stone, F.R.I.B.A. Part IV. Folio. London, 1892.

From the Compiler, Elizabeth Frame :—A List of Micmac Names of Places, Rivers, etc., in Nova Scotia. 8vo. Cambridge (Mass.), 1892.

From the Editor, Henry Littlehales, Esq. :—The Prymer or Prayer-Book of the lay people, in English, dating about 1400. Part II. 8vo. London, 1892.

From Henry Wagner, Esq. :—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. Part 22. (Vol. iii. Part I.) 4to. Frauenfeld, 1892.

From the Author :—Enamels in connection with Ecclesiastical Art. By J. Starkie Gardner. 4to. London, 1892.

From Oliver Scatcherd, Esq. :—A Dissertation on Ancient Bridges and Bridge Chapels. By Norrisson Scatcherd. 8vo. London, 1828.

From the Senate and Council of the University of Toronto :—The Benefactors of the University of Toronto, after the great fire of 14th Feb., 1890. 8vo. Toronto, 1892.

From the Author, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A. :—

1. The Church and Parish of Chesham Bois (Bucks). 8vo. Aylesbury, 1889.

2. The Church and Parish of Great Missenden (Bucks). 8vo. Aylesbury, 1890.

From F. Davis, Esq., F.S.A. :—Bygone Derbyshire. Edited by William Andrews. 8vo. Derby, 1892.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. A short account of Colchester Castle ; also a brief description of St. Botolph's Priory, and its ruins. By Bertha L. Golding. 12mo. Bury St. Edmund's.

2. Historical Sketch of the Parish of St. Martin, Colchester. 8vo. Colchester, 1891.

3. The Roman Pavement and the Jewry Wall, Leicester. By William Jackson. 8vo. Leicester, 1892.

From the Camden Society :—Publications, New Series LI. Accounts of the Obedientiars of Abingdon Abbey. Edited by R. E. G. Kirk. 4to. London, 1892.

From the South Slavic Academy of Sciences and Arts :—Starine. Knjiga XXV. 8vo. Zagreb, 1892.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Sec. S. A. :—Our Town : being a sketch of the town of Swaffham in Norfolk. By W. C. Southwell. 8vo. Swaffham, 1892.

From the Author :—Three papers on recent discoveries in Oxford Cathedral. I. Pre-Norman date of the design and some of the stonework. II. Account of the discovery of the remains of three apses. III. A Pre-Norman window and some additional early work. By J. Park Harrison, M.A. 8vo. London, 1891-2.

From the Author :—Some Account of the Huguenot Family of Minet, founded on Isaac Minet's "Relation of our Family." By William Minet, M.A., F.S.A. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1892.

From the Author :—A History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towdenack, and Zennor, in the county of Cornwall. By J. H. Matthews. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society :—

1. Norfolk Records. Preserved in the Public Record Office, London. Vols. i. and ii. 8vo. Norwich, 1886-92.

2. The Streets and Lanes of the City of Norwich : a memoir by John Kirkpatrick, now first printed. Edited by William Hudson. To which is added early Maps of Norwich, with an introduction by W. T. Bensly. Folio. Norwich, 1889.

3. A General Index to the first ten volumes of Norfolk Archaeology. By the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Norwich, 1891.

From the Corporation of the City of London :—

A medal struck in commemoration of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor to the City of London on the 10th July, 1891. Bronze,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter. By Elkington and Co., London.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. A concise History of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes, and Malta. 8vo. London, 1834.

2. Notes from the Register and Vestry Books of Orpington. Parts I and 2. By the Rev. I. Newton Heale. 4to. 1887.

3. Description of "The Priory," Orpington. 4to. 1887.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—Arts et Métiers des Anciens, représentés par les monuments. Par M. Grivaud de la Vincelle. Folio. Paris, 1819.

From Edmund Bishop, Esq. :—Bibliographie Générale des Inventaires Imprimés. Par Ferdinand De Mély and Edmund Bishop. Tome 1er, France et Angleterre. 8vo. Paris, 1892.

From the Author :—Notes on the tombs and memorial tablets of the parish church, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex. By the Rev. F. W. Galpin, M.A. 8vo. Bishop's Stortford, 1892.

From W. J. C. Moens, Esq., F.S.A. :—Impression in red sealing wax of the seal of the Council of the county of Southampton, 1889. Diameter 2 inches.

From the Author :—Some Monumental Effigies in Wales (continued). By S. W. Williams, Esq., F.S.A. (Reprinted from *Archaeologia Cambrensis*). 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—London during the Great Rebellion. Being a memoir of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Knt., Lord Mayor of London. By C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—The Underground Life. By David Macritchie. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1892.

From the Compilers, W. J. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., and W. Page, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex. Vol. i., Richard I. to Richard III. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Trustees of the late Dr. James Henry :—Aeneidea, or critical, exegetical, and aethetical remarks on the Aeneis. By James Henry. Indices. 8vo. Meissen, 1892.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The Heraldry of Smith. Compiled from the Harleian MSS. and other authentic sources. By H. Sydney Grazebrook, Esq. 4to. London, 1870.

From the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. :—Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters and Muniments in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkeley Castle. Compiled by I. H. Jeayes. 8vo. Bristol, 1892.

From the Author :—The Book of Delightful and Strange Designs, being 100 facsimile illustrations of the art of the Japanese Stencil-cutter. By A. W. Tuer, Esq., F.S.A. Oblong 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. Some Further Notes on the Family of Bainbridge, of Lockington. 8vo. Leicester, 1891.

2. The Early History of the Family of Hesilrige, of Noseley, co. Leicester. 8vo. Leicester, 1892.

3. The Family of Dimock of Randwick, Stonehouse, and Gloucester. 8vo. Stroud, 1892.

Theodore Wilfrid Fry, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The following draft of certain alterations in the Statutes proposed by the Council, November 4th, 1892, was, in conformity with the Statutes, chapter 19, laid before the meeting by way of notice only :

Repeal Chapter III., Section II., and substitute :

“Every Fellow of the Society shall pay the annual sum of Three Guineas, such sum to become due on the 1st of January in every year, and to be paid in advance. If any Fellow elected before the 1st of July, 1892, shall notify to the Treasurer before the 1st of February, 1893, that he desires to continue as heretofore to pay the annual sum of Two Guineas, he shall be permitted to do so, upon the understanding that so long as he continues to pay the lower rate of subscription he shall remain in his present position so far as regards the receipt of the publications of the Society.

If any Fellow pay to the Society the sum of Fifty-five Pounds over and above his Admission Fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all future annual payments.”

Notice was also given of a Special Meeting of the Society on Friday, December 9th, 1892, at 4.30 p.m., for the discussion of the draft of the proposed alteration in the Statutes.

The following letter from Hugh Norris, Esq., Local Secretary for Somerset, addressed to the Assistant-Secretary, was read :

“South Petherton, Somerset,  
17th November, 1892.

DEAR MR. HOPE,

You will be gratified to learn that the Scottish Royal Sword Belt, which was exhibited at your Meeting on May 19th



last,\* has been allowed to rejoin the rest of the regalia in the Castle of Edinburgh. My friend Mr. Baker has made a free gift of the same to the nation. As this was done on the recommendation of the President and Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, conveyed through your humble servant, I have thought it only courteous to give you the earliest intimation of the event, news of which only reached me this morning.

Yours very truly,  
HUGH NORRIS."

On the proposal of Sir John Evans, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, it was unanimously resolved that a letter of thanks be written to Mr. Baker, expressing the Society's satisfaction that the Sword Belt had been placed with the rest of the Scottish regalia.

The Rev. W. IAGO, as Local Secretary for Cornwall, submitted the following note on the discovery of an Ogham inscription in Cornwall:

"Westheath, Bodmin,  
June 27, 1892.

It gives me pleasure to announce to the Society of Antiquaries that at last *an Ogham inscription has been found in Cornwall*. This is the first discovered in the county.

Such scorings, occurring frequently in Ireland, Wales, and Devon, have long been searched for in Cornwall, but hitherto in vain (although a few marks resembling them were noticed on the edge of the "Slaughter Bridge" stone near Camelford, by one investigator, as Professor Hübner has recorded). The present discovery is not of a doubtful character. It has been effected this month at Lewannick, near Launceston, by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon of London, architect, who has published a notice of the stone (which is bilingual) in last Thursday's "Launceston Weekly News," and has placed in my hands rubbings for the verification of his suggested readings. He informs me that a revised account will almost immediately appear in the journal of one of the Archaeological Societies. His first impression has led him to read in the following manner the Roman characters, which are arranged horizontally on the face of the stone:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{INCEN} \\ \text{VI} \\ \text{MEM} \\ \text{ORIA} \end{array} \right\}$	<p>' In Cenui Memoria '</p> <p>(In memory of <i>Cenuus</i>).</p>
--	--

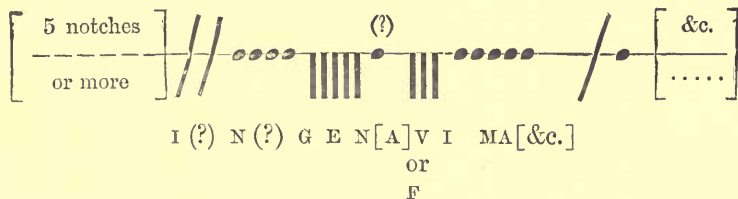
\* See *ante* p. 181.

and he is now investigating the Ogham marks on the edge to the left.

It seems to me, from his rubbings, that the Latin letters will prove to be

INGENVI MEMORIA: In memory of *Ingenuus*

and the Oghams appear to me to support this reading, for they commence thus:



probably: 'Ingenvi Magi [ &c. ]'

I have not yet seen the stone, but have merely inspected the rubbings which my friend, the discoverer, has brought to me. I am therefore not positive as to some of the incisions, and there may possibly be others discoverable. I will visit the stone as soon as I can, and report more fully.

Lewannick is near Devonshire, only one other parish (Lezant) and the River Tamar intervening, consequently we may in this instance use the ordinary Ogham key which has elucidated the inscriptions on the Fardel and other Devon stones."

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a shoe-horn, carved by Robert Mindum in 1598, and an apple-scoop, made in 1656, on which he communicated the following remarks:

"By the obliging courtesy of the Rev. Hugh Nelson Ward, I am enabled to lay before our Society an example of a shoe-horn which, apart from its interesting decorative details, has special features that seem to make it worthy of notice.

Formed of ox horn, the surface of the convex side is arranged in two principal panels, divided by a double scroll. In the lower one is a fleur-de-lys, and in the upper a rosette surmounted by a crown. A minor space above is filled in with sealey work, and just beneath the hooked tip are the initials A P. Surrounding the panels is the following inscription:

THIS IS ||| AMBRES ||| BVCKELS ||| SHOING HORNE |||  
MADE BY ||| ROBERT ||| MINDVM ||| ANNO DOMINI ||| 1598

At a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, on

February 12th, 1868, 'Mr. Kettle exhibited a very fine shoe-horn of the time of James I, seven inches and three-quarters in length, having its convex surface engraved with various subjects, the incised lines and dots being filled with a black substance. Among other devices appears a large rose and crown, bringing to mind the like figures on the little copper farthings of Charles I. There is also a bold fleur-de-lys, and beneath a knot, the date 1604. Upon the margin is inscribed—THIS . IS . HVE . BARVELS . SHOOING . HORNE . MADE . BY . THE . HANDES . OF . ROBERT . MINDVM. The names of both artist and owner of this curious implement have a very German or Dutch look about them, but the language of the legend and Tudor badge are thoroughly English.\*

Much of this description, to which my friend Mr. Syer Cuming has very kindly called my attention, is applicable to Mr. Nelson Ward's example, and it seems desirable to record another design from the hand of the humble shoe-horn artist of three centuries ago. Perhaps further works of this character from Mindum's hand may now be recognised. It may be noticed that the P of the initials at the top, instead of B, bears out to a certain extent the suggestion of a foreign origin made with regard to Mr. Kettle's shoe-horn. Similarly in old Spanish the V and the B are interchangeable.

In the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xviii. 375, apropos of a very fine shoe-horn, dated 1595, belonging to Lord Boston, and there illustrated, Mr. Syer Cuming contributes some general observations upon the history of these domestic implements and the symbolical use of the word in the time of Elizabeth and James I.

I also send for exhibition another object of household use, in my own possession, an apple-scoop, carved in boxwood and dated 1656. The character of the handle of this instrument agrees exactly with the mode of treatment often applied to the tops and pendants in oak staircases of the first half of the seventeenth century. Again I am indebted to Mr. Syer Cuming for reference to some notes on apple-scoops by himself in the above-mentioned *Journal* (xviii. 274), suggested by the exhibition, on February 26th, 1862, by Mr. Bascomb, of an example carved in cherry-wood, and dated 1682. Whether the *cultellus* of the Roman is the proper ancestor of the apple-scoop, perhaps some Fellow will tell us for certain. The *metatarsal* bone of the sheep has the sole merit of having furnished the material for the formation of apple-scoops during a long period. But Mr. Cuming, while showing that silver and ivory were also used,

\* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xxiv. 73.

points to the novelty of one made of wood, like Mr. Bascomb's example. If such novelty still remains thirty years later, I need not now offer an apology for bringing so slight an antiquity under the notice of the Society.

P.S.—To the above notes should be added, that Mr. George Roots exhibited to the Society, April 19th, 1855, a shoe-horn by Mindum, inscribed and dated 1593.\* I have since learnt from Sir John Evans that he has got two examples of shoe-horns dated respectively 1593 and 1600. The latter was exhibited to the Society, January 25th, 1877, and is described in the *Proceedings*.† I guess that the former may be identical with Mr. Roots's example. Sir John Evans tells me that he also possesses a powder-horn by Mindum, dated 1601. Thus we have four shoe-horns and a powder-flask by the same artist, dated within nine years, and of whom no other work appears to have been recognised."

In illustration of Mr. Hartshorne's note, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P., exhibited the powder-horn and shoe-horns carved by Robert Mindum above referred to.

G. R. HARDING, Esq., exhibited, through the Secretary, an unusually large shoe-horn, probably of German work, with the history of the Prodigal Son engraved upon it, and the date 1600. The horn measures 1 foot 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches along the outer curve, and the point is carved in a baluster form. The story of the Prodigal is represented in six scenes, beginning at the base of the horn with the departure of the young man, well dressed, and riding upon a sturdy horse; next follows the scene of feasting and riotous living, and then his expulsion with indignity and blows from the dwelling of his quondam friends. Upon this panel the date, 1600, has been engraved. Then comes his appearance as a swineherd, clothed in the not inconsiderable remnants of his gay apparel; while the two concluding scenes show his reception by his father, and the consequent killing of the fatted calf, an episode which has been interpreted quite literally by the artist.

This shoe-horn formed part of the Magniac collection, and was purchased by Mr. Harding at the sale at Messrs. Christie's (lot 673).

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., read the following paper on "The Law of Treasure Trove, illustrated by a recent case":

\* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 1st S. iii. 179.

† *Ibid.* 2nd S. vii. 121.

“The subject of treasure trove is one that is continually being brought under the notice of antiquaries and collectors of antiquities, and the views held with regard to it are so various and often so inaccurate, that no excuse is needed for the present communication.

When an object of value is found, no matter under what circumstances, there will in all probability be several claims set up to the ownership of it directly the fact of its having been found is known. Setting aside cases in which an actual owner is forthcoming who has lost the object that has been found, the owner of the land where the discovery has been made, the occupier of the land, the lord of the manor, the Crown, and the finder may all make claims which will require adjustment.

The first point to be decided is whether the object or objects found constitute treasure trove or not; and on this point coroners' juries, lawyers, and even, as we shall see, the legal advisers of H.M. Treasury are liable to go astray.

Sir Edward Coke \* lays down the law as follows: ‘Treasure trove is where any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found, whereof no person can prove any property; it doth belong to the King or to some lord or other by the King's grant or prescription.’ Blackstone adds: ‘It seems it is the *hiding* and not the *abandoning* of it that gives the King a property.’ He adds: ‘It was judged expedient to allow part of what was found to the King, which part was assigned to be all *hidden* treasure. Such as is casually lost and unclaimed, and also such as is designedly abandoned, still remaining the right of the fortunate finder.’ †

Leaving for the moment the rights of the Crown and of the finder on one side, it is evident that the owner and the occupier of the soil can have no possible claim to a treasure, and that the claims of the lord of the manor depend upon the terms of the grant of the manor from the Crown, though these may, in some instances where the original grant is not forthcoming, be inferred from prescriptive use. Such grants and prescriptive rights are, however, so rare, that practically they may be left out of consideration.

We come, therefore, to the respective rights of the finder and of the Crown, and in discussing these we cannot do better than take Coke and Blackstone as our guides, and from these it would appear that for articles to constitute a treasure they must, 1st, be of gold or silver; and 2ndly, have been hidden and not abandoned or lost. It is, in fact, laid down that if any treasure

\* See an article on treasure trove by the late T. G. Faussett, F.S.A., and the discussion upon it. *Arch. Journ.*, xxii. 15—89.

† *Comm.*, vol. i. p. 297.



be found in the sea or upon the earth it doth not belong to the King but to the finder, if no owner appears. The evidence then that is necessary to constitute treasure trove is that what has been found has been intentionally hidden, presumably with the view of coming back to reclaim it. Where a number of valuable objects of gold or silver have been buried together in the ground or in the walls of some ancient building, there is no difficulty in assuming that they were deliberately hidden, and that when found after the lapse of centuries they are treasure trove. A massive gold torque may in like manner be presumed to have been hidden, unless it be found with an interment, in which case it was deliberately abandoned, and would, according to Blackstone, belong to the fortunate finder. But in the case of a single coin, a ring, or other personal ornament the chances against their having been hidden and in favour of their having been lost are almost infinite, and it is carrying an improbable assumption too far to regard such isolated single objects as having been hidden and to claim them as treasure trove. If found upon the surface of the ground, the right of the finder to what has thus luckily fallen in his way is unquestionable.

I now come to the immediate cause of this communication, the particulars of which are set out in the following case for counsel's opinion, which was kindly prepared by our excellent treasurer, Dr. Freshfield, to whom our best thanks are due for obtaining counsel's opinion in the matter. The facts, so far as they can be ascertained, are accurately set forth in the case, though no names are given, and the county in which the events actually occurred was not Hertfordshire. It will be something new for antiquaries to learn that the early gold ornaments found at Battle, in Sussex, in 1863 were 'doubtless collected from the dead bodies after the Battle of Hastings.'

I have only to add that in May last I sent a copy of this Case and Opinion to Sir Reginald Welby, the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. At the same time I wrote a letter to him calling attention to the circumstance that a Fellow of this Society appeared to have been illegally deprived of his property, and expressing my surprise that the Solicitor to the Treasury after correctly laying down the law seized a ring which had evidently been lost and not hidden. I also inquired what restitution the Treasury was prepared to make to the owner of the ring, and whether Sir Reginald had anything to add to the Case and Opinion when I brought them before this Society. The Society will probably not be surprised to hear that to this inquiry I have received no reply."

## CASE AND OPINION.

Your attention is directed to the following circumstances, the opinion being asked on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, who are interested in this matter owing to the fact that their opinion is often asked in similar cases. We may add that we have omitted the names in this case, as although it is a typical one the persons interested are unwilling to make a claim against the Government.

About a year ago a labourer was hoeing in a field, in Hertfordshire, when he struck with his hoe a lump of clay. He struck something hard, and upon the lump breaking in half he found in it a gold ring. There was nothing else except the gold ring there, and no other object of antiquity in the neighbourhood. The question how the ring got into the lump of clay has been a matter of some speculation. A neighbouring pond had been cleared out about a year before, and it is suggested that the ring may have been accidentally dropped into the pond centuries ago, and when the pond was cleared out it was brought out with the clay. The ring apparently was thought by the labourer to be of no particular value, was claimed by the lady of the manor—on what ground we do not know—and given by her to the clergyman of the parish, who wore it. The labourer who found it was rewarded.

It is said that if persons can hold their tongues they can hold anything, but it would seem that the result of gossip in the neighbourhood was that a few months later the clergyman received a visit from the superintendent of police, stating that he called on behalf of the Treasury, who claimed it as treasure trove. The clergyman, without disputing the right of the Crown, apparently sent it up to the Treasury, who kept it, and wrote a letter to the following effect:

“ Solicitor’s Department, Treasury,  
13th November, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have ascertained that this ring is of gold and of English work of the 14th century,\* and though not of a rare type is of antiquarian value.

That being so I retain it as treasure trove on behalf of the Treasury, and in accordance with our practice I shall no doubt receive authority from my Lords to make a grant to the finder by way of acknowledgment of his honesty in giving it up as soon as he was informed that it was of value.

\* 15th century. J.E.

I shall also, no doubt, be authorised to convey their Lordships' thanks to yourself for the part you have taken in the matter.

I will communicate with the finder either through you or through the police, as you may prefer.

Referring to your letter, the law as to treasure trove is not very generally understood, but if you care to look into it you will find that treasure trove consists not only of money but of any articles of gold or silver which come within the definition given by Lord Coke in his third Institute, page 132, as 'any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion of ancient time hidden—whereof no person can prove any property—it doth belong to the King.'

As one of the hereditary revenues of the Crown it now passes under the Civil List Act, and so comes to the Treasury.

If you should ever come across vol. i. of 'Leigh Leigh and Carr Crown Cases Reserved,' you will find an interesting report at page 313—325 of the proceedings taken against certain persons who took possession of and sold as old brass a quantity of gold ornaments ploughed up in 1863 at Battle, in Sussex, doubtless collected from the dead bodies after the Battle of Hastings. You will probably agree in regretting that the interference of 'the large-sized policeman,' to whom you refer in your letter, though quite unnecessary in your case, might have saved for the public a 'treasure' which in point of money was considerable and in antiquarian value priceless.

I am, &c.,

A. A. STEPHENSON."

The Society of Antiquaries wish to be advised whether a ring found in such circumstances can be considered treasure trove. Blackstone speaks of treasure trove as being money, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or other private places, the owner thereof being unknown. In such cases the treasure found belongs to the Crown, but if he that hid it be known or otherwise found out the owner, not the Sovereign, is entitled to it.

Quoting from Bracton, Blackstone says it is the hiding not the abandonment that gives the King a property. Bracton defining it in the words of the civilians to be "*vetus depositio pecunie*," for if a man scatters his treasure into the sea or upon the surface of the earth it belongs by the general rule of the law already noticed not to the Sovereign but to the first finder.

It is assumed that Bracton, whose work is more a scientific disquisition upon law, can hardly be called an authority for an English lawyer.

The rest of the observations tend in the same way to show that what was considered treasure trove was hidden treasure.

It seems manifest from the circumstances of the discovery of this ring that it certainly was not hidden in any acceptance of the word.

It was probably accidentally dropped centuries ago ; possibly in the pond.

It is submitted that an object found in such circumstances cannot be called treasure hidden. Can it be called "treasure trove" ?

In these circumstances Counsel is requested to advise :—

If in such circumstances as are herein stated the ring could be called "treasure trove" ?

and

Generally upon the principle on which a valuable object of antiquarian interest ought legally to be considered as treasure trove ?

#### OPINION.

"We are of opinion that the ring could not under the circumstances be rightly called treasure trove, because it does not appear to have been placed where it was found by any person desirous of hiding it."

We think that according to the authorities (see, for instance, 3rd Inst., 132-3) there must be presumptive evidence of hiding in order to bring an object under the claim of the Crown as treasure trove. No doubt in most cases the circumstances of the finding must be the sole basis of any presumption of hiding ; as for instance if a number of articles are found collected together in a vase, or buried in a manner inconsistent with their having got into their position through an accident. Where there is nothing of this kind, as in the present case, we think the Crown has no claim under the doctrine of treasure trove.

R. B. FINLAY,  
GEORGE H. BLAKESLEY.

Temple,  
8th April, 1892."

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, made a communication "On a massive Timber Platform of early date uncovered at Carlisle ; and on sundry relics found in connection therewith." The Chancellor, by way of introduction, described minutely the site on which the Roman town of Luguwallium, and the subsequent medieval city of Caer-luel, Carleil, or Carlile stood.

This site is now included in the larger area of the modern city of Carlisle, and consists of two hills, the Castle Hill and the Cathedral Hill, rising from meadows so surrounded by the rivers Eden, Caldew, and Petterill as to be almost an island, and separated from one another by a deep valley now filled up with débris and made soil. Opposite to the Castle Hill, and on the north side of the Eden, rises Stanwix Bank or Brow, of which the summit was occupied by one of the camps of the Great Barrier of Hadrian. The paper dealt with the early history of Lugu-vallium, and discussed the question of whether Agricola had a fort on the Castle Hill of Carlisle or at Stanwix. The writer inclined to the theory that Agricola built the fort at Stanwix with suburbs extending down the cramped slope, south thereof, to the river Eden; that Luguvalium was a later settlement on the Cathedral Hill of Carlisle, and that it was burnt or destroyed by the Brigantes, prior to the advent of Hadrian; that it afterwards was rebuilt and grew to be a place of opulence. The structure dealt with in this communication was found in excavating for additions to Tullie House, a seventeenth-century mansion, which is situated on the north slope of the Cathedral Hill, a little way down the valley, dividing that hill from the Castle Hill. It consisted of a massive timber platform about 40 feet in breadth, and running from N.E. to S.W. for a length of about 220 feet: its termination at either end has not been ascertained. There appear to have been two parallel rows of posts, each 12 inches square in section. The distance between the rows was about 40 feet, and in each row the distance from centre to centre of the posts is from 6 to 8 feet. Upon the top of these rows of posts rested horizontal timbers, 12 inches square. The space between the two rows of posts was occupied by a platform of oak planks 2 inches thick, resting upon sleepers 7 inches square, which were supported by piles driven into the virgin soil. The plank flooring was three planks thick, or 6 inches of oak plank, and was about 12 feet below the present surface of the ground. The Chancellor conjectured that this platform was a *ballistarium*, or platform for *ballistæ*, and that it dates from the earlier Luguvalium which Hadrian found destroyed. The Chancellor exhibited a much patched bronze bowl of Roman date, found during the excavations at Tullie House, exactly similar to two in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which are engraved in Dr. Munro's work, *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*, p. 400, and in Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times, The Iron Age*, p. 268. He also exhibited the cannon bones of an extremely small short-horned ox, the fore-cannon bone (*metacarpus*) being only 6 inches long, and its width at the upper end 2·8



inches. Many of the other relics found in the excavations at Tullie House were exhibited to the Society on Feb. 11, 1892.\*

The Chancellor's paper, with diagrams and drawings, will be printed *in extenso* in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. xii.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 1st, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.:—

1. How to write the History of a Parish. Third edition. 8vo. London, 1886.

2. Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1890.

From J. Wickham Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—Giovanni Battista De Rossi. Cenni Biografici per P. M. Baumgarten. Versione dal tedesco del P. G. Bonavenia. 4to. Rome, 1892.

From Major W. C. Cooper, F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Bedfordshire:—Primæval Man: a palæolithic floor near Dunstable. By Worthington G. Smith. F.L.S. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author:—Past and Future: being a second edition, with addenda, of Saturn's Kingdom, or fable and fact. By C. M. Jessop. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author:—\*Igoranda ou \*Icoranda "Frontière." Note de Toponymie Gauloise. Par Julien Havet. 8vo. Paris, 1892.

From the Author:—On our National Art Museums and Galleries. (From the Nineteenth Century, Dec., 1892.) By Sir J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1892.

A letter was read from the Rev. S. O. Baker, vicar of Muchelney, thanking the Society for its expression of satisfaction at his action in the matter of the Scottish sword belt.

Notice was again given of the Special Meeting of the Society on Friday, December 9th, 1892, for the discussion of the Draft of proposed alterations in the Statutes, which was also again read from the Chair.

\* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd S. xiv. 37.

SIR JOHN EVANS read a letter from the Rev. J. Charles Cox, F.S.A., calling attention to certain acts of destruction of Bishop Hacket's work in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, already carried out or proposed. He pointed out that the large perpendicular window of the north transept as renewed by Bishop Hacket had already been replaced by modern work, and it was now proposed to destroy Bishop Hacket's gable above it as well as the whole of the roofs, although these were perfectly sound and of historic interest in several ways.

The following resolution was thereupon moved by Sir John Evans, seconded by Sir J. Charles Robinson, and carried unanimously :

"The Society of Antiquaries hears with great regret that considerable portions of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, the work of Bishop Hacket after the sieges of the Great Rebellion, though substantial and well-looking, have been replaced by modern imitations of supposed thirteenth-century work, thereby destroying the traces of one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the Church of England.

The Society is also informed that further destruction of good seventeenth-century work is in contemplation, and ventures to earnestly urge the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield not to permit any such destruction to take place."

H. SWAINSON COWPER, F.S.A., read the following report as Local Secretary for Lancashire and Westmoreland :

#### "1. THE STATE OF FURNESS ABBEY.

The first matter which I wish to bring before the Society is somewhat important, as it is concerning the present condition of the ruins of Furness Abbey. Quite recently a somewhat sensational paragraph went the round of the Lancashire and Cumberland papers, in which it was stated that portions of the abbey ruins were in a dangerous condition. As soon as I was able I visited the abbey, and found workmen engaged in placing an iron band round the upper part of the north transept. This part of the abbey has for many years been out of the perpendicular, and straps and ties have been used for supporting it. As I was unable to obtain from the workmen or guide any satisfactory intelligence as to the reasons for these further measures of preservation, I wrote to Mr. W. S. Whitworth, engineer to the Furness Railway, who has had the watching of the ruins, and from him I received the reply below. I have little doubt that if this Society considers the matter of grave enough importance to make any representation to the authorities in charge of the building as to the most satisfactory method of preserving

this grand ruin for posterity, such a representation would meet with attention :

The Furness Railways,  
Barrow-in-Furness,  
29th October, 1892.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, ESQRE.,  
Oldfields, Essex Park,  
Acton, W.

### FURNESS ABBEY RUINS.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of yesterday as to Furness Abbey ruins, I have been in the habit of gauging the walls which are most out of plumb since 1876, and the repairs done from time to time have of course been with the object of preserving the ruins in all respects. Last month I found that the north-west corner of the north transept was hanging towards the west for 1 foot 10½ inches in the total height, being an increase of 1 inch during the last year, and that the north-east corner was hanging over towards the north 1 foot 4 inches, being an increase of 2 inches. The iron straps which we put on in 1884 were preserving the lower portion of the fabric, but movement was taking place, as far as I can ascertain, above the upper strap. The opinion of Mr. Paley, of Lancaster, was taken on the subject, and it was decided to put on another strap at a higher level, carrying this across the main transept into the heavy wall on the south side of the nave. It has also been decided to excavate carefully the present foundations on the north-west of the north transept, and to replace the present foundation, which is little better than road metalling, with a layer of concrete put in, in short lengths, to avoid any subsidence. A third precaution to be adopted is the erection of a heavy timber shore at the north-west angle, where the wall hangs over 1 foot 10½ inches; this of course will be somewhat unsightly, but will be of the greatest use in preserving the ruins in their present state.

The settlement may be attributed to three causes: (1) the vibration made by the railway trains which run a short distance from the ruins; (2) possible abstraction of water from the substrata by pumping in the iron mines, which are about half a mile south of the abbey; and (3) by the natural disintegration of the sandstone caused by rain, frost, etc.

Although the first and second causes may have something to do with the settlement, yet I think the chief reason of the movement is the last named.

With regard to the sensational paragraphs in the newspaper which you mention, this is such a common thing now that no notice need be taken of it.

Yours faithfully,  
W. S. WHITWORTH.

## 2. BONE CAVE AT GRANGE.

I have also to report the partial examination of a bone cave containing human remains at Grange-over-Sands, on the north side of Morecambe Bay. This cave is situated in the face of a small cliff or ledge of limestone (carboniferous) immediately below Merlewood (the residence of W. P. Miller, Esq., on whose estate it is), and close to the road leading to Grange. The position of the cave is between one and two hundred feet above the sea.

The mouth to the cave, when it was discovered by one of Mr. Miller's little boys, was blocked with rubbish, so that there was only an opening of some 2 feet in height. Mr. Miller at once took measures to enlarge the opening and clear the entrance, with the following results.

The excavations at the cave mouth have opened out a chamber facing north-west. As yet the natural limestone floor of the cave has not been found, but this cave-chamber is 7 feet wide and 16 feet long, with a roof sloping down to the back. At 10 feet from the entrance the chamber abruptly narrows to half its width at the mouth, and from the extreme back and lowest part a winding passage has been discovered, leaving the right-hand corner. This passage is but  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and I was unable to penetrate into it; but one of Mr. Miller's little boys has followed it for about 12 feet. As its natural floor has not yet been found, it may be possible to examine it further.

The material removed from the entrance consisted of loose soil mixed with stones, in which, both immediately within and without the mouth of the cave, great quantities of animal bones and a few human were found. Professor Hughes has examined these, and a list of some of the species represented is given below. One bone has a piece cut out of its side by some sharp instrument. Besides these there were seven Northumbrian stycas of Eanred, Ethelred II., and Archbishop Vigmund, several fragments of red and black pottery, apparently Roman, and a good deal of charcoal. A few fragments of glass were found immediately within the entrance, and some of these Professor Hughes has, I believe, ascertained fit together. One fragment of so-called Samian is remarkable, having had portions of the glaze clipped away, evidently intentionally. Besides these there were one or two iron objects, which may be parts of rusted fibulæ.

Below this deposit were large blocks of stalagmite-covered limestone, apparently thrown together to form a rough flooring (?). A hole was made through this on the occasion of my visit, and the crowbar, though forced for a considerable depth

into the hole, did not reveal any true stalagmite flooring. No bones or relics were found in doing this.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller take the greatest interest in the cave, and further excavations will probably be carried out next year. So far all earth has been put through the sieve, in order that no object, however small, may be missed. The accumulation of earth outside the entrance will probably be next removed until the rock is found, and then the same operation will, if possible, be carried out within the cave. By following this plan, the material cleared out of the cave itself will not have to be thrown to such a height as it would if operations were at once continued within the cave.

Apropos of the discovery of styces, it should be remembered that this district is not unconnected with Northumbrian history. In 677 Egfrid, king of the Northumbrian Angles, having conquered Cumberland, Westmorland, and the adjoining district, granted to St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, 'the whole of the lands called Carthmell, with all the Britons in it.\*' In 774 Ethelred succeeded, and being banished himself in 778, was succeeded by Elfwald, who was murdered exactly ten years later. In 789 Ethelred was again upon the Northumbrian throne, and three years later we are told that 'Oelf and Oelfwin, sons of Elfwald, were drawn by fair promises from the principal church of York, and after, by command of Ethelred, were cruelly put to death at "Wonwaldremere," a village by the great pool in Lancashire now called "Winandermere,"' or as others say at Cartmel.†

Other caves have been at different times discovered and examined, or partly examined, on this coast. An account of the Kirkhead cave, near Kent's Bank, and at no great distance from Merlewood, will be found in the Transactions of the Anthropological Institute. In this a great quantity of bones and relics, both of prehistoric and Roman date, were discovered. Another at Capeshead, at the mouth of the Leven estuary, was never properly examined. On the estate of Mr. Hibbert, which adjoins that of Mr. Miller at Grange, there is another cave in which bones have recently been discovered, but so far no signs of human occupation.

The bones which Professor Hughes has identified are :

Human, including the lumbar vertebra of an adult man of small stature.

*Cervus elaphus*, red deer.

*Cervus capreolus*, roe deer.

\* Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, 4.

† See Camden's *Britannia*, and John Milton's *History of England down to the Norman Conquest*.



*Bos longifrons*, long-faced ox (Celtic shorthorn).

*Canis lupus*, wolf.

*Sus scrofa*, pig.

*Meles taxus*, badger.

*Felis catus*, cat.

Since writing the above, Professor Hughes has favoured me with an interesting letter about the origin of the cave. He characterises it as 'a very irregular water channel along joints approximately in the direction of the valley, but finding its way to lower levels much more rapidly than the present slope of the valley. In the lower parts,' he writes, 'there were some remains of the clayey residuum of the decomposed limestone, but most of the infilling was transported material ("rainwash," "run of the hill," "head," as it is variously called) and fragments of the broken limestone. Hence there was a great mixture in the earth, some being derived from glacial drift, some from the rock in place, and all having been subjected to surface action. This deposit had been burrowed into by badgers and other animals, and new material had been washed into their earths, and old material dug out and thrown on the surface. This accounts for the mixture of fragments of Roman pottery, Saxon coins, and other objects, which Mr. Miller and his family saw dug out.'

Professor Hughes is inclined to think that in the immediate vicinity graves of Roman or Saxon age must have existed, and that deposits, perhaps of a levelled tumulus, may have been washed in, or carried by beasts or by other agency.

At present I am inclined to consider that the cave itself has been used as a shelter, but it is to be hoped that future excavations will clear up doubtful points.

The coins found up to the present date are as follows :

Ethelred II. 840-8.

- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. Obv. | + XR EDRED    |
| Rev.    | EADWLF        |
| 2. Obv. | EDELRED REX + |
| Rev.    | FORDRED       |
| 3. Obv. | ERDED VEX +   |
| Rev.    | LEOFDEGN.     |

Inscription on obv. much blundered. It probably belongs to Ethelred.

Eanred, 808-840.

4. Obv. EANRED REX +  
Rev. GADVTEIS. ?

The inscription on rev. is incomplete.

Archbishop Vigmund, 851.

5. Obv. VIGMVND IPEP  
Rev. COENRED

6. Undecipherable.

7. Broken and undecipherable.

At the stronghold of Castlehead, near the mouth of the Winster, and not above a mile from Merlewood, stycas were amongst the various finds made in the last century. (See Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 203.)

### 3. FIGURED STONE FROM WINDERMERE.

The stone with the rude tracings, of which I exhibit a tracing (taken from a rubbing), was found some years ago by Miss Ullock, of Bowness, lying in the water near the shore of the small island called St. Mary Holme or Lady Holme in Windermere. As I cannot at all imagine the meaning of the figures, nor make any suggestion as to the period at which they were produced, I beg to submit the tracing to the inspection of this Society, in the hope that some elucidation may follow.

The stone is a piece of hard blue Silurian flag of the district, and is about 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches in extreme width, and about 2 inches thick. From the right-hand side, as you look at it, a portion (perhaps 6 or 8 inches) has been obliquely split off; but the other sides of the stone, although of irregular outline, appear to be complete.

The principal figure (next to the broken side) is a strange-looking bird, apparently meant for a cock. It is outlined with double incised lines, and is combed, wattled, and spurred. The artist has drawn the other wing of the bird above its back, although the creature is in profile. In front of the bird is a curious flower, with leaves and apparently roots. Next to this, and on the edge of the stone, is a strange-looking hieroglyphic, like a heart surmounted by what looks like a cross pattee fitchee; below the flower and heart are two unmeaning curves. This may be a rude representation of a royal crown.

Besides these there are various scratches on the stone. About

the head of the cock are two or three of these, which look like flying arrows. There are also one or two squares and crossed lines and a group of scratches (above the biggest arrow), which looks as if it might be an unsuccessful attempt at an inscription. Over a large part of the surface are also a great number of short straight scratches made with knife or chisel, and all pointing the same way. Surely these are not meant to represent rain.

If I dare suggest anything about these markings, it is that they are only the result of the idle hour of some individual of perhaps two or three centuries or so back. The island, as its name imports, had formerly a small chapel on it, of which there are now no ruins, but it is of so small extent that a chapel would nearly cover half.\* The custodian of this little sanctuary would have plenty of time on his hands to indulge his artistic propensities.

#### 4. WATERPIPES FROM HAMPSFELL.

I also exhibit three earthenware pipes of peculiar manufacture, found near Hampsfell Hall farm in Cartmel parish some years back. The man who found them informed me that there were altogether about a hundred yards of them, and that they were laid about 3 or 4 feet deep in a roughly-walled drain. Mr. Miller, in whose possession these specimens now are, pointed out to me the place at which he believed they were found. This was a long wood situated on a sloping hillside above Hampsfell Hall, and near the higher side of which is a well. It may be that these pipes conveyed water from the well to the hall, which is no great distance. The pipes are in two sizes; the larger  $18\frac{1}{2}$  to 19 inches in length, and the shorter 16 inches. They are socketed to fit to each other, every pipe having a wide trumpet-shaped end and a narrow one. The diameter of the hole at the narrow end is 1 inch. Most of them have a brown glaze, and have a spiral twist in the narrow part, and are polygonal at the trumpet end. Each of the shorter ones have a hole at the side."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following transcripts of two documents relating to Lincolnshire parishes:

"I send transcripts of two Elizabethan documents relating to the parishes of Aslaeby, Milnthorpe, and Ingoldmells, which have recently been lent to me by a friend. They are not

\* Burn and Nicholson, *History of Westmorland*,

without interest, inasmuch as they illustrate the position in which the people stood with regard to the clergy at a period when the Reformation was still a recent event. There cannot be any doubt that many of these customs had come down from a remote period.

The tithe of lambs, it will be observed, is to be taken on the third of May, that is the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, or St. Helen's day in spring, as we Lincolnshire people were wont to call it. This festival was kept in memory long after the great religious changes of the sixteenth century, as it was a term at which rents were paid and stock turned upon the commons.\*

We also observe that our forefathers, more humane than their successors, did not shear their sheep until about midsummer. Now this process often takes place in March, and sometimes even earlier still.

Wax shot was the payment made to supply lights for the altars. When these were discontinued one does not see the justice of the payment being called for.

#### THE CUSTOMS FOR TITHING AT ASLACKBY AND MILLTHORPE.

The tith Lambs is & hath been paid and taken ye third day of May.

Tith wool is & hath been paid at Clipping day which is for ye most part at midsummer or within ten days before or after ye said feast.

Every house holder payeth to ye Minister or Vicar yearly seven pence half penny at times as followeth. At Midsummer a penny half penny, at Michaelmas a penny half penny, at Christmas two pence, & at Easter two pence half penny, paid in consideration as followeth, for Wax-shot and Gardens two pence, for fire hearths & wood cut Sneathed or plashed three pence & for & towards providing bread and wine against ye Communion days through ye whole year two pence half penny.

Item bread & wine for & against ye Holy Communion days throughout ye whole year is & hath been accustomably provided at ye Minister's charge in consideration of ye two pence half penny paid by every Householdér to ye Minister at Easter only every year.

Item every Householder, sons, Daughters & apprentices to pay yearly at ye feast of Easter to ye Minister, every one that receiveth ye Holy Communion a penny.

\* *Archæological Journal*, xlviii. 359.

Item every man & maid servant that receiveth ye Holy Communion to pay at ye feast of Easter two pence to ye Minister.

Item every man that keepeth cows, at ye feast of Easter two pence a Cow for & in consideration of Tith Milk arising of ye said cows.

Item for every calf that falls, being not lost in falling ye owner is to pay at Easter only a half penny, as in lieu of ye tith or tenth of it due to ye Minister.

Item for every fole that falls in ye year, being not lost in falling to pay for every one at Easter to [the] Minister or Vicar a penny.

Item for Bees ye Minister to have ye tenth swarm when & as it falls due; if any stock of Bees be sold ye Minister to have ye tenth penny; & if either stock or swarm be taken ye Minister to have ye tenth part of Honey or Wax.

Item for every sheep that is sold between Candlemas & clipping day ye owner to pay ye Minister as in lieu of every sheep so sold a penny.

Item for every sheep dying between Candlemas & Clipping day ye owner to pay to ye Minister as in lieu of every sheep so dying a penny.

Item when a man breedeth but four lambs in a year or hath four odd lambs in tithing he is to pay to ye Minister or Vicar as for ye tith of them a half [penny] a piece.

Item when a man breedeth but six Lambs in a year or hath six or seaven in tithing ye Minister to have a tith Lamb and give to ye owner a half penny a Lamb for ye three or four wanting to make up ye ten.

Item Pigs tithable at one & twenty days old. Chickens or Geeseling at two months old, Turkies and Ducks at ye same age.

Item Hemp & Flax is tithed by ye tenth sheaf or bundle when it is water wett.

Item tyth hay of all ancient Homsteads, ground & closes lying in ye bounds & territories of Aslackby, Milnthorp & Graby when any of them are laid or mown for hay.

This is a true transcript of a writing under old Sir John Brownlow's hand.

A composition and agreement Indented and maid the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Apriell in the Sixtente yeare of the Reigne of our souaigne ladie Elizabethe by the grace of god quene of Englonde france & Ireland, defender of the ffaithe &c. Betwixt Sir William Skipwithe knight patrone of the parisshe church and



Rectorie of est yngoldmelles in the countie of linecoln, and S. John heild clarke & parsons of the same churche & Rectorie of thone ptie and Thomas Thorye, William hipwell, William Elliott, John hypwell, Roger Gones, William Skegnes, Thomas Curteis, and Allen younge Inhabitantes and parissioners of yngoldmelles aforesaid of the other partie, not onelie for themselves but also for & in the name of the hole parissioners now dwelling or hereafter shall dwell therein as hereafter ffollowithe viz.

ffyrst yt ys agreid betwixt the said parties that the said Sir John heild his assignes & successores shall haue & taik his or ther ffull Tithe of Renewes of all manner of croppe yerelie growing within the said pisshe and sowven and occupied by the seid Inhabitores, viz. wheit, rie, beanes, peace, Barley, ottes, bigge, polbarley, hempe or lyne & Tithe Reid or Thacke growing in certen places within the said parisshe called the ffleittes & all manner of other places as dikes, dilinges or suche like onely excepted so that the said S. John heild his assignes & successores yerelie pay to euery parissioner aforseid for euery acre land arrable sowen or occupied with ploughe by ye said Inhabitores ij<sup>d</sup> an acre at ester onely.

Item it is likewise agreid betwixt the said parties that the said S. John heild his assignes & successores shall haue & taik the oblatons of the ffoure offering dais in the yeare accustomed with all mariages, churchinges, & mortuaries &c. according to the lawes of this Realme, and also for waxscote & manperst of euery housholder Threy pence Together with tithe pigge & gosse when they be due, and lykewisse Tithe ffishe taken by then habitores, of, in or vpon the sea coast Ther adjoining, with tithe waxe and hony that yerely shall renewe within the said parishe.

Item yt ys also agreid that the said Inhabitores shall pay to the said S. John heild, his assignes & successores yerelie for euery acre of eten ground with in the said parisshe ffoure pence, eten by thenhabitores, and for euery acre of mawen ground likewise occupied with thenhabitores within the seid parisshe Threy pence an acre, and for euery ffole renewing within the said parisshe j<sup>d</sup> and for euery calfe one halfepeny at ester onelie.

Item yt ys likewise agreid that euery outsydner occupieing of any ground within the said parishe shall pay his Renewes thereof according to the lawes of this Realme.

Item yt ys further agreid that if any of the seid Inhabitores at any tyme or tymes in one yere do pasture or kepe any yewes or other slieder shepe within the said parisshe by the space of ffoure monethes, justelie proved by indifferent persones That then he or they so keping to pay the whole tythe lame or Lames

that doithe Renewe thereof in that yeare to the said S. John heild his assignes and successores for euermore.

ffyneallie yt ys agreid betwixt the said parties that This present composicon & agrement shall begynne at the ffeast of Seint John babtest next comyng and so remayne and contynewe in manner & forme abouesaid for & during the liefe naturall of the said S. John heild. In wytnesse whereof either of the said parties vnto other to thies present composicons and agrementes Indented Enterchaungeable their handes and Sealles they haue putt the day and yeare abouesaid.

W. Skypw<sup>th</sup>

p ME JHOEM HELDE

Sir William Skipwith's seal has perished: that of John Helde remains in a damaged condition. It seems to have been formed by a signet-ring bearing the letters I. H."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read a paper on a remarkable series of carved and painted wooden busts made to carry the helms of the Knights of the Garter over their stalls in the quire of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Mr. Hope's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by seven of the actual busts, lent for the purpose by the kindness of the Dean of Windsor, Registrar of the Order of the Garter, to whom a special vote of thanks was passed for his courtesy.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, December 8th, 1892.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Whitworth Wallis, Esq., F.S.A.:—City of Birmingham. Museum and Art Gallery. Illustrated Catalogue of the Permanent Collection of Paintings. Compiled by Whitworth Wallis and A. B. Chamberlain. 8vo. Birmingham, 1892.

From the Author:—The Stone Rows of Dartmoor. By R. N. Worth, F.G.S. 8vo. Plymouth, 1892.

Notice was again given of the special meeting of the Society on Friday, December 9th, 1892, for the discussion of the draft of proposed alterations in the Statutes, which was also again read from the chair.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hampshire, in a letter addressed to the Assistant-Secretary, communicated the following note of the discovery at Winchester of an ancient wooden vat :

"The College, Winchester,  
Sept. 14th, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. ST. JOHN HOPE,

I have to report that about a fortnight ago the workmen who were engaged in digging the foundations of some new cottages about to be erected on the site of an ancient tenement in the Lower Brook, Winchester, came, about three feet beneath the present surface, upon a block of oak timber, of large size and weighing perhaps a quarter of a ton, with its upper surface hollowed out so as to form a bowl. Various suggestions have been made as to the nature of the find, but I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of my own conjecture, viz. that it is a dyers' vat. It is a large basin hollowed out of the head of a pollard oak, measuring 4 feet across, and was kept in its position by two posts. The basin itself measures rather more than 2 feet across, and is over a foot deep. The marks of the chisel which scooped it out may still be seen. The timber is black, like bog oak, either from the action of the dye stuff which was used, or from the preservative nature of the peaty soil in which it was embedded, or from both causes. The Lower Brook was in ancient times known as Tanners' Street, and was no doubt frequented by dyers as well as tanners for the sake of proximity to the stream of water which ran and still runs down it. I have no data for fixing the probable date of this dyers' vat, as I suppose it to be, but it may well be of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, the period at which the manufacture of woollen cloth was so prosperous in Winchester.

Yours very truly,  
T. F. KIRBY.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq."

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following note on a piece of sculpture at the west entrance of Peterborough Cathedral Church :

"On a visit to the cathedral church of Peterborough a few years ago I noticed a piece of sculpture, covering the front half of the cylindrical drum, which supports the column dividing the

main western entrance. I saw at the time that it had some remarkable features, and that the subject was out of my usual experience. But I had then no opportunity of sketching it, and without that I felt I must leave its study until another visit. This I have recently done, and now exhibit a drawing. It represents a female figure thrown down headlong in the midst of demons, who have her in possession. Her right leg hangs downwards, and, on this side, a hideously grinning demon is



PIECE OF SCULPTURE AT THE WEST ENTRANCE OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

tearing open the skirt of her dress in a very improper manner. On the other side is a demon with a long tail, who possibly held her left arm, but here are considerable mutilations; her right leg hangs down to the ground. Behind this figure another approaches holding a serpent by the head, bringing it forward for some unholy work. Some of the demons have claws, with wings at the ankles, a feature not uncommon in work of the thirteenth century, to which this sculpture belongs; they have wings also at the shoulders. I may perhaps be allowed to call this the sub-

jective part of the composition. Round at the left is the figure of a fourth demon, isolated from the rest, bearded, with cloven feet, and displaying the feminine *pudendum*, in conjunction with its contrary, which exhibits a fractured termination. I may call this the objective part.

Now what does it all mean? Of course the vergers have their legends. It is a soul in purgatory, a Benedictine. Then a female in Benedictine habit. But it is not purgatory, nor is it a Benedictine, but simply a female in her own dress, girt about the loins in the fashion of the times. Of course it is the punishment of a sin, and that sin *luxuria*. This vice was a frequent subject in medieval sermons, and amongst them, although written by monks of their own order, friars and priests, were dealt with in a very impartial manner. In one collection that I have consulted, out of forty examples ten have reference to the clerical order of one kind or the other. Women are looked upon as a wicked set to be avoided, especially by those who are supposed to have renounced the world and its vanities. I could give you very many examples out of the medieval sermons in my collection. The subject then before us seems to me simple enough. We are at the entrance of a church of the Benedictine Order, which was strict in its rules and warnings. The female is here symbolic of a vice they must avoid, undergoing torment in infernal regions or by infernal agents; and it is here represented at the entrance of their church in the same manner as a scarecrow is fixed in our fields to warn off the feathered pilferers. The composition is unique to my experience, and is unfortunately very much mutilated and worn also by constant friction, so rendering it very difficult to get details without much trouble; and it would not be easy to photograph, as the colour of its parts vary so much. Thus I present my drawing before you. The execution of the whole work is a good specimen of the thirteenth century. Whether or no it was calculated to give a moral tone to the Benedictines of Peterborough does not belong to my story."

The BARON DE COSSON, F.S.A., exhibited and read the following descriptive remarks on an Italian sword bearing an Arabic inscription of the fifteenth century:

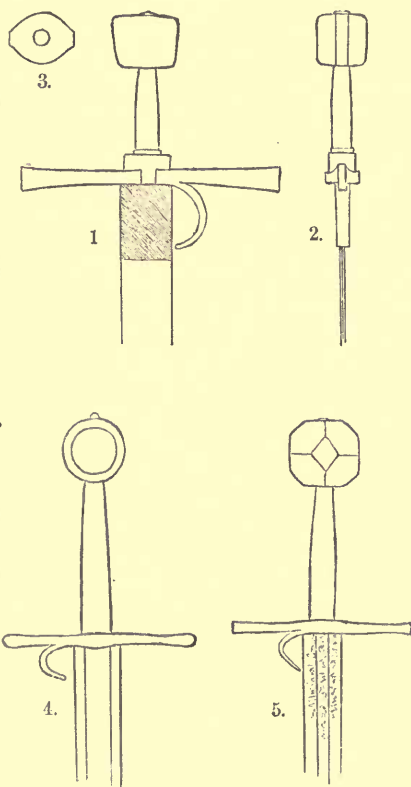
"It is unusual to meet with swords of the fourteenth or the earlier portion of the fifteenth century which bear an authentic date inscribed on them, and if the sword which is the subject of this notice bears a date on it, that circumstance is due to the chances of war. It is not the date of its manufacture, but it is interesting as proving that at a definite epoch the sword was in existence.



There is one very peculiar feature about this weapon, and that is the semicircular guard for the forefinger, growing out of one quillon, or half pas d'ane if I may so term it. At present I only know of two other swords of this particular type, one being in the armoury of Constantinople, also bearing an Arabic inscription (fig. 4), and the other in the Royal Armoury at Turin (fig. 5).

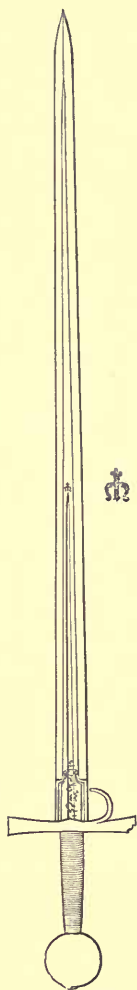
This last is a somewhat bigger and weightier sword than mine, and Angelo Angelucci, in his recent catalogue of the collection, ascribed it to the thirteenth century, probably somewhat too early a date for it.

A sword at Windsor, belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, which was exhibited at the South Kensington Museum some time ago, has the same peculiar guard (Figs. 1, 2, and 3). The pommel and guard are of iron fully gilt, the grip of wood. The blade is gilt and engraved where shaded in the drawing. It is inscribed *Marchio Rodericus Bivar* (the Cid Campeador). The hilt is probably of the end of the fourteenth or first half of the fifteenth century. The blade, or at least the gilding and engraving on it, are of the sixteenth or seventeenth century.



The reason for this guard for the forefinger is found in a practice peculiar to the Italians, and perhaps also to the Spaniards, for the Queen's sword was supposed to be Spanish, which I have traced back as far as the middle of the fourteenth century.

In Northern Europe the plain cross-hilted sword was always grasped with all the fingers round the grip, but the Italians very often put the forefinger over the quillon. By this means they were better able to direct the edge of the sword in delivering a cut, and they also secured the hilt more firmly in the hand.



ITALIAN SWORD  
WITH ARABIC  
INSCRIPTION OF  
THE FIFTEENTH  
CENTURY.

(The sword  $\frac{1}{2}$   
linear; the  
armourer's mark  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

The first illustration of this practice which I have found is in a grand picture of the Coronation of the Virgin by Orcagna, in the National Gallery, probably painted about the middle of the fourteenth century, in which St. Paul holds his sword with his forefinger over the quillon; whilst the same thing is seen in a fresco at the Campo Santo at Pisa representing scenes from the life of St. Euphysius, painted between 1380 and 1390, and also in the great naval combat by Spinello Aretino, in the Palazzo Publico at Bologna, dating from the same epoch.

In the battle piece by Paolo Ucello, in the National Gallery, probably painted about 1446, the knight who is delivering a cut at his adversary has his forefinger on the quillon, whilst another, who is thrusting, holds his sword in the usual manner. In all these examples the sword is a plain cross-hilted one, but in a small picture by Pinturicchio, in the same collection, dating from the close of the fifteenth century, St. Catherine has a sword with this little semicircular guard, and her forefinger is passed through it. In this practice, and in this guard, we see the first step towards the evolution of the beautiful and complicated rapier of the sixteenth century.

The form of the hilt of the sword on the table would indicate the second half of the fourteenth or first half of the fifteenth century as its date. The pommel is circular, slightly convex on either side, and very thin. It is thinner at top than at bottom, and is hollow, being made of four pieces neatly brazed together with copper.

The blade has a ricasso, a most unusual feature at this epoch, and is six-sided almost to the point. It has a central groove extending less than half its length, and there are two short lateral grooves on the ricasso.

If the blade were found without the inscription and the hilt, one would most certainly assign it to some time in the sixteenth century, and it is highly interesting as showing that this type of blade had a much earlier origin than is commonly suspected.

At the end of the groove is an armourer's mark, a Gothic M surmounted by a cross. I have no doubt this indicates Milan as the place of its manufacture.

I have seen the same mark on other weapons of distinctly Italian origin, and Milan is known to have produced great numbers of blades of remarkable excellence from the thirteenth century downwards, as well as armour and arms of every kind.\* Notwithstanding its age this blade has preserved a perfect temper and surface.

On either side of it, near the hilt, an oriental inscription has been added. The way in which these inscriptions straggle over the grooves and the little ornaments which terminate the ricasso show that they are an addition. Dr. Rien, of the British Museum, has been kind enough to examine and to translate them for me.

On one side is inscribed in Arabic: 'Army of el-Melik el Ashraf† Seif Bars Bey; may his victory be exalted. In the storehouse of victorious arms in the fortress Alexandria the well guarded,' and below a line apparently in Turkish meaning 'with one man in ten.' On the other side is the date 'Moharram' (the first month) 'A.H. 836,' which corresponds to A.D. 1432.

This inscription is interesting not only because it bears a date, but also because it gives a clue as to whence the sword probably came.

Seif Bars Bey is regarded by the Arab historians as the greatest Egyptian sultan of the Circassian dynasty. In peace he was a wise ruler, in war a victorious general. He died in 1438, after a prosperous reign of sixteen years.

His principal military expeditions were against Cyprus. In 1423 John II., king of that island, had made a hostile demonstration against the town of Alexandria, and to avenge this insult Bars Bey equipped a fleet with which he sailed next year to attack Cyprus. Famagosta was taken and given over to plunder for three days, after which the Moslem fleet returned to Egypt, loaded with spoil. The success of this raid encouraged Bars Bey to further exploits, and in 1426 he returned to Cyprus with a yet more powerful army.

\* "Inveniuntur in nostro territorio in mirabili copia, qui cotidie fabricant fabricatores eujuscunque generis armaturas, scilicet loricas, thoraces, lamerias, galeas, galerias, cervelleras, collarias, cyrothecas, tybialia, femoralia, genualia, lanceas, pilla, *henses*, etc., et sunt omnia ex ferro terso et pulito, speculorum claritatem excedentes. Soli enim fabri loriarum sunt centum exceptis innumerabilibus subjectis operariis, qui macularum mirabili arteificio cottidie insistent. Sunt scutarii clipeos fabricantes et arma in numero indicibile. . . . . Ista omnia armaturam genera hec civitas ceteris Ytalie civitatibus communicat: unde etiam ad Tartaros et Saracenos deportantur" (Fiamma, *Chronicon Extravagans*, A.D. 1288). "Unum ensem operis Lombardie, ad signum scorpionis" (*Inventaire de J. de Saffres*, A.D. 1365). "De dondaines et de consteaulex, D'acier qui a Milan se font" (*Eustace Deschamps*, A.D. 1370).

† *El-Melik el-Ashraf*, the most noble king.

A great battle was fought, in which the sultan was completely victorious. King John was taken prisoner, and his brother, the Prince of Galilee, and a great number of his barons killed. After ravaging the whole island, Bars Bey sailed again for Egypt, taking the king and several of the principal nobles with him into captivity. Next year King John obtained his liberty for a ransom of 12,000 bezants and the promise of an annual tribute. He died in 1432, the very year in which the inscription was placed on the sword. Indeed, a comparison of the months of the years A.H. 836 and A.D. 1432 have shown me that the sword was dated about two months after his death. I think it very probable that this sword formed part of the spoil taken in one of these two victorious expeditions, and that the inscription was placed on it by order of the sultan when he learnt the death of his enemy, in order that the memory of his victories might not be forgotten, a purpose which it has well served, since the strange chances of time have brought this sword here this evening, four centuries and a half after they were gained."

HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following account of recent discoveries of Roman remains near the castle at Colchester :

"In the course of the excavations and levellings near the castle, in the formation of the new public park for Colchester, discoveries have been made, some of which are of considerable interest. On the west, north, and east sides of the Castle Bailey are some large ramparts of earth, and at the north-west angle of these it became necessary to excavate a path through the lowest part of the rampart, for convenience of access to the remaining portion of the park, which lies at a lower level. Here the workmen came on to a wall of masonry, the existence of which has been usually overlooked by visitors, although a few stones of it were apparent in the bottom of a surface drain receiving the rainfall from the Bailey.

In the Rev. H. Jenkin's *Colchester Castle*, page 10, it is noticed, but it is not correctly laid down in his accompanying map.

Tracing this wall westward, it makes a right angle and follows a southern course under the whole of the remaining portion of the western rampart.

It was also traced towards the northern rampart, making first a turn directly northward and then in a short distance turning at a right angle, which brings it under the centre of the northern rampart, through which it is known to extend, until the eastern rampart is reached. Here it appears to be covered

by it as by the other ramparts. It therefore surrounds the castle on three sides, on the fourth it was probably removed at the end of the seventeenth century when the houses on the south side facing the High Street were built. The outer facing of this wall is composed of squared stones, the body being formed of a rubble of the same kind of stones, known as Septaria, largely used in Roman times for building purposes in this district, and the town walls are also formed of this stone.

The inner side of the wall is roughly plastered, and the stones are not pointed, showing clearly that it was intended for a facing to the mound of earth now overlying it.

Looking at it carefully, one feels quite certain it is of Roman construction, and further excavation confirmed this view, as in baring this wall under the west rampart it was found that there were portions plastered with the characteristic salmon-coloured cement, so constantly found in Roman buildings.

A drain sufficiently large for a man to creep up ran from the bailey under the west rampart, and remains of it could be traced some distance within the area enclosed by these walls. The arch of this drain is formed of Roman brick, and the sides and bottom are plastered with the pink cement previously mentioned.

Adjoining to and continuous with the red plaster seen on the inside of the west wall were found two floors formed of the red Roman concrete. On one lay five skeletons side by side, head and feet alternately west and east. On the other two, similarly arranged, their heads in both cases were protected by having portions of Roman brick arranged on either side, and then the cist was completed by another brick being laid over as a cover. As the bones of these skeletons were much decayed and very soft, they may possibly have lain there since the Saxon period; but there were no ornaments or weapons found from which an approximate date might have been given for their burial. As no attention seems to have been paid to orientation, we may perhaps be justified in supposing them to have been interred in Pagan times.

Inside the bailey a small remnant of another wall was exposed. This is parallel to the one under the north rampart, and is composed of Septaria rubble, but there are no square facing stones now, whatever there may have been formerly.

Every care will be taken of these remains, and the cloaca is now fenced round with an iron railing, and will be kept open for inspection.

In the rubbish thrown out in the draining and other excavations, a considerable number of very small bricks about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches appeared, especially near to and in the interval



between these two parallel walls. These bricks appear to have been used in Roman times for pavements. In a fragment in the Castle Museum they are arranged herring-bone fashion, and these lately found bear marks favouring the idea that they were used in the same manner. As is well known, Essex possesses no stones or rock within her boundaries, and the Romans met this difficulty in making columns by using brick for this purpose, and many of these half circular bricks, about 19 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , were discovered; in fact, many more than we have ever found before. Does this frequency here point to the fact of numerous columns ever having existed on this spot?

In the field below the castle a tessellated pavement about 18 feet square was unearthed. It was composed of red tesserae, about an inch square, set in concrete. The borders of the figured pavements occasionally found have frequently a margin of red similarly formed, and this may well have been only a portion of such a border, as at the edge at one point the tesserae are arranged in a circle. If it was a border the remaining part had quite disappeared. A cover has been placed over the best portion of it for protection, which allows it to be constantly inspected. Further down the park, excavations just inside the town wall have brought to light a square building  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet attached to the town wall. It may be the remains of a guard-room or something of that character, but it does not project beyond the outer face of the wall.

The question naturally suggests itself what is the meaning of this large area doubly walled surrounding the present castle. Is it a portion of the defence of the fortress, as asserted by the Rev. Henry Jenkin and Mr. Buckler, who believed the keep to be of Roman origin? If they could have seen these walls parallel to and equidistant from the walls of the keep, they would have pointed to them as proofs of the correctness of their theory. Or have we here the forum of Roman Camulodunum, and are the small bricks mentioned portions of the pavement of the covered part, and is the inner wall the foundation on which were erected the columns supporting the roof, and all the half-circular bricks portions of the colonnade? If this be so that here was the forum, then this is the most interesting discovery that has come to light in Colchester for many years, and one justifying me in having brought it to the notice of the Fellows of this Society."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

## SPECIAL MEETING.

Friday, December 9th, 1892, 4.30 p.m.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT stated that this meeting had been specially summoned in pursuance of notices already issued for the purpose of considering a Draft of an Alteration in the Statutes which had been submitted by the Council at the Ordinary Meeting of November 24th (*see* p. 213), and of which a copy had been sent to every Fellow, along with a summons to the Special Meeting convened for this day.

After some remarks upon the general effect of the proposed alterations, the President called upon the Director to read the chapter (XIX.) of the Statutes relating to the making, altering, and revocation of Statutes.

After some remarks by the Treasurer the Ballot was taken on the proposed new Statute, which was carried by a majority of 32 ayes to 5 noes.

---

Thursday, December 15th, 1892.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—

1. Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Ancient Buildings in England. By John Carter, F.S.A. 4 vols. 12mo. London, 1824.
2. Statement of the Claim of Robert Wilson, Esq., in relation to the Barony of Berners. Folio. London, 1822.
3. Report in relation to the appointment of twelve citizens of London to assist at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England. Folio. London, 1831.
4. List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Signed by George Nayler, Clarenceux.) Folio. London, n.d.
5. The Ceremonies to be observed at the Royal Coronation of King George the Fourth. Folio. London, 1821.

6. The Ceremonies to be observed at the Royal Coronation of King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide. Folio. London, 1831.
  7. Ceremonies to be observed at the Royal Coronation of Queen Victoria. Folio. London, 1838.
  8. Draft Order of Procession upon Tuesday, the 10th March, 1863. The marriage of H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Folio.
  9. Ceremonial for the private Interment of the Princess Amelia-Sophia-Eleonora. Folio. London, 1786.
  10. Ceremonial for the private Interment of the Princess Charlotte-Augusta. Folio. London, 1817.
  11. Ceremonial for the private Interment of Frederick, Duke of York and of Albany. Folio. London, 1827.
  12. The Order to be observed in the public Funeral Procession of the late Vice-Admiral Horatio, Viscount Nelson. Folio. London, 1806.
  13. The Order of proceeding in the public Funeral of the late Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G. Folio. London, 1852.
- From C. H. Read, Esq., Sec. S.A. :—Notes and Queries on Anthropology, edited for the council of the Anthropological Institute by J. G. Garson, M.D., and C. H. Read, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1892.
- From the Author :—The four Randle Holmes, of Chester, antiquaries, heralds, and genealogists, c. 1571 to 1707. By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. For private circulation. 8vo. Manchester, 1892.
- From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—East Barnet. By the Rev. F. C. Cass, M.A. Part ii. 4to. Westminster, 1892.

MONS. V. J. VAILLANT, through Viscount Dillon, V.P., exhibited a drawing of a grave slab in the church of Audembert, having in low relief a large cross with its stem resting on three steps, between a pair of scissors and a knight's sword. The slab is apparently of the thirteenth century, and evidently commemorates a husband and wife.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., President, read the following notes on some ornamental cases of leather :

"The use of ornamental leather-work during the Middle Ages was most extensive, and it was applied to a great variety of purposes. Though in itself liable to perish when buried in the ground, many leather objects, even of Roman times, have been preserved when embedded in a preserving substance. The want of any intrinsic value, and the difficulty of employing the material again for any useful purpose, have led to so many specimens of old times having come down to us.

It is not, however, my intention to enter into a disquisition on the various uses to which leather has been applied, or to notice the processes by which the ornament was made. I have only been asked to describe some objects exhibited on this occasion, which are all of the same class, and it is to this class that I shall confine my remarks.

1. The most important of these objects is a box in good

preservation belonging to the church of St. Agnes at Cawston, in Norfolk, and which is exhibited by the rector, the Rev Theodore Marsh.

It is a cylindrical case, somewhat widening towards the upper part, so as to receive a slightly convex cover fitting over the top. The diameter at the base is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the top is 9 inches across, and the entire height about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Round the cylindrical portion is a series of seven large shields, fitting closely to each other, but having at their bases triangular panels with engrailed edges and each enclosing three leaves. On the cover is a griffin segreant, not in a shield, and round the edge is inscribed + IHESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM. On the bottom of the box is a large double rose in outline. Towards the centre of the lid are two holes through which a thong was probably passed, and near the cross in the marginal inscription, and at the opposite side, are two pairs of holes corresponding with similar openings in the upper edge of the lower part; in one of them part of a thong still remains. It is probable, therefore, that the box was fastened by thongs, not with metal hinges or lock.

From the style of the design I should be disposed to place the date between 1330 and 1340, though the character of the lettering might be somewhat earlier.

Our attention was first called to this box by Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., who exhibited rubbings of it May 31, 1883, and he stated that the box was mentioned in an inventory of goods of the church in 1613.\* 'One communion cup with a cover, and a box of leather to keep it in.' This need not necessarily be the same box, and the existing chalice is a regular post-Reformation cup of the year 1576.

The seven shields round the lower part may commence with any one of them, but I will begin with the only one (if it be Ufford) which seems in any way connected with the locality, and then follow on from left to right. There are unfortunately no tinctures, or remains of painting in the crevices.

(1.) *A cross engrailed.* As the cross is in relief and the ground punched it is reasonable to suppose that a cross of *or*, or *argent*, is intended, and that the punched ground was to represent some tincture. The coat is unfortunately common, but it will do for Ufford, *sable a cross engrailed or*, a family connected with Cawston. It might also suit another Norfolk family, though of less importance, Ingoldsthorpe, or even Gurney, though here the cross is in colours on a metal field. The cross is divided into four by impressed lines,

\* *Proc.* 2d S. ix. 328.

suggesting a quarterly cross, but the lines have probably been made to guide the workmen, and a cross engrailed quarterly, such as Heydon or Bacon of Baconsthorpe, would have been more clearly indicated by punching, etc.

(2.) *Semée of roundels, a quarter ermine.* This can only be the great coat of Zouche of Haringworth.

(3.) *A maunch.* This might belong to a good many families, according to the tinctures, such as Tony, Monceaux, or De la Mare, but is more probably Hastings.



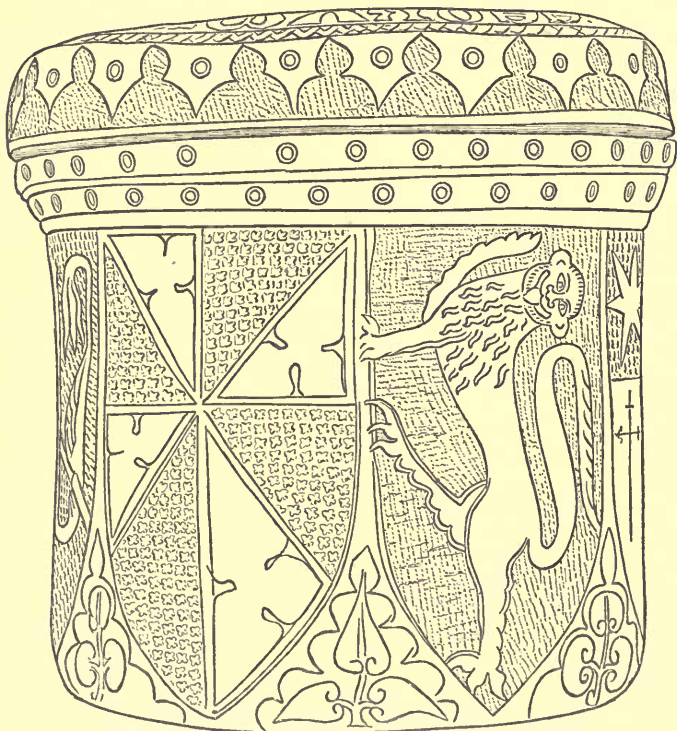
LID OF LEATHER BOX AT CAWSTON CHURCH, NORFOLK. (About  $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)

(4.) *A lion rampant debruised by a baton compoy.* The alternate compartments of the baton have a line in them which has been taken to represent ermine; if so Fulton; but I am not aware that this family was connected with the county, though we find some Fouldons of no importance. I think, however, that the line was simply placed to indicate that there was a variety of tincture in the alternate compartments. Such a coat was borne by Sir Henry de Beumond, Sir Richard de Dockeseye (neither of them connected with Norfolk), and Sir Walter Fauconberge, among whom the coat must remain in abeyance.



(5.) *Gyronny*. This would do for Bassingbourne, of the neighbouring counties of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, Brianston, Okeden (neither of them Norfolk), and Peverell, which is the more probable.

(6.) *A lion rampant guardant*. This strange animal differs considerably from that of No. 4, and is more like, especially in the tail, a lion of England. Can it be intended for a lion passant in bend or in pale, both unusual, or is the position due



LEATHER BOX AT CAWSTON CHURCH, NORFOLK. (About  $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)

only to the convenience of the artist? A single lion passant was not a common bearing, but in a roll *temp.* Edward II. it is given to Sir Waryn de l'Yle.

(7.) *Three crosses crosslet, on a chief two mullets*. This must be the coat of Clinton, the number of crosses at this time being immaterial, probably William de Clinton, created Earl of Huntingdon in 1337, and extinct in 1354. A similar coat is, however, attributed to Sir Eymis de St. John.

As to the griffin on the cover it may not be heraldic, not being in a shield. A griffin was borne by Bottreux, Montacute, and Griffin.

The exact identification of the coats is impossible owing to the absence of tinctures, and the families to which they may belong are not leading ones in Norfolk nor much connected with each other.

The coat of Ufford is rendered probable by the grant from the king in 1330 of the principal manor in Cawston to Robert de Ufford with other lands as a reward for his military services.\* He was created Earl of Suffolk in 1337, and was the second person elected K.G. after the founders. He died in 1369, and was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1382 without surviving issue, when Cawston was granted to the De la Poles, afterwards Earls of Suffolk, by whom the present church at Cawston was enlarged or rebuilt.

Some account of this distinguished warrior is given in Chester Waters' *Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley*, i. 328, where an abstract of his will is printed.

The only other coats of which we may feel fairly certain are those of Zouch of Haringworth and Clinton, though in both cases the connection with Norfolk was slight.

The Zouches of Haringworth gave their name to a manor in Docking, near Lynn,† which William de Zouche had inherited in right of his wife Maud, daughter of John Lord Lovel of Tichmerch, by his first wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Ernald de Bois.

The connection of Clinton is less close. John de Hastings, Lord Bergavenny, held a manor in Winfarthing, Norfolk, and was succeeded by his son John, who married Julian, granddaughter and heir of Thomas de Leybourne. He died in 1325, leaving a son, Lawrence, of the age of five years.‡ The widow Julian married Thomas Le Blount and afterwards William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, who during his stepson's minority held the manors of Winfarthing, Heywood, and Ashill, all in Norfolk. This might account for the coat of Hastings as well as Clinton.

With regard to Peverell, Edmund, son of Sir Robert Peverell, born about 1306, inherited the manor of Drayton, Norfolk,§ from his uncle, Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died in 1321.

From these remarks it will be evident that the families in question were not very closely connected with Norfolk or with each other. The only other explanation is that they are the

\* Blomefield, 8°, vi. 257. † *Ibid.* x. 365. ‡ *Ibid.* i. 187. § *Ibid.* x. 410.

coats of personal friends or companions-at-arms of Robert de Ufford, who had joined him in some gift which the leather case was intended to contain. They may after all be only heraldic ornaments, of which other instances are known,\* but this is an unpleasant solution of the question. No. 6, however, of our series is a little in favour of this suggestion.

At any rate we may feel sure that the arms of the coats of individuals relate to the object which the box was made to contain, not to the box itself, which would be of small value.

The next question is, what did the box contain? It may have been used as a box for a chalice, like the one mentioned in the document of 1613; but it would not suit a post-Reformation communion cup. The parish, however, had an earlier chalice than that of 1576. Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., has been kind enough to look up the inventories of church goods from the Augmentation Office, where we find under *Cawston*: 'Inventory made 30 August, 6 Edward VI. (1552) Imprimis one challyce with the patene of silver parcel gilte weyinge xxiiij ounces and quarter and every ounce valewed at iij s. viij d.'

This must have been a fair-sized chalice, but not one to fill so large a case, which would only be suitable for one of the large early chalices rarely to be found in parish churches. There is nothing necessarily ecclesiastical in the inscription *Jhesus nazareus*, etc., which was much used as a charm. Moreover it would be improbable that such a chalice would be made in the fourteenth century, though it might have been 'acquired' by Robert de Ufford and his friends in the French wars.

Another suggestion is that it may have been the case of a standing mazer or cup belonging to a guild connected with the church of Cawston. Blomefield tells us that there were two such guilds, that of Our Lady and that of St. Agnes, the patron saint. The goods of the former are in the inventory of 6th Edward VI. above mentioned. Besides pewter and brass we find two mazers mounted in silver, but the silver is only estimated at iij oz. In the fourteenth century a standing mazer would probably have had a cover with an upstanding knob, which would have modified the form of the box, as shown by another specimen exhibited.

There is, however, another suggestion, which I put forth with some hesitation, which is that it was made for a *crown*. We learn from Blomefield (vi. 260) that Edward I. granted a fair to Cawston to be kept on St. Agnes's Day, 21st January, and the morrow, it being the dedication day of the church, and the

\* For instance, the stole exhibited at the Archæological Institute by Lord Willoughby de Broke, April 5, 1861 (*Arch. Journ.* xviii. 185), in which the fields of the coats were alternately azure and gules

churchwardens were obliged to pay an annual sum to make a crown for the principal image of St. Agnes, standing on the north side of the altar at the east end of the church, and to adorn it.

Could the box have been intended to contain a crown for the statue of St. Agnes? The use of ornamental leather for such a purpose is not unknown, as shown by several specimens engraved in Bock's *Kleinodien des Heil-Römischen Reiches Deutscher Nation* (Vienna, 1864). There is a box for the crown of Sweden, appropriately ornamented with impressions of the great seal of Sweden, which I have seen (Bock, p. 69, 70), and its form is like the Cawston box; also the charming leather box containing the coronet or crown of Margaret of York, wife of Charles the Bold, now at Namur (Bock, p. 213), and the two somewhat tawdry cases of painted leather for the crowns of Germany and Bohemia (Bock, pl. xiv.).

Of course the presence of the box in the church might be explained by the frequent use of old leather boxes of inappropriate shapes to contain deeds, as at the Record Office.

2. A leather box of about the same form and size as that from Cawston, but less rich in decoration. Height, 8 inches; diameter at the bottom,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of cover,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The cover is much flatter, and is divided into four sections by two cross bars ornamented with a simple wavy line. Each section contains a leaf pattern, apparently of late fourteenth-century design. It has lost its bottom, and was supposed to have been used for the top of a mace, which would have been of colossal proportions, not in accordance with the period. It is stated to have been discovered in the church of St. Chad, Dunholme, Lincolnshire, and is exhibited by William Scorer, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Lincoln.

3. A cylindrical box with flat cover. Height,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It is somewhat coarsely ornamented with a scroll pattern, but is well preserved. It was found about 1883, by the Rev. E. Steele, Vicar of St. Neot's, Cornwall, in the priests' chamber over the south entrance of his church, among a quantity of rubbish. It resembles a cylindrical box from Lanivet, Cornwall, described and engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, xxviii. 138.

4. A conical box, which may have been intended for a censer or a jug with a conical top. Height,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It is covered with scroll ornaments, and appears to be of the latter part of the fourteenth century. It belongs to the church of St. Peter, Barrowden, co. Rutland, and is exhibited by the Rev. H. V. Bacon, rector of the parish.

5. The remains of a leather case, badly preserved, which

seems to have belonged to a two-handled cup. Height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length, 9 inches; cover lost. It is ornamented with scrolls of an indeterminate character, and is painted with red lines. It may have belonged to some piece of plate preserved at one time in the Royal Exchequer, and is now deposited in the Chapel of the Pyx in Westminster Abbey. It is exhibited by H. J. Chaney, Esq.

6. The leather case of a mazer that I exhibited to the Society on January 21, 1886, but which not being English is only slightly referred to in Mr. Hope's exhaustive paper on the subject.\* The mazer consists of a very thin shallow bowl of maple wood, without any metal rim, but with a foot of silver gilt, chiefly openwork, enclosing lozenges of translucent enamel, on which is repeated a hawk, or other bird, with the shield of Flanders attached to its neck. The cover is slightly convex and of the same delicate make; it is plain, excepting for the hawk and shield of Flanders, which is here in relief. It is not so well preserved as the present bowl, cracks being sewn together in some places with silver wire. With the mazer is preserved another bowl with patches of silver and sewings of wire, which is probably the original bowl of the mazer, and its preservation seems to me to point to some special reverence having attached to the cup. I take it to be the drinking bowl of Louis le Male, the last Count of Flanders of that race, who died in 1383. He left an only (legitimate) daughter, Margaret, who carried her rich inheritance to the Duke of Burgundy, whom she married in 1369. The count had, however, several illegitimate children, of whom the most important was Louis de Flandre, surnamed le Frizon, who married Marie de Ghistelle, an alliance of some importance, as the descendants took the arms of Ghistelle with two little inescutcheons in chief of Flanders and Luxemburg.

The leather case has been made to fit the mazer closely, but admits of the addition of the worn-out bowl. It is ornamented with stiff scrolls of foliage, and it has a projection at the top for the ornament surmounting the cover of the mazer, and on this is a double rose. At the sides are loops both on the body and cover, through which a strap could be passed. The entire height is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the extreme diameter about the same.

On the cover are two shields, in the crevices of which some traces of colour remain. One is *gules a lion rampant*. The other *gules a chevron ermine*, the well-known arms of Ghistelle. If I am right in thinking that the mazer belonged to Louis le Male, it must have been given by him to his illegitimate son Louis, who had the case made for a relic which would be much valued by him.

\* *Archæologia*, l. 137.



Although not exhibited on this occasion, I may refer to two or three other leather cases which are in existence. The well-known *Luck of Edenhall*, which is an early fifteenth-century Saracenic drinking glass, richly enamelled, has a leather case, late fifteenth century, with scrolls and I H S on the lid.\* This could not have been an ecclesiastical vessel, and shows that the sacred monogram might be placed on secular objects. A pretty leather box in the museum at York is engraved in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.† It is circular, 7 inches in diameter and 3 inches high, and has on it animals coursing. Sir S. R. Meyrick pronounced it to be of the time of Edward II. In the *Archaeological Journal*,‡ may be found a memoir by Mr. Joseph Burt on some mediæval methods of depositing documents. He gives illustrations of a leather box with stamped ornaments from the Public Record Office very like our Nos. 1 and 2, which may have been intended for plate; and a cylindrical case from Lanivet, Cornwall, already alluded to under No. 3.

A case from Udale, Cumberland, wanting a cover and believed to have held a chalice, is noticed in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. ix. 325."

C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on a singular panel painting of the Doom, recently discovered at Wenhaston church, Suffolk.

In illustration of Mr. Keyser's paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia*, the painting itself was exhibited through the kindness of the vicar and churchwardens of Wenhaston.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, January 12th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Some Account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, and of the Plate of the Mercers' Company. By John Watney, F.S.A., Privately printed. 4to. London, 1892.

\* Engraved in Lysons' *Cumberland*, p. ccix. † iii. 123. ‡ iii. 113.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the British Museum printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of books in English printed abroad, to the year 1640. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1884.

From the Author:—De ældste Nordiske Runcalfabeter og om Indskriften Deri. Af R. C. Rasmussen. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1892.

From the Author:—Roman Inscriptions in Britain, ii., 1890—1891. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. From the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. 49. 8vo. Exeter, 1892.

From the Author:—The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh. Part ii. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Devon. From the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. xxiv. 8vo. Plymouth, 1892.

From the Author:—The Asclepiad. No. 36. Vol. ix. 8vo. London, 1892.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. xxiii. Heft. (Band 3.) 4to. Frauenfeld, 1892.

From W. B. Squire, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.:—

Seven Pamphlets by Count L. A. Gaudini, of Modena.

1. Alberto da Gaudino, giureconsulto del secolo xiii. 8vo. Modena, 1885.

2. Di una Puppattola del secolo xv. 8vo. Modena, 1886.

3. De Arte Textrina. Conferenza. 8vo. Rome, 1887.

4. Bibliographia. 8vo. Modena, 1888.

5. Tavola, Cantina e Cucina della Corte di Ferrara nel quattrocento. 2<sup>a</sup> edizione. 8vo. Modena, 1889.

6. Saggio degli usi e delle costumauze della Corte di Ferrara al tempo di Nicolo iii. 1393—1442. 8vo. Bologna, 1891.

7. Tappezzerie Dipinte nel Duomo d'Orvieto. Folio. Siena, 1891.

Two Pamphlets by Professor G. Albertotti, of Modena.

1. Osservazioni sopra per rilevare alterazioni nella funzione visiva degli artisti. 8vo. Modena, 1889.

2. Manoscritto Francese del secolo decimosettimo riguardante l'uso degli Occhiali. Folio. Modena, 1892.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the Editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the Proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society, for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

John Oldrid Scott, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The following letter to the Director from the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield was read:

“To H. S. Milman, Dir. S.A.

Lichfield, Dec. 12, 1892.

DEAR SIR,

I waited for my installation to reply to your letter containing the resolution of the Antiquarian Society touching the restoration at Lichfield Cathedral. The resolution states that con-

siderable portions of Bishop Hacket's work, 'though substantial and well-looking, have been replaced by modern imitation of supposed thirteenth-century work, thereby destroying the traces of one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the English Church,' and also that 'further destruction of good seventeenth-century work is in contemplation.'

I took immediate steps after entering upon my office to learn the exact circumstances of the case; and I have no hesitation in saying that there is scarcely any approximation to truth in either of the above statements.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

H. MORTIMER LUCKOCK,  
Dean."

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., expressed his surprise at the tenour of the Dean of Lichfield's letter. In moving the resolution to which it referred, he had been careful to state that he was not personally acquainted with the state of the case, but relied on Dr. Cox's report, the accuracy of which he saw no reason to doubt. The evil against which he protested was the system so commonly pursued by the clergy of the present day, and by many architects, of destroying all traces of post-Reformation work, regardless of the importance of such work when viewed in connection with the history of the English Church. Against this destruction under the specious name of restoration the Society had constantly protested. So far as the facts at Lichfield were concerned, he pointed out that there was no doubt that one of the most important of Bishop Hacket's works, the great window of the north transept, had been destroyed, and that even if the window which replaced it were in great part of thirteenth-century materials, and wholly of thirteenth-century design, it was still a nineteenth-century window. With regard to the future proposed destruction of the bishop's work he quoted from the architect's report that it was proposed to spend £5,000 in raising the roofs, only a certain proportion of which sum could be necessary for actual repairs. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

"That having regard to the fact that the window in the north transept of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield which has been destroyed was one of the most considerable and conspicuous of Bishop Hacket's works, and also to the fact, as stated in Mr. Pearson's report issued by the Dean and Chapter, that it is proposed to lay out £5,000 on raising the roofs put on the church by Bishop Hacket, though it would seem that the timbers are in sound and good condition, and it is only the

slate covering that is out of repair, the Society of Antiquaries fails to see on what grounds the Dean of Lichfield asserts 'that there is scarcely any approximation to truth in either' of the statements contained in the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Society on December 1st, and this meeting adheres to the opinion the Society has already expressed."

Sir J. Charles Robinson seconded the resolution.

Mr. John Oldrid Scott, who explained that he appeared as a Fellow of the Society and not in any way as representing the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, said that both the Dean and himself objected (1) to the term "considerable portions," whereas only one out of some forty windows restored by Bishop Hacket had been removed, and (2) to the expression "substantial and well-looking," when as a matter of fact the tracery of the window in question was much out of repair. A third objection was the use of the words "supposed thirteenth-century work" in speaking of the new lancets, whereas they were largely built up of the original thirteenth-century stones.

Mr. Micklethwaite said that Mr. Scott had made his defence very well indeed from the old point of view of "Restoration," but the contention of the objectors was that the point of view was itself a wrong one. What was objected to was the destruction of later work to make way for imitation of earlier, and it was a matter of minor importance whether the imitation were a good one or not. Mr. Micklethwaite contended that the window removed from the north transept of Lichfield was not only a very remarkable work for its time, but a good piece of architecture, that the change has been an architectural injury to the church, and that arguments used to defend it would logically lead not only to the making of new roofs but to the rebuilding of the central spire.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried *nemine contradicente*.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented photographs (1) of three British urns found near the Clay Lane, on the western side of the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey, co. Lincoln, and now in the possession of Mr. C. F. George, and (2) of two Saxon urns found with several others\* in a very flat barrow at the northern limit of the same parish, in or about 1857. These two urns are in Mr. Peacock's possession.

Rev. EDMUND FARRER, M.A., F.S.A., through the kindness of Mrs. Norton, exhibited (1) an exceptionally fine piece of

\* Two of these were given to the British Museum by the late Mrs. Peacock.

early sixteenth-century Flemish damask, 3 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 2 feet 6 inches wide, woven with a representation of the Annunciation; (2) a piece of needlework embroidered with flowers, *temp.* Charles I.; (3) some delicately made lace, *temp.* Charles II.; and (4) an embroidered shirt, *temp.* Henry VIII.

The piece of damask will be figured in *Vetusta Monumenta*.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Esq., M.D., Local Secretary for Devon, communicated the following note on some pew-ends formerly in East Budleigh church, Devonshire :

“A short time ago I was informed that several carved pew-ends, removed from East Budleigh church at various times owing to their decayed condition, were still preserved. On inquiry I ascertained there were five such, and having had access to them I obtained permission for two of them to be photographed, and copies I herewith transmit.

No. 1 is divided into two squares, each containing a formal three-lobed leaf, placed diagonally, and in opposite directions.

No. 2 is divided into two parts; in the upper and larger is the demi-figure of a female, facing right. A handkerchief is bound round the head. The dress, a tight-fitting one, apparently folded back over the neck and chest, is designedly shown to be tattered by the presence of three large holes in it, one on the chest, one at the elbow, and another on the forearm. The hand supports a coarse wide-mouthed open jug, apparently an ale-pot. The face wears a very saucy expression. In the lower part is a boldly-cut square architectural flower.

In both examples the carving, although roughly executed and without any attempt to soften the marks of the cutting tool, is remarkably effective. The punch-marks are very numerous over the whole of No. 1, but are confined to the border in No. 2, and are similar to those on the sixty-three pew-ends remaining *in situ* in the church. They were evidently carved at the same period as the one usually termed ‘the Raleigh pew,’ having the date 1537 incised at its base.”

F. C. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., Mayor of Winchelsea, exhibited the maces and seals of the borough of Winchelsea, which were thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary :

“The older of the two maces exhibited by Mr. Inderwick is of silver with a heavy iron core, and measures  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. In outline it is not unlike the Newtown (I.W.) mace,\* and consists of a plain shaft which gradually swells out towards

\* Engraved in *Proceedings S.A.* 2nd S. xii. 325.



the top, and supports a bell-shaped mace-head encircled with a cresting of oak leaves. On the flat top are the royal arms,

*France modern and England, quarterly*, ensigned with an arched crown, and supported by the dragon and greyhound of Henry VII. At the lower end of the shaft are five open flanges, each with an embossed Tudor rose in the middle. There are no hall-marks, but the date of the mace is not much later than the accession of Henry VII.

The other mace is also of silver with an iron core. It is 13 inches long, and consists of a plain shaft divided by moulded bands into three sections, with a conical mace-head encircled by a coronet of small Tudor flowers. On the top is a flat plate with the royal arms of the Tudor sovereigns. At the lower end of the shaft are three small scrollwork flanges. There are no hall-marks, but the mace appears to be *circa* 1550.

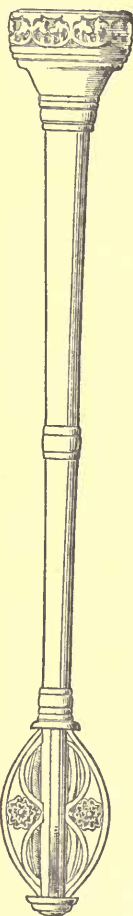
The small sergeant's mace, or 'silver oar,' as it is incorrectly called, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and of silver, with heavy iron core weighted with lead. It has a plain stout shaft with button at the lower end, and a bell-shaped mace-head at the other. On the head are two shields, one plain, the other *sable a lion rampant argent*. On the top is engraved an oval shield with the arms of Carryll, *argent three bars and in chief three martlets sable*, ensigned with a baron's coronet.

These are the arms of John Carryll, who was bailiff of Winchelsea until 1763, and called himself Lord Carryll

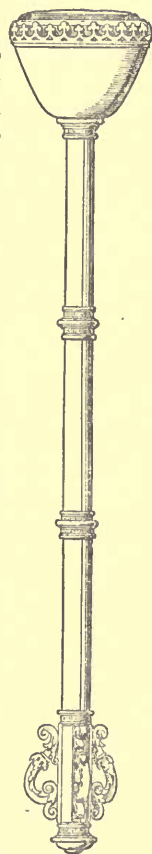
in virtue of his great grandfather's creation of Baron Carryll by James II. at St. Germain's.

The common seal is a fine double one,\*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

\* This and the mayor's seal are beautifully engraved in vol. i. of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.



MACE OF THE  
BOROUGH OF  
WINCHELSEA,  
*temp.* HENRY  
VII. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)



MACE OF THE  
BOROUGH OF  
WINCHELSEA,  
*circa* 1550.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

The obverse, of latten gilt, is copied from the Pevensey seal, and bears a ship on the waves, with furled sail. On the poop, under which sits the steersman, are two men blowing long trumpets, and five other shipmen are hauling ropes, etc. On the fore-castle is a plain banner, and under the yard a shield of the arms of England. Above the ship are a moon and star. Legend :

SIGILLVM : BARONVM : DOMINI : RÆGIS : ANGLIÆ : DÆ :  
WINCHËLLÆSÆ

The reverse bears an elaborate architectural composition composed of: (1) a central tower surmounted by a watchman with a lantern, and a banner charged with three chevronels behind him; in an opening at the base is a man sitting with two other figures. On the dexter side of the tower is (2) a pair of trefoiled niches, one surmounted by a large bird, the other by a tall open spire or lantern; within each niche is a figure of St. Giles sitting on the ground, under a large ear of rye, and caressing a hind. On the sinister side is (3) a triple series of niches surmounted by a tall spire or lantern, and containing a representation of the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Above this side is also a shield of the arms of England. In the foreground are several little houses with water in front. The legend is:

† GIDIO : THOMÆ : LAUDVM : PLÆBS : CANTICA : P[RO]MÆ :  
NÆ : SIT : IN : ANGARIA GRÆX : SVVS : AMNÆ : VIA

which may be translated :

Let the people bring forth songs of praises to Giles and Thomas,  
Lest their flock should be in trouble either by water or by land.

This fine seal dates from the early part of the fourteenth century.

The present reverse is a comparatively modern reproduction of the old matrix, with the legend in Roman capitals. The old reverse is said to have been lost in an electioneering squabble, and to be now in private hands.

The mayor's seal is a round one,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, now much worn. It bears the arms of the Cinque Ports between three wyverns, with the legend :

† Sigillum : (sprig) : maioratus : (sprig) : bille : (sprig) : de :  
(sprig) : wynehelle

Date, late fourteenth century.

The silver matrix rises up into a six-sided handle behind, with

a Lombardic letter T engraved on each of the two faces nearest the top. The trefoil ring or loop that surmounted the handle has been broken off."

Mr. Inderwick also exhibited a small latten seal, recently dug up at Winchelsea. It is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, with the device of a falcon preying upon a duck which it has just captured, with the legend :

✠ ALAS IÆ SV PR<sup>1</sup>

i.e., "Alas! je suis pris."

The seal is an ordinary personal one of a not uncommon type, and dates probably from the first half of the fourteenth century.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following note on a Roman inscription found near Carlisle :

"I have the honour to exhibit and present a photograph of an inscribed stone, of Roman date, recently found at Carlisle under the following circumstances. It has long been well known, from previous discoveries, that the, or at least a, Roman cemetery of Luguwallium lay to the south of the present town, right and left of the present London road or great mail road from Carlisle to London, where that road goes through a cutting in the famous Gallows or Harraby Hill. When that cutting was made in September, 1829, the head of a statue, the capital of a rude Corinthian column, many Roman urns, lamps, jet rings, lacrymatories, and coins, were found,\* also the great monumental slab, 5 feet high, now in the museum at Newcastle, and engraved as No. 497 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* (C.I.L. vii. 931), on which is a female figure, clothed in tunic and *lacerna*, and the following inscription :

D.M. AVR • AVRELIA • VIXSIT  
ANNOS XXXXI VLPIVS  
APOLINARIS • CONIVGI CARISSIME  
POSVIT

At the same place, shortly before this date, several graves were found, composed of large stones cramped together with iron. In 1847, when a reservoir was being excavated on the top of the Gallows Hill, to the west of the London Road, further discoveries were made which were thus recorded :

\* Jefferson's *History of Carlisle*, 323, 324.

'On the west side of the turnpike road, at Gallowhill, June, 1847, a rough hammered monument found in sinking the reservoir to hold water to supply Carlisle. The shaft sunk about 2 inches deep into the base; some urns were found near stones, containing ashes. The shaft was in a sloping position when found, and the average depth was about 4 feet below the surface.'\*

A sketch shows the shaft to be square in section and 2 feet 10 inches high, and the base roughly pentagonal 2 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 2 inches across at the butt end, and 10 feet thick.

Excavations are now being made on the east side of the London Road, with a view to the erection of forty houses, and many graves have been found, and much pottery. The burials seem to be by inhumation, not by cremation. The most interesting burial is one in which the coffin boards, still preserved, measure 8 feet in length; it was filled with fatty earth, in which was a skull, and over the top, face downwards, lay an inscribed stone, 20 inches high by 31 long. On it was the following epitaph, with lines ruled to distinguish the lines of lettering:

D M

FLASANTIGONSPAPIAS  
CIVISGRECVSVIXITANNOS  
PLVSMINVSIXQVEMAD  
MODVMACCOMODATAM  
FATISANIMAMREVOCAVIT  
\* \* \* \* \*

There are neither stops nor spaces between the words; the seventh line is broken away, and only the tops of the letters in the first half of the line remain; the first word of the seventh line is clearly SEPTIMIA or SEPTIMA. Professor E. C. Clark reads SEPTIMIABONIR. Mr. Haverfield, who has seen it, reads SEPTIMIADON? and Mr. Blair, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, reads SEPTIMIA DOMI[NA], while another conjecture is SEPTIMIA CONI[VX]. There is also room for much discussion as to QVEMADMODVM, whether one, two, or three words, and as to the meaning of ACCOMODATAM FATIS, which some translate 'ready or resigned to fate' (i.e. to death), others 'lent to or by the fates' (i.e. to life).†

I congratulate myself on reporting to the Society an inscription containing so many interesting bones of contention."

\* Note Book of the late Christopher Hodgson, architect and surveyor, brother to the historian of Northumberland.

† See *Guardian*, November 9th and 16th (F. Haverfield); *Antiquary* December, 1892, p. 272; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, iv. 231; and *Academy*, December 24th and 31st, 1892 (F. Haverfield).

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., also communicated the following note on the inscription :

“The inscription which Chancellor Ferguson has communicated to our Society possesses somewhat unusual interest. In the first place, it may be attributed with confidence to the fourth century, and fourth-century inscriptions are extremely rare in Great Britain. The few which we can certainly ascribe to this period are almost all milestones, of which we have about a dozen examples found near Hadrian’s Wall; these definitely belong to the first half of the fourth century. To some extent this feature appears throughout most of the Roman Empire. The custom of erecting inscriptions, and in particular of erecting private inscriptions (*e.g.*, tombstones of civilians, or personal dedications to gods) tended to die out after the middle of the third century, and even the milestones come to an end shortly after 400 A.D. Later on, in the fifth century, Christian tombstones become common, but the fourth century is feebly represented by lapidary monuments in most provinces of the Empire. In Britain the inscriptions are even fewer than elsewhere, and the discovery of this fourth-century tombstone is, in itself, of interest. It fits in with the milestones of the Wall and its neighbourhood, and with the almost contemporary section of the *Notitia Dignitatum*,\* to show that the defences of the Wall were maintained in full strength, and the Roman occupation continued at the period in question.

It may be well to add the evidence for the date, as at least one of those who have mentioned the inscription in public has somewhat mistaken the point of the various details. The proofs are the following †:—

1. The name Flavius, popularised by the Flavian dynasty of the Constantines, is exceedingly common in the fourth century, and indeed in the fifth also. The late cemetery at Concordia, in the north of Italy,‡ contains a large proportion of Flavii, and the index to the fifth volume of the *Corpus* shows the striking fact that out of 180 Flavii mentioned in the inscriptions of the volume, 60 are Christian, and probably many more than 60 belong to the fourth or subsequent centuries. This is an unusual proportion, but, wherever we can fix dates, we find Flavii common in the period in question.

\* The *Notitia* as a whole belongs to the end of the fourth century; the British sections to the beginning of the fourth century. This has been pointed out by Mommsen, in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* and elsewhere.

† The following paragraphs are substantially the same as the contents of my letter to the *Academy*, Dec. 24, 1992.

‡ See C.I.L. v. p. 178; Cagnat, *Année Épigr.* 1890 n. 143 foll., 1891 n. 101 foll.



2. The abbreviations *Flas Antigons*, for Flavius Antigonus, are thoroughly characteristic of this period. I do not know whether these actual forms occur elsewhere, nor does it much matter. We have, however, abundant parallels, such as *Julians* for *Julianus* (c. xii. 5351), *Jans* for *Januarias*, *Februs* for *Februarius*, *habt* for *habeant*, *Debres* for *Decembres* (c. xiv. 399), and so forth. In the first two or three centuries the Roman lapidary custom was to abbreviate by the first letter or the first syllable of the word abbreviated. In the fourth century we find a new system which either takes the consonants of the word or the first and last letters or syllables.\* This is the system which produced in the fifth and sixth centuries *epus* for *episcopus* and *seti* for *sancti*, and which endured throughout the Middle Ages. I may add that the suggestion made by one writer to read *FLA S Fla(vius) Sextus*) or the like is not to be entertained for one moment.

3. The use of *civis* to denote nationality has caused some bewilderment; one writer has declared that it is not common. As a matter of fact it occurs frequently in later times in this very sense, and is a distinct mark of a date such as that of this inscription. The earlier use is different; in the first or second centuries the word is only used of members of an actual community or of a small tribe capable of being regarded as a *civitas*. Later on, the correct use is lost, and *civis* frequently denotes merely birth, *civis Africus*, *Pannonius*, *Syrus*.† The meaning even crept into literature, and Sidonius Apollinaris (*Ep.* vii. 6, 2) talks about *civis Gothus*, 'a Goth by birth.' It should be added

\* Theodosius is called *Glrysms=gloriosissimus*; *presbyter* becomes *prb*; for *respublica Romanis restituta* we have, on an African inscription, R P RS RTA (c. viii. 10293).

† See Mommsen, *Hermes* xix. 35. As this well-known use has unfortunately been doubted at one of our universities, a few examples may be added, among them five found in Britain:

- civis Britannicus*. Found at Cologne (Brambach, C.I.Rh. 2033 *add.*).
- c. Gallus*. Pola (Pais, 1096); Rome (le Blant, 656); Rome (le Blant, 658), the two latter Christian, of the 4th century probably.
- c. Helveticus*. Rotenburg (C.I.Rh. 1639).
- c. Ractus*. Rome, Christian (*Eph.* iv. 943); Birrens (C. vii. 1068), and Netherby (C. vii. 972).
- c. Noricus*. Halton and Castlecary (C. vii. 571 and 1095); Transylvania (C. iii. 966).
- c. Pannonius*. Africa, Christian (C. viii. 8910); Rome, Christian (*Eph.* iv. 953); Chesterholm (C. vii. 723).
- c. Græcus*. Hungary, Christian (C. iii. 4220, noticed in the text).
- c. Surus*. N. Italy, Christian (C. v. 1633); Hungary (*Eph.* ii. 895); Cilli, *Oest. Arch. Epigr. Mitth.* iv. 127.
- c. Armeniacus Cappadox*. Rome, Christian, A.D. 385 (de Rossi, i. 355).
- c. Afer*. Cilli (C. iii. 5230), and perhaps Spain (Hübner, *Inscr. Chr. Hisp.* 71).
- c. Tuscus*. Rome, A.D. 408 (de Rossi, i. 558).

This list could be lengthened without great difficulty.

that *civis Græcus* in this Carlisle inscription need not refer specially to Greece. A Christian inscription (probably of the fourth or fifth century) found in Hungary (c. iii. 4220) mentions a *civis Græcus ex regione Ladicena*, that is from Laodicea in Phrygia.

4. The formula *plus minus*, though good old Latin, is rarely used on tombstones until a late date, and is, indeed, generally a Christian formula.

5. The lettering and general fashion of the inscription is also very strongly in favour of the fourth century, and I do not think that it could conceivably be attributed to any early date.

These five proofs seem to me conclusive as to the question of date. We cannot put the inscription much earlier than the fourth century, and as Britain was evacuated about A.D. 410, we cannot well put it later. But the inscription has another interest, for it is very possibly Christian. (1) The formula *plus minus* is usually, and I think rightly, reckoned as a mark of Christianity. (2) The formula D.M., though in its origin Pagan, occurs not uncommonly on Christian tombstones, especially those earlier than the middle of the fifth century. Ferdinand Becker gives about 100 examples in his pamphlet on the subject,\* of which about 75 belong to Rome and its vicinity, and though some of his instances are uncertain, very many additions can be made to his list.† The earliest datable example seems to be one found at Rome and dated by the consulate to A.D. 298. I think the evidence is quite strong enough to excuse the conventional formula on a fourth-century Christian tombstone. It must be remembered, as Hirschfeld and Le Blant have pointed out, that the early Christians probably used the ordinary phrases on their epitaphs, indicating their Christian character by preference for special words like *sanctus*, *pius*, *plus minus*, but not adding features which would attract the attention of a hostile Pagan majority. It has been calculated that in the fourth century the Christians of the Western Empire averaged little more, perhaps even less, than one-tenth of the population.

The previous remarks deal only with the inscription down to the words *vixit annos plus minus lx*. What follows is of uncertain interpretation, and, at the end, of uncertain reading. It is also doubtful whether we should read *quemadmodum* as one, two, or three words. The passage has puzzled many people, and various distinguished scholars whom I have consulted,

\* *Die heidnische Weiheformel D.M. auf altehrstlichen Grabsteinen* Gera, 1881.

† Gaul, c. 490, 2114, 2311, 4059; Africa, c. viii. 11897, 11900, 11905, 12197, *Eph.* vii. 429, Cagnat, *année épigr.* 1891, n. 136; N. Italy Pais *Suppl.* n. 349, *Arch. Epigr. Mittheilungen*, iii. p. 50, etc.; Rome, de Rossi, i. 24 and 1192.

Prof. Domaszewski, Prof. Wölfflin, Dr. Robinson Ellis, and others, have given different interpretations. I may therefore be excused if I decline to commit myself. Of the many views suggested, the most attractive is that which takes *quemadmodum* as three words, 'at which date,' and renders *revocavit* by the rare sense, 'restored' or 'gave up.' Then *revocavit animam* will be equivalent to the common Christian formula *reddidit animam*, and we may translate 'at which time (*i.e.* the age of 60) he gave up his soul resigned to its destiny.'\* Resignation, as a Christian virtue, finds a suitable mention on Christian epitaphs. But the words may also be given a heathen significance, 'at which time he restored to the Fates the life they lent him,' if we remember Seneca's idea that life was a loan to be used well. If, however, we are to accept *revocavit* in the sense of 'restored' or 'gave up,' I prefer the parallel *reddidit animam* and the Christian usage. Unfortunately there are few instances of *revocare* in such a sense.† If we accept it, we shall put a stop in the sense at *revocavit* and suppose that SEPTIMIA DONI (or whatever the exact lettering be) begins a new sentence. The easiest hypothesis in that case is that which has occurred to several archaeologists, viz., that the inscription went on 'Septimia Don . . . , his wife (or daughter or other relation) put up this stone.' From my own inspection of the stone and subsequently of a photograph and squeeze, I demur to SEPTIMIA CONI[VX] as against the lettering, and for the same reason to SEPTIMIA BONIR. The conjecture *Septimia Domi[na]* may be also dismissed as not suiting the sense.

I do not wish now to enter into other explanations of the phrase. It is, however, quite possible to divide *quem* from *admodum* and translate 'whom, a wholly resigned soul . . . . recalled [to Heaven].' For such an idea we may compare phrases like *evocatus a domino* (C. x. 1192), *revehens animam calo* (Le Blant, 409), and the like, and suppose that the nominative to *revocavit* was either the date of death, often expressed on late and Christian tombstones, or *dominus*, in either case hypothetically contained in the lost seventh or following lines. This view is safe, but it is not very attractive, and it fits awkwardly

\* Or 'to death.' *In fata concessit*='he died,' on a Christian tombstone at Arles, CIL. xii. 674.

† Mr. G. Rushforth has pointed out to me some passages in the African *Gesta Purgationis Felicis*, best printed in Routh's *Reliquiæ sacræ*, iv. 290, where *reddere*, *tradere*, *restituere* and *revocare* seem used in an identical sense. The only other instance I can find is a doubtful one in the later African Corippus (*Ioh.* ii. 344), where *captivos revocet*, 'let him restore the captives,' is the MS. reading, altered by editors to *captivos revocent*, 'let the ambassadors reclaim the captives.'

with the possible letterings of the seventh line; on the other hand, it avoids trouble with *revocavit*. After all, I fear that certainty is unattainable, and I wish to perform the judicious, though inelegant, feat of sitting a little while upon the gate. But I think that, whatever the precise explanation of the phrase be, it savours so definitely of Christianity as to render my theory of Christian origin possible and perhaps probable. I incline therefore to consider this inscription as an addition to the very small group of Roman Christian monuments found in Britain."

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON also communicated the following additional note :

"Since sending my account of the Roman inscription, several other interments have been found at the same place, all being in oak coffins with large slabs of stone lying thereon. One of these slabs I saw raised, a stone about 7 feet long and 6 inches thick; it took two men hard work to turn it over, as it was well earth-fast. On the lower side, a little grotesque figure was carved, of which I send a photograph; it is four inches in height. It must be the work of some ancient joker. The stone was uncovered one evening, and I saw it raised early next morning. Owing to its weight and the frost, it could not have been raised and replaced in the interval without a crowbar, and without marking the ground around with footmarks and other signs.

I have traced the Romano-British cemetery, in which these finds occurred, for a mile along the line of Roman road. They have been found at various dates, chiefly *circa* 1800, in 1829, in 1847, and at other dates up to to-day." \*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, January 19th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

\* A full account of these discoveries and of the cemetery will be printed in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xii. 365.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—Two portrait prints.

1. The Right Rd. Father in God John Hackett Ld. Bishop of Lich. and Covent. W. Faithorne, sculp. Folio.

2. Gulielmus Cole, A.M., A.S. Soc. Thomas Kerrieh del. Facius sc. 4to.

From J. A. Fuller-Maitland, Esq., F.S.A. :—Catalogue of the Music in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by J. A. Fuller-Maitland, M.A., F.S.A., and A. H. Mann, Mus. D., Oxon. 8vo. London, 1893.

From Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :—The Monumental Brasses of Lancashire and Cheshire. By J. L. Thornely. 8vo. Hull, 1893.

From H.M. Record Department, India Office :—Punjab Customary Law. Vol. viii. Riway-i-am of Tahsil Kaithal of Pargana Indri in the Karnal District. By J. M. Donie, C.S. 8vo. Lahore, 1892.

From the New Spalding Club :—

1. *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*. Arthur Johnston. Vol. i. The Parerga of 1637. Edited by Sir. W. D. Geddes, LL.D. 4to. Aberdeen, 1892.

2. *Cartularium Ecclesiae Sancti Nicolai Aberdonensis*. Recognovit Jacobus Cooper, S.T.D. Tomus alter. 4to. Aberdeen, 1892.

From L. L. Duncan, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The Parish Church of Saint Mary, Lewisham, Kent ; with some account of the Vicars and Curates of Lewisham. By L. L. Duncan, F.S.A. 4to. Lewisham, 1892.

2. Lewisham Antiquarian Society. Seventh Annual Report, and De Luci the Loyal founder of Lesnes Abbey. By W. E. Ball, LL.D. 8vo. Lewisham, 1892.

From the Author :—St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. Parochial Memorials. By J. E. Smith. 8vo. Westminster, 1892.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, February 2nd, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

EDWARD LAWFORD, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a small oval mirror case, of brass or copper-gilt,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide, retaining its original bevelled mirror and shagreen case. The back is engraved with scrollwork, amongst which are two cupids, terminating in leafwork, holding up a medallion with the portrait of a lady.

The case is a good example of seventeenth-century engraved work.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Westmorland and Lancashire, communicated the following report :

“On the 30th of December last some Roman remains were exhumed about 50 yards east of Stone Cross, the residence of Mr. Joseph Swainson, near Kendal. They consisted of fragments of two sepulchral urns and a small vase. They were found by Mr. Swainson's gardener, while engaged in con-



structing an archery ground, but the frost put an end to the excavations about that time, and no further examination has been, as yet, practicable.

(1) The bottom part and fragments of an urn of common ware, which, when complete, may have been 10 to 12 inches high, and similar to that figured in Nicholson's *Annals of Kendal*, 1832, p. 12. It was somewhat over 2 feet below the surface, and was broken by the gardener's pick. It seems, however, to have been incomplete before discovered, although at this depth it could hardly have been reached by the plough. It still contained a mass of burnt bones and charcoal, and two or three fragments of bronze, which may have formed part of a personal ornament, or perhaps were strap ends. Something of like character to these was found during the recent excavations at Hardknott. There was also among the bones a number of small fragments of transparent blue material, having the appearance of glass.

(2) Close to the above was a small vase of better and harder ware, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. Chancellor Ferguson tells me that the type is common at Carlisle, and such vases probably contained unguents.

(3) Within a few yards of these, but at rather less depth than No. 1, was a fragment of a third vase showing the lip. It was probably similar to No. 1.

Stone Cross is situated about a mile from Kendal on the Heversham road and on the western slope of the Kent Valley, and between three and four hundred yards from the Roman camp at Watercrock. It is probable that the Roman road leaving this camp for that at Ambleside would skirt these slopes, leaving the site of modern Kendal on the east. It is also possible that the cemetery for the Watercrock camp may be here.\*

JAMES DALLAS, Esq., Local Secretary for Devon, exhibited a fine and large Roman bronze leaf from Exeter.

This leaf was found during excavations for the new municipal buildings, reported to be on the site of the Forum, at Exeter, and measures  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches in width and 8 inches in height, to which must be added  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, the length of a short stalk or socket for fixing the leaf, probably as an architectural ornament, in an upright position. With it were found fragments of a large amphora and smaller 'Samian' bowls and vases. A fragment of tessellated pavement (red and white), of rather coarse quality, was also found, and is now preserved on approximately the original site.

\* A third and larger cinerary urn covered by a stone has since been found.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of WINCHESTER read a paper on a burial-place of a Gild of Slavonians in North Stonham church, Hauts, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, January 26th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The fate of the dispossessed Monks and Nuns. By the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A. (Reprinted from Proc. Somerset Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. xxxviii.) 8vo. Taunton, 1892.

From W. H. Richardson, F.S.A. :—

1. Stockton, Stockton Church, and their surroundings. 8vo. Madeley, Salop, 1876.
2. On the Barony of Burford. By Edward Leven. 8vo. London, 1867.
3. On the Parish of St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook, with notes on the Church of St. Antholin's, Watling Street. By Henry Mathews. 8vo. London, 1877.
4. A History of Braughing Church and its Benefactors. By the Rev. P. G. Ward. 8vo. Ware, 1888.
5. Notes on and extracts from the oldest Register of the parish of Eastwick, Herts. By W. M. W. (Reprint from the Hertfordshire Mercury, July 14, 1888.)

Form the Author, B. P. Grimsey, Esq. :—

1. A Monograph on the parish of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich. For private circulation. 8vo. Ipswich, 1885-7.
2. A Monograph on the parish of St. Lawrence, Ipswich. For private circulation. 8vo. Ipswich, 1887-8.
3. A Monograph on the parish of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. For private circulation. 8vo. Ipswich, 1889-91.

Notice was given of ballots for the elections of Fellows on Thursday, February 2nd, and Thursday, February 9th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

On the nomination of the President the following gentlemen

were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year :

Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.

William Minet, Esq., M.A.

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

George Edward Fox, Esq.

C. T. MARTIN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited photographs of some engraved horns, on which he read the following remarks :

"The three photographs of carved horns which I exhibit this evening were given to me by my friend Mr. F. W. Lucas, of Tooting.

The first, with a map carved on it, is in Mr. Lucas's possession, and he has written a book about it with the title *Appendiculæ Historicæ, or Shreds of History hung on a Horn*. His description of it is as follows :

'An ordinary bullock's horn, 14 inches in straight length ; 19½ inches measured round the longest curve ; the point cut down to the dark horn below the yellow surface ; the point pierced ; the base stopped with a plain piece of dark wood. It bears upon the yellow surface a map cut with the point of a knife, embracing that scrap of the continent of America now forming the greater part of the modern state of New York, with the addition of a small portion of the dominion of Canada containing Montreal. The artist topographer was evidently a man of imperfect education, the spelling is faulty ; the topography is generally correct, even to minute details, though there are two or three errors. His ingenuity in compressing the map on to the inconveniently-shaped surface of the horn, was great.'

The horn is not dated. There is, however, internal evidence that it is not earlier than 1759 nor later than 1783. The probability seems to be that it was made during the Seven Years' War, practically in 1759 or 1760. The bordered space, evidently intended for an inscription of the owner's name, is blank. This suggests that the horn was probably one of several of the same kind. The regimental snuff mull belonging to the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment is made from a horn bearing a similar but not identical map.

The other two horns have no history. There is no sign of a date on either.

The one without the chain was brought, as I was informed when I bought it, from South America. The work would probably be Spanish. It has the two sacred monograms, for *Maria*, crowned, and *Jesus*, an altar, sun, moon, stars, birds, beasts, and reptiles. All the usual emblems of the Passion, such as ladder, nails, pincers, sponge on reed, spear, money,

etc. are attached to the canopy (?), which is partly shown on the photograph. The surface of the horn is quite dry and has none of the soapy feel of horn.

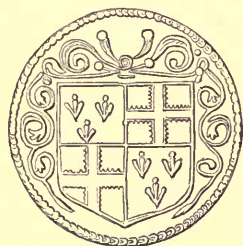
The horn with the chain is probably Portuguese, as was stated by the vendor to me. All the wild animals upon it are African. If the photographs create sufficient interest I should be very happy to lend the originals. I have two or three other horns, but not so elaborate."

Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A., exhibited a box of silver counters, *temp.* James I.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Norfolk, exhibited a silver medalet or counter, on which A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., President, made the following remarks:

"The little medalet exhibited by Mr. Manning is of an unusual character. It is of silver,  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch in diameter, and has been beaten up on a die, what numismatists term a shell. It resembles in make the bracteate coins of earlier times. It represents a coat of arms, *quarterly*, 1 and 4, *three pheons*, 2 and 3, *a cross engrailed*, but without tinctures. There is an apology for a helmet, with mantlings, but no crest. On the back is incised 'I.N. 1638.'

From the pheons in the 1st and 4th quarters and the initials at the back we may safely conclude that the coat is intended for Nicholl or Nicholls, *sable*, *three pheons or*, or *argent*. Nicholl of Lantwit, to whom Mr. Manning is disposed to assign the coat, had a quartering of Turberville, with which the cross engrailed does not accord. There was a John Nicholls, of Trewaine, in Cornwall, who was living at the time, and if the two coats had been impaled instead of quartered, would have done very well, as he married in 1635 Bridget, daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun, whose arms were *or*, *a cross engrailed sable*. There had been a previous marriage between Nicholls and Mohun, as, according to the pedigrees, Bridget's great-aunt, Isabella, had married another John Nicholls, but she could not be accounted an heiress, and her husband was in reality a Nicholl of Penrose, who bore a single pheon. An elaborate pedigree of Nicholls of Trewaine is given in Sir John Maclean's *History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor*, but it does not throw any light on the matter.



SILVER MEDALET WITH  
ARMS OF NICHOLL (?).  
(Full size.)

I believe the medalet in question to be a counter, or possibly

the ornament of the lid of a box to hold counters of the same design, notwithstanding the brittle nature of the object. It must be remembered that the embossing would give stiffness to a very thin silver plate, and make it more easy to handle, the precious metal being thus economised.

This opinion is, I think, confirmed by other objects of the same nature, which are undoubtedly counters. Of these I exhibit nine boxes, some with and some without the counters. The best set is one that I gave to the British Museum some time since. It is a cylindrical silver box now containing twenty-six counters of three different designs, on one set is embossed the head of Charles II., which is repeated on the lid, another the head of Queen Catherine, and the third a rose.\* I now exhibit another box, quite plain, containing thirty-five counters of the same king, with his bust and CAR. II. AN. To the same or perhaps somewhat earlier date belong two boxes, very similar to each other in style. One of them has on the lid a rose in the centre of an eight-pointed star, with flowers between the points; round the sides of the box are embossed roses and frets. It contains seventeen counters of the same design as the lid. The other exhibits on the lid a heart pierced by a sword and an arrow in saltire, with flames above and gouttes below; across the heart is a prince's coronet, with the letters I.C.V., with the legend INCVREABLE round the margin. The same design is repeated on the twenty-two counters. I have nothing of William and Mary, but of Queen Anne there are several examples, four boxes with the head of the queen embossed on the lid, and evidently from different dies. One of these contains thirty-six counters, another forty-seven, and the third thirteen; the fourth is empty.† Of George I. there are two boxes, one a plain one with thirty-six counters, representing the head of the king with G.R.; the other with an embossed head of the king on the lid, now containing but two counters of the same design as the lid.‡

These specimens seem to me to prove conclusively the purpose for which Mr. Manning's medalet was made.

As our Fellow, Mr. Clutterbuck, has exhibited a box of the usual historical counters, with designs imitating engraving, and commonly attributed to the Passe family, I have brought here a number of boxes of such counters, but which need not be described. When perfect the number of counters seems to have been thirty-six. They have been noticed in *Medallie Illustra-*

\* See Hawkins, *Medallie Illustrations*, i. 478, where these counters are noticed.

† See *Medallie Illustrations*, ii. 413, where four varieties are described.

‡ See *Medallie Illustrations*, ii. 430.



tions, i. 375-383, and my specimens include, I think, all the varieties there described."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper descriptive of excavations carried out by him at Castleacre Priory, Norfolk, which was illustrated by a large plan and various sections and drawings.\*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, February 2nd, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. :—A numerous collection of Archaeological Pamphlets, British, American, and Foreign, on subjects of Prehistoric Archaeology. 8vo. 1851-68.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—A Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By A. H. Smith, M.A. Vol. i. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—General Index and Index of Illustrations to the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vols. i.—xxiv. 1851—1890. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1892.

From the Author :—Ad Clerum. Religious Changes. By the Rev. E. Marshall, M.A., F.S.A. 12mo. Banbury, 1893.

From the Author :—Fac-similes of old Newspapers. (Second edition.) By Dr. S. A. Green. 8vo. Boston, Mass., 1892.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, February 9th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Herbert Jones, Esq., F.L.S.

Charles Thomas Daniel Crews, Esq.

Henry Peet, Esq.

John Venn, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.

George Rutter Fletcher, Esq.

\* Mr. Hope's paper will shortly be published in full by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., through the kindness of W. C. Brown, Esq., of Appleby, exhibited a photograph of a stone mortar found in several pieces while digging a grave in the churchyard at Appleby, Lincolnshire. The dimensions of the mortar are : height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; width at top where circular,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches ; full width, including projections,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The four projections are nearly semi-cylindrical in section at the top, tapering to points at the bottom, and would serve to strengthen the mortar, as well as for lifting or steadying it.

The President said he thought the mortar was medieval.

Mr. FOWLER also exhibited a rubbing of a grave-slab in the churchyard at Othem, in the island of Gotland, in the Baltic. The type is a very common one in the island. The size of the stone is about 6 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 2 inches. A little above the centre is an incised cross patée concave at the ends, size 15 inches each way. Around a portion of the margin is the following inscription in Scandinavian runes :

✚ | : r biþin : furi : halwars : sial : bontans : i : akhnabo : sum :  
iear ; untir : vilas.

which may be literally rendered,

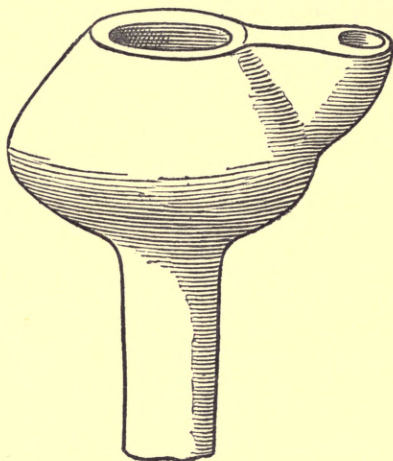
✚ Pray for Halwar's soul the peasant's in Akhnabo who here under rests.

The initial cross is the large one in miniature. The “ | : r ” is not understood by the Swedish antiquaries. Akhnabo is some place not to be found in modern maps. The stone is No. 1,714 in Liljegren's list, but was not forthcoming when Sävö searched for it. It appears to have been discovered since, as it now lies in the churchyard just by the gate. In Sävö's *Gutniska Urkunder* (Stockholm, 1859) are about 200 Runic inscriptions then or formerly in Gotland alone. They are mostly medieval in date, and much more common in the village churches and churchyards than inscriptions of the same period are in ours. Some have incised effigies, and many have long crosses of the kind that we call “ Early English.”

ENGLAND HOWLETT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small earthenware lamp of late Roman or early Saxon date, found at Hexham, accompanied by the following note :

“ I acquired the little lamp I send for exhibition from a gentleman to whom it was given twenty years ago by the sexton of the old church of Hexham, who told him he had dug it up in the churchyard. Hexham being a Roman town of

some importance, there is not, I imagine, much doubt that the lamp is of Roman date. It is, however, worth bearing in mind



EARTHENWARE LAMP FOUND AT HEXHAM.  
(Full size.)

that Saint Wilfrid built in the end of the seventh century a large church at Hexham, after the Roman manner. Is it possible that this little vessel may have been one of the lamps used in this church?"

L. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a gold ring containing a large table diamond, engraved on the back with two hearts surmounted by a coronet.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the carvings on the roof of Mildenhall church, Suffolk, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, February 9th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Authors:—*Album Historique du Boulonnais*. Par MM. V. J. Vaillant et A. De Rosny. Oblong folio. Paris, 1892.

From the Author, the Rev. Edward Marshall, M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. An account of the township of Church Enstone. 8vo. Oxford, 1868.
2. An account of the township of Ifley, Oxfordshire. Second Issue. 8vo. Oxford, 1874.
3. On the early traces of Institutions resembling in some particulars the modern Hospital. 8vo. Oxford, 1876.
4. The Explanation of the Apocalypse by Venerable Beda. Translated. 8vo. Oxford, 1878.
5. Historical and Descriptive Notices of the parish of Deddington, Oxon. (Transactions of the North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society). 8vo. Oxford, 1879.
6. Diocesan Histories. Oxford. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.) 8vo. London, 1882.
7. On the Revised Version of the New Testament. 8vo. London, 1883.
8. The Office of Rural Dean. 8vo. Oxford, 1890.
9. On Suffragan Bishops in England. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—*The Destruction of Troy: being the sequel of the Iliad*. (With the text of the original Greek.) Translated from the Greek of Tryphiodorus. With Notes. By J. Merrick. 8vo. Oxford, 1739-41.

From the Rev. W. Benham, B.D., F.S.A.:—*The Parish Registers of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, Lombard Street, London. 1670-1812*, Transcribed by William Brigg, B.A. Privately printed. 4to. London. 1892.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

John Venn, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.  
George Rutter Fletcher, Esq.  
Charles Thomas Daniel Crews, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:

Arthur Hamilton Smith, Esq.  
Rev. Frederick Martin Burton, B.A., LL.D.  
Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C.  
William Heaton Jacob, Esq.  
Henry Colley March, Esq., M.D.  
Ernest Arthur Ebbelwhite, Esq.

H. R. FRANKLIN, Esq., through the President, exhibited a late example of a standing mazer and cover.

The bowl is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches high,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches deep, and of maple wood, with a short foot. Round the mouth is a silver band  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, the upper part plain with simple mouldings, the lower with reeded belt and a sort of egg and tongue fringe below. The foot is en-

circled by a similarly ornamented mount. On the band are the initials <sup>W.</sup>  
G. M.

The cover is low and conical, with silver knop, and border of the same metal.

The only mark, which occurs twice inside the cover, is that of the maker, apparently a shield with RB or RR, with some object below; but this is very clumsily struck, and almost illegible. The mazer appears to be of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century date. The total height with the cover is 7 inches.

The Rev. DANVERS CROSSMAN also exhibited a mazer of similar date and character, but without a cover.

The Right Rev. BISHOP VIRTUE, F.S.A., exhibited three MSS., formerly in Reading Abbey, and an illuminated MS. Book of Prayers, on which he read the following remarks :

“In the *English Historical Review* for January, 1888, there is to be found an interesting article by Mr. Barfield on Lord Fingall's Cartulary of Reading Abbey. This, as the writer truly conjectures, belonged formerly to the Wollascot family. Henrietta Maria, only daughter and heiress of William Wollascot, married Arthur James Plunket, seventh Earl of Fingall, on March, 19, 1755. In 1793 was discovered a secret room in Lord Fingall's house at Shinfield. This had evidently been the hiding place, at the time of the suppression of Reading Abbey, of many of its valuables. Not only the cartulary, but several books were discovered, and either money or treasure, which there is reason to believe went to enrich the bricklayer who found it. The cartulary and the books were conveyed to Woolhampton House, then the residence of Lord Fingall. This property was subsequently sold to Lord Falmouth, but for the sake of the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood Lord Fingall gave at a nominal rent to the bishop of that time a thousand years' lease of a small house called Woolhampton Lodge, retaining the ownership on account of his title in the peerage of the United Kingdom. To this place was carted over a considerable number of books, which until eight years ago remained unnoticed and uncared for. More than once, on occasion of my official visits to St. Mary's College, which had been erected there, I had observed a large pile of books reaching from floor to ceiling on a landing which I had to pass on my way to my bedroom. I had asked several times whether there were any books of interest amongst them, and was always assured that there was nothing but rubbish. In 1884 I took in hand the



rebuilding of the college, and this necessitated the removal of the pile of books. The first result of this was the discovery of a Sarum Psalter, which I exhibit. This set me thinking, and not many days after I made my way to Woolhampton on a voyage of discovery. During the first half-hour of my search I found the two twelfth-century MSS. which I have the honour to exhibit. On my next visit I found the fifteenth-century MS. also on the table. Besides these I gathered a fine harvest of books that had belonged to the Perkins family of Ufton Court, amongst them two of the school books of the heroine of the *Rape of the Lock*, inscribed with her autograph. There were also books with the book-plates of Mr. Wollascot and Lord Fingall. In the cartulary is a list of the books kept at Reading Abbey, and two at least of the MSS. I exhibit are easily identified.

The book which retains its original twelfth-century binding is described in the catalogue as *Liber Roberti Abbatis De Benedictionibus Patriarcharum in uno Volumine, in quo etiam continentur Augustinus de Origine Animae, Expositio Canonis* ("Venerabilis Hildeberti," Cenomanensis Episcopi, postea Turonensis Archiepiscopi), *Sermo de Sacramentis Neophytorum, et Tractatus de Ordinatione Clericorum et De Indumentis Sacerdotalibus et Pontificalibus*. The anathema is inscribed on the fly-leaf, but is somewhat mutilated. When entire it would have been as follows: *Ex Bib. S. Mariae de Raðing: quem qui celaverit vel fraudem de eo fecerit, anathema sit.* The small piece of early printing attached to the inside of the cover I found folded up as a marker. It appears to be the patent of admission to a confraternity, perhaps connected with the abbey. On the back of it is written what seems to be a tradesman's bill.

The next twelfth-century MS. is identified as the first volume of the *Moralia Gregorii in duobus voluminibus* of the catalogue.

The third MS. being incomplete at the beginning is less easy to identify. It has on the margins of some of the leaves a few sketches exhibiting considerable skill and freedom of hand.

Most interesting of all is the beautiful illuminated Prayer Book of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century work. When I purchased this MS. some four years since I had little idea of the historical interest it possesses. On showing it to some of my friends, Mr. Everard Green pointed out the arms of Burgundy in one of the illuminations. On careful examination I found that the arms of Burgundy alone occurred four times, once in a diaper alternately with the lilies of France, and most strikingly of all in a shield on the twelfth leaf where the arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated. Now the only person in history who could have owned this emblazonment was

the daughter and heiress of Count Otho V. of Burgundy who in 1295 married Philip, second son of Philip IV., called "Le Bel." This then must have been the prayer book of that lady, who is represented in an attitude of supplication in twenty-four of the miniatures. Before proceeding to describe the contents of this MS. I will notice its defects. It has been cruelly cut down by some barbarian binder, who has ruthlessly shaved away portions of the beautifully illuminated borders. After the twelfth leaf one or more leaves seem to be wanting, as the psalm *Laudate Pueri* breaks off abruptly. The miniature of St. Agatha has been almost entirely obliterated. With the exception of the incomplete vespers of St. Michael and the Holy Angels, the book consists almost entirely of suffrages, *i.e.* of antiphons and prayers in honour of the saints or in supplication for various persons or classes. The following is a list of the subjects of the illuminations :

1. St. John the Evangelist.
2. St. James the Greater.
3. The Twelve Apostles.
4. The Most Holy Trinity. The diapered background of this consists of the arms of Burgundy and France.
5. The Holy Angels.
6. Holy Martyrs.
7. St. Louis, King of France.
8. St. Antony.
9. St. Julian.
10. St. Leonard.
11. Guardian Angels.
12. St. Andrew Apostle.
13. St. James of Compostella.
14. St. Benedict.
15. Holy Confessors.
16. St. Mary Magdalen.
17. St. Catherine.
18. St. Margaret.
19. Holy Virgins.
20. All Saints.
21. Commemoration of Peace, the Pax being given in the Mass.
22. The Apostles.
23. St. John Evangelist.
24. Holy Angels.
25. St. Sylvester.
26. St. Augustine.
27. St. Martin of Tours.

28. St. Remigius.
29. St. Eligius.
30. St. Antony.
31. St. Leonard.
32. St. Gregory the Great.
33. St. Romanus.
34. St. Agnes.
35. St. Agatha.
36. St. Cecilia.
37. St. Lucy.
38. St. Ursula.
39. St. Elizabeth.
40. St. Genévieve.
41. St. Gertrude. The scribe has made a mistake in classing S. Gertrude as a martyr.
42. St. Barbara.
43. St. Clare.
44. For the Pope and Hierarchy.
45. For Kings and Princes.
46. For Husbandmen.
47. For those who give alms.
48. For Relations and Friends.
49. "Pour moi espécial."
50. For the Souls in Purgatory.

The prayer of St. Peter Martyr and the five joys of Our Lady conclude this beautiful and interesting manuscript, which for the most part is in a state of perfect preservation. The binding of this book is not unworthy of observation. When it came into my possession it was merely laid between the covers. For safety's sake I had it properly bound by Mr. Zaehensdorf."

Bishop VIRTUE also exhibited a silver-gilt Pyx, with a chrismatory underneath it, of early seventeenth-century date and foreign workmanship.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., read the following paper on The Display of English Heraldry at the Castle of Budrum (or Halicarnassus) in Asia Minor :

"The remarkable display of English heraldry on the wall of the south-east tower of Budrum Castle in Asia Minor has special interest for an antiquary, the more so from being met with in so very unexpected a place. Budrum, as is well known to the readers of Sir Charles Newton's work, is the ancient Halicarnassus, and the medieval castle, on a rocky promontory

surrounded on three sides by the sea, is on or near the site of the palace of King Mausolus.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had established themselves at Rhodes in 1309, and among several outlying forts, chiefly on the adjacent islands, they held the castle of Smyrna on the mainland of Asia Minor.

When, after a long siege, Smyrna was taken by the army of Timour, the Grand Master Philibert de Naillac resolved that the knights should have another outpost on the mainland, chiefly as a refuge for escaped Christian slaves. Smyrna fell in 1402, and the castle at Budrum must have been commenced in 1404, the year the place was captured by the knights. It was called St. Peter Liberator, a name which appears to have been turned into Bedros (*πετρονιον*) by the Greeks, and eventually corrupted to Budrum by the Turks. It is a very extensive medieval work, mainly built from the ruins of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, as will be seen from the photographs, where the drums of ancient columns may be observed built into the walls. I do not propose to describe the architecture of Budrum Castle, because this has been thoroughly done by Mr. Pullan in the appendix to Sir Charles Newton's important work on Halicarnassus. A series of photographs was taken when I was at Budrum last November by Captain Robinson, of H.M.S. *Trafalgar*, and it will be seen that there has been very little change since Sir Charles Newton wrote thirty years ago. The same inscription may be read over the principal gate of a fortress which has been held since 1522 by the Turks: PROPTER CATHOLICAM FIDEM TENETUR LOCVM ISTUD. The headless Roman emperor still stands in a niche by the water gate, taken probably by the knights from the Roman theatre on the hill side to adorn their castle. The figure and attitude reminded me of the beautiful full-length statue of Antoninus Pius in the Vatican; and we found, let into the wall near the water gate, the following inscription:

[KAIΣ]API AΔRIANΩI ANTΩNEINΩI ΣEBAΣTΩI KAI ΘEOIΣ ΣEBACTOIΣ.

The numerous inscriptions from the Psalms, and coats of arms of grand masters and governors, are all in as good preservation as when described by Mr. Pullan. Under the arms of the Grand Master Fabricio Carretto (1513—1521) high up on the inner wall, I observed those of our countryman, Sir Thomas Sheffield, *a chevron between three garbs*, quartering, *a fret*, the arms of Lownde of Fisherwick, whose heiress Sheffield married. Sir Thomas was Captain of Budrum Castle under Grand Master Carretto in 1514, and afterwards bailiff of the Eagle in 1523.

But the object of this paper is to describe the heraldry on the south-east or English tower. This tower rises from the rocks washed by the sea in three stories; the doorway on its second story opening on the ramparts. The doorway has an arched head with two mouldings; and it led into a great vaulted hall, lighted by three deeply embrasured windows in the south wall, which is 6 feet 3 inches thick. The walls are covered with the names and armorial bearings of knights, but unfortunately the floor had been entirely destroyed, and the dungeon or magazine vaults yawned below; so that it was impossible to get across from the doorway to where these inscriptions were cut on the side of the hall and in the window recesses. Mr. Pullan says that Corporal Spackman made facsimiles of them at the time when they were more accessible in 1856. It would be very interesting to see those facsimiles.

High up on the western wall of the tower are the arms and crest of England carved in marble, and beneath a lion from the mausoleum of Halicarnassus is let into the wall. But the main point which attracts the notice of a visitor is the display of English heraldry over the doorway on the north side, opening on the western rampart. Careful photographs were taken by Captain Robinson both of the western and northern faces of the tower, including the shields of arms over the doorway.

These shields appeared to me to possess very great antiquarian interest. They were partially described by Mr. Richard Holmes, F.S.A., then of the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, for Sir Charles Newton's work;\* and I shall notice the points on which I differ from him with regard to the attribution of the arms, beginning with the central one, which he attributes to Edward IV., but which I believe to be those of king Henry IV.

The centre shield of arms is much larger than the others, and is surmounted by a helmet, cap of dignity, lion crest, and baldrequin. It represents the shield of king Henry IV. On either side are two shields with crosses of the Order. A little lower there is a long line of eleven shields on each side; twenty-two in all, besides three shields under the central lower shield. The whole are carved on slabs of white marble, with a drip-stone bordering them above, and another moulding below only extending to the third shield on either side. The wall of the tower is of the dark green stone which formed the core of the mausoleum.

The three first shields on either side bear the arms of Plantagenet (*France modern and England quarterly*), being six in all. In the time of Henry IV. there were six male scions of the

\* *Halicarnassus* by Sir C. Newton. Vol. ii. Part ii. Appendix i, p. 666.



royal family, namely, his four sons\* and his cousins Edward Duke of York,† and Richard Earl of Cambridge. Henry IV. also had three half-brothers, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset, Thomas Beaufort, created Duke of Exeter for life, and the Cardinal of Winchester. The six royal shields are probably those of his four sons, of Edward of York, and of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. One, with a *bordure argent*, is certainly that of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and another has a *bordure gobony*, the arms of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. Next to the royal shields on the left there is one resembling that of Mortimer, Earl of March; but the ill-fated possessor of that title, being the rightful heir to the throne, was in close custody, and only nine years of age at the accession of Henry IV. He would not have been commemorated at Budrum. The arms are those of Sir John Burley,‡ K.G., an adherent of Bolingbroke, *sable, three bars or, on a chief of the last two palets, over all on an escutcheon ermine two bars gules*. The fifth shield on the left is rather weathered, and has sunk out of its place owing to the loosening of a stone under it. It is quarterly, the first and fourth quarters *gules, a fess between six cross-crosslets or* for Beauchamp, the second and third *checky or and azure, a chevron ermine*, for Newburgh. These are the arms of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.§ The sixth shield on the left is also a little below its original position. It has the arms of John Holland, afterwards Duke of Exeter: *gules, three lions of England within a bordure of France*. The seventh shield on the left has the arms of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland: 1 and 4, *or, a lion rampant azure*; 2 and 3, *gules, three lucas hauriant argent*. The eighth is the saltire of Nevill, Earl of Westmorland. The ninth shield is, quarterly 1 and 4, *a fess between three leopard's faces* for De la Pole, 2 and 3, *on a bend three pairs of wings conjoined* for Wingfield; the arms of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.|| The tenth shield on the left bears, *gules, ten bezants*, the arms of Lord Zouch. The eleventh and last shield on the left is, *barry of six*,¶ the arms of Grey.

The eleven shields on the right hand side are all in their original positions, and are in good preservation. The shield next to the three with the royal arms, or the fourth on the

\* Henry of Monmouth Prince of Wales, Thomas Duke of Clarence, John Duke of Bedford, and Humphrey of Gloucester. The two last received their dukedoms from their brother Henry V. in 1415.

† Edward, the old Duke of York, had died on August 1st, 1402.

‡ The Burley shield was not supplied to Mr. Holmes.

§ Not supplied to Mr. Holmes.

|| Not supplied to Mr. Holmes.

¶ Mr. Holmes gives barry of five, and suggests Harcourt.

right, has *two lions passant*, the arms of Lord Strange of Knokyn. The fifth bears a *lion rampant with a bordure*, the arms of Lord Talbot, or of Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.\* The sixth is *quarterly*, 1 and 4 *three lozenges conjoined in fess*, 2 and 3 *an eagle displayed*, Montacute and Monthermer, the arms of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. The seventh has a *chevron*, the arms of Lord Stafford. The eighth is *quarterly*, in the first quarter a *mullet*, for Richard Vere, the 11th Earl of Oxford. The ninth shield bears *three torteaux*, a *label in chief* for Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. The tenth has *three chevronels in base and a chief* for Lord FitzHugh. The eleventh and last shield bears *paly of six a chevron over all*.†

The three smaller shields in the centre, beneath the royal arms, were probably those of English knights of that period, but I have failed to identify them. The first, from the left, has on a *bend three lions rampant*,‡ the second, *two wolves? passant*,§ and the third *three bars gemelles*, on a *canton six billets*.||

The evidence that the central royal arms were those of Henry IV. is furnished by the other shields. Beauchamp, and Montacute, whose arms are here, were names of peerages existing in the time of Henry IV. but extinct in that of Edward IV.; and the castle was built during the reign of Henry IV.

The question naturally arises, how came the arms of King Henry IV. of England, supported by those of all the great noblemen of his court, to be carved on the wall of this tower, on the far distant shores of Asia Minor. The first thought that suggests itself is, that there might have been scions of these noble families among the knights of Rhodes at this time. But we know that this will not account for the six royal shields; nor indeed are the names of any of the families whose arms are carved on the tower among the knights whose names have come down to us. But may not the arms represent the leaders in war

\* Mr. Holmes proposed Talbot for this coat. But it seems more likely to be the arms of the Earl of Arundel. Lord Talbot was a minor in the time of Henry IV. Both bore a lion rampant or within a bordure, with different tinctures—Fitz Alan azure and Talbot gules.

† For this shield Mr. Holmes proposed Hallestowe. He gives a cross crosslet on the chevron, which I could not make out. But no name like Hallestowe occurs among the knights enumerated by Bosio. It might be Cresson.

‡ For the first, Mr. Holmes suggested John Kendal, who was Turcopolier 1477—1480, and died on an embassy to Rome in 1489. But the period is much too late; besides, Kendal had no charge on his bend, while here the lions rampant are quite distinct.

§ Mr. Holmes suggested the name of Wolfe.

|| Mr. Holmes suggested a family named Inglish in Suffolk; but the name does not occur among the knights. There was a knight named Fairfax, and Glover, Somerset Herald, says that originally the Fairfaxes bore their gemelles thus, without a lion.

or tourney under whom the English knights at Budrum Castle may have been educated or here served, or who were famous for their military prowess? It will be observed too, that all the warriors mentioned by Shakespeare, in the address of Henry V. to the Earl of Westmorland, are represented at Budrum

‘Then shall our names,  
Familiar in their mouths as household words,  
Harry the King, Bedford and Exeter,  
Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloster,  
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered,’

as well as Westmorland himself. The tower at Budrum is a few years older than Agincourt, but the names were well known, and, with a kindred feeling, may not the good knights, who here formed the bulwark of Christendom, have chosen to remember the heroes of their native land by records cut on marble slabs rather than in ‘flowing cups,’ which were eschewed by the order?

An examination of the arms will show that most of them represent warriors of distinction. John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, was Lord High Admiral. Richard Beauchamp, fifth Earl of Warwick, fought with Owen Glendower and at Shrewsbury, and throughout the wars in France, and was celebrated all over Europe for his prowess in the tournament. Moreover, he visited Jerusalem more than once, and not improbably Rhodes as well. The Duke of Exeter was a military commander of distinction and Admiral of England. The Earl of Suffolk died at the siege of Harfleur. The young Earl of Northumberland, when restored after the treason of his predecessors, became a gallant soldier, and Westmorland was a renowned veteran. Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, was Captain of Calais. Lord Strange served in the wars; and Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, fought with great valour throughout the campaigns of Henry V., and was slain at the siege of Orleans. Lord Stafford, too, was a distinguished commander and nearly related to the king, who created him Duke of Buckingham. Richard Vere, the eleventh Earl of Oxford, served through the French wars; and Sir Edward Courtenay commanded the English fleet in the channel. Finally Henry, fourth Lord Fitz Hugh, was alike a brave and skilful soldier, an able diplomatist, and a distinguished traveller. All these were men under whom one or more of the English knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of the same period, may have served, or whose names were household words among them.

But there was one who appears to have been still more closely connected with the distant Christian fortress. Lord Fitz Hugh, whose arms are on the tenth shield to the right, was a great

traveller. He made more than one journey to Jerusalem, and even went as far as grand Cairo. Dugdale says further, in his *Baronage* (part i., p. 404) that 'in his return this Henry Lord Fitz Hugh fought with the Saracens and Turks, as also that by the help of the Knights of Rhodes he built a castle there, called St. Peter's Castle.\*' There was no such castle at Rhodes itself, but the castle of St. Peter, at Halicarnassus, is clearly alluded to; and we must also transpose the building agency. The Knights of Rhodes built it with some help from Lord Fitz Hugh, not Lord Fitz Hugh by the help of the knights. With these corrections, we here find evidence that Lord Fitz Hugh was actually present at Budrum, during part of the time when the knights were engaged in building the castle. He may well have suggested to the chief of the English Knights, Sir Peter Holt, that such a display of heraldry as has survived to our time should ornament the northern face of their tower. It will, I think, be a safe conclusion that this series of coats of arms was executed by order of the English knights at Budrum; first, to do honour to their king and to the chief among the nobles of their country who were their leaders in war; and secondly, to remind them of home, and of their countrymen of whom they were most proud, whenever they passed across the threshold of their quarters. In that far distant outpost of Christendom these coats of arms were thus incentives to emulation and revivers of home feelings for the English exiles. From the above considerations, and from their intrinsic interest, they have appeared to me to be worthy of being specially brought to the notice of the Society."

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that in the royal arms for the king the fleurs-de-lis of France were placed in the second and third quarters instead of the first and fourth, as was more usual. He also called attention to the fact that almost all the shields in the series, 17 in fact out of 22, were those of Knights of the Garter, elected either in the reign of Richard II., or by Henry IV. immediately after his accession.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

\* In the margin, "*Ex præd : vet : membr : in Bibl. Cotton.*"

Thursday, February 16th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From F. R. Fairbank, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—Photolithograph, from a rubbing by the donor, of the Brass of Lord Thomas Camoys, K.G., and his wife, Lady Elizabeth, at Trotton, Sussex, 1419.

From the Author :—The Theory of an antipodal southern continent during the sixteenth century. By J. R. McClymont, M.A. 8vo. Hobart, 1892.

From the Author :—A Guide to Donnington Castle, near Newbury, Berks. By Walter Money. Second edition. 8vo. Newbury, 1892.

MAX PEACOCK, Esq., through the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Durham, presented to the Society a bronze Sacring-bell found in the month of August, 1870, in the parish church of Bottesford, near Brigg, Lincolnshire.\*

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Max Peacock for his gift to the Society's collections.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Ernest Arthur Ebbelwhite, Esq.

Herbert Jones, Esq.

Arthur Hamilton Smith, Esq.

William Heaton Jacob, Esq.

Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hants, by permission of W. H. Jacob, Esq., exhibited a bronze steel-yard weight found at Bullington, near Stockbridge, about three feet below the surface.

The weight is 3 inches high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a triangular loop for suspension. Round the top is an ornamental band of incised lines, and below this, thrice repeated, a shield charged with a lion rampant, in relief.

The weight has a lead core, apparently with an iron pin through the centre, and weighs exactly 33 ounces.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P., read a paper

\* Described and figured in *Proceedings S.A.* 2nd S. v. 24.



descriptive of a remarkable group of iron tools found in a pit at Silchester in 1890.

Sir John Evans's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

ARTHUR BULLEID, Esq., read a paper on a Late Celtic crannoge discovered and excavated by him near Glastonbury in 1892, of which the following is an abstract:

"In March, 1892, a village of marsh dwellings was discovered in the low moorland midway between the town of Glastonbury and the village of Godney.

Nothing was known of the existence of this village previously, and no information is to be gathered from the name of the field or from the adjacent lands.

Several old maps of Somerset, dating from 1575, picture a large pool or mere near these dwellings, and in 1540 it is stated to have been  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad. This mere, and several smaller ones not now existing, show the state of the land even in the sixteenth century, notwithstanding the embankment of rivers and drainage of land had been undertaken by the abbots of Glastonbury, certainly from the reign of Edward I.

It is as yet difficult to say what the actual size of the village was, but the mounds cover more than three acres of land.

The village consists of between sixty and seventy low circular mounds, grouped with no apparent method, varying from 15 to 35 feet in diameter, but only raised at the centre (the highest point) from 1 foot to 2 feet 6 inches above the surrounding soil. The village is bounded on its east side by what is believed to be a natural watercourse. The accumulated soil over the mounds varies from 9 to 18 inches in depth.

Each mound probably represents the site of a dwelling; ten of them have been tested, but only three fully excavated. The majority of the mounds seem to be of similar structure, and rest upon the peat. Immediately above the soft peat is found the remains of a platform, formerly composed of timber and brushwood, and averaging about 18 inches in thickness. This substructure is kept in place by rows of small piles, 2 to 3 feet long, and generally roughly sharpened to a point at one end, the upper end appearing in many cases to have been bent or doubled over to prevent the platform from shifting or rising. In connection with this platform are also found large oak beams and logs, kept in place by piles of the same wood. On the platform are found circular mounds of clay, thickening from the circumference towards the centre of each mound, where it sometimes reaches a depth of 4 feet.

From the softness of the peat and the decay of the substructure the clay in some mounds has sunk 2 feet, thus

accounting for the slight elevation of the mounds above the surface of the land.

The clay is composed of several horizontal layers (two to five) with intervening thin layers of decayed wood and charcoal, each layer representing a distinct floor of a dwelling. In the centre of each mound are found the remains of rude hearths, generally about 4 feet in diameter, sometimes composed of a few rough stone slabs, but more frequently the fires were made on the bare clay; the hearths in some cases were renewed and raised independently of the floors.

No trace of the dwellings erected on these mounds have been found, but there is evidence that they were built of timber, the crevices between the wood being filled in with wattle and daub.

At one part of the excavations was found a layer which resembled bedding, composed of bracken, heather, rush, and brushwood, containing chips of wood, fragments of pottery and bone, and pieces of cut horn.

On another mound was unearthed a layer of burnt clay rubble, and mingled with it at one place were large irregular blocks of baked clay, and near these several small crucibles and a funnel. At another place, close to a hearth, a great number of baked clay sling 'stones' were dug up.

Amongst the various finds were a great number of bones of the horse, cow, sheep, dog, deer, boar, and bird (no human bones have been discovered). Many important articles made of stone, such as parts of querns, whetstones, and upwards of twenty spindle whorls, several fibulæ and finger-rings of bronze, the mouth-piece of a horse's bit, a small saw, and fragments of a knife and spear-head, nails, and several rings of iron, numerous implements of horn and bone, including five combs, three small needles, pottery stamps, cheek piece of horse's bit, and large needles or gouges.

Quantities of pottery in fragments, both hand and wheel made vessels, have been found at every part of the excavations, both in the mounds and around them in the level ground. The pottery for the most part is coarse and of dark colour.

Amongst the other discoveries are a jet ring, an amber bead or ring, and part of a blue glass bead with semicircular white markings.

Another notable find has been that of a boat or canoe, sunk in the peat near the village; this canoe is 17 feet long, 2 feet at its greatest width, and 1 foot deep; it is flat-bottomed, and cut out of the stem of an oak. The prow is pointed and has a hole, 1 inch in diameter, through it from side to side partly filled with a wood plug, and about 2 feet from this on either side is a semicircular hole.

Whatever conclusion may be arrived at as to the probable time of occupation and who were the occupants of these dwellings, the discoveries prove them to have been workers in metals, makers of pottery and cloth; that they tilled and farmed the adjoining high lands is obvious from the corn, beans, and rye, and the bones of cattle, sheep, and pigs found.

It may be remarked that all the clay and stone entering into the construction of the mounds was brought to the field. Some of the stone can be traced to the Mendips, six miles distant. The clay was probably procured from beds lying about half a mile from the village."

In illustration of Mr. Bulleid's paper a large selection of objects found during the excavations was exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, February 23rd, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A., co. Lincoln:—Notes on the Oxfordshire Domesday. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

From R. Smith Carington, Esq., F.S.A. :—An autotype copy from the original Grant of Henry I. of lands in various counties to the church of St. Mary of Malvern, 1125-7.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 9th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, laid before the Society the first part of a paper on the excavations at Silchester during 1892, dealing principally with Mr. Fox's account of the Basilica and Forum of the Roman city.

The paper was illustrated by a large series of plans and drawings. One of the large Corinthian capitals of the Basilica, and other important architectural remains, were also exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 2nd, 1893.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor.

From M. Vincenzo Capobianchi :—Catalogue des marbres antiques et des objets d'art formant le musée du Pavillon de l'Horloge à la villa Borghese. 4to. Rome, 1893.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 9th, and Thursday, March 16th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, communicated the second part of a paper on the excavations at Silchester during 1892, dealing chiefly with the account of an early church found within the city, and other remains of houses and buildings.

HERBERT JONES, Esq., F.S.A., also read a note on the animal remains found during the excavations.

In illustration of these papers, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a very large quantity of objects found during the excavations were exhibited, including specimens of almost every kind of Romano-British pottery. A model to scale of the foundations of the church was also exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 9th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From the Lady Meux :—Some Account of the collection of Egyptian Antiquities in the possession of Lady Meux, of Theobald's Park, Waltham Cross. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1893.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 16th, and Thursday, March 23rd, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

Humphrey Wood, Esq.  
Alfred Trice Martin, Esq., M.A.  
Henry Andrade Harben, Esq., B.A.  
Francis William Pixley, Esq.  
Edward Letchworth, Esq.

J. F. ROTTON, Esq., through the President, exhibited a silver porringer bearing the London hall-marks for 1657-8.

Both the bowl of the vessel and its lid are chased with scroll-work and tulip-like flowers.

The porringer is an unusually early example of its class.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., in a letter to the President, communicated the following account of the discovery of a Roman inscription at South Shields :

“ Perhaps you will communicate to the Society at its next meeting that an important Roman inscription was discovered last Friday (March 3) by workmen engaged in digging for the foundations of an addition to the Board Schools in Baring Street, in this town. The schools in question are built within the southern half of the Roman station.

The slab is 4 feet 10 inches long, by 3 feet 3 inches wide. The inscription consists of eight lines, the letters on the first line being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, in the last  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the others 3 inches. Many of the letters are tied together. The inscription is interesting as a record that the emperor Severus Alexander, whose full titles are given, conveyed water into the station for the use of the 5th cohort of Gauls, Marius Valerianus being his legate and *propraetor*. The word ‘Alexander’ has been purposely erased from the third line, a not uncommon occurrence in inscriptions of the period in question in the North of England. The name of Marius Valerianus occurs also on inscriptions at Netherby and Chesters in connection with the restoration of buildings. From the numerous tiles discovered within the station bearing the letters ‘C. V. G.,’ as well as from the fragment of an altar and some leaden seals, we have long known that the camp was occupied by the cohort in question.



The following is a copy of the inscription, concerning which there is not the least doubt or difficulty:

IMP CAES DIVI SEVERI  
 NE P<sup>o</sup>SDIVIM GNIANNI FIL  
 MA RE SEVERVS  
 PIVS FELIX AVG PONTIF MAX  
 TRIB POT PPCOSA QVAM  
 VSBVSMILCOHV GALIN  
 DVI CRA NRI OVALRIA  
 LEG EIVS PRPR

ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT SOUTH SHIELDS. ( $\frac{1}{12}$  linear.)\*

The slab is surrounded by characteristic mouldings.

At the same place a small bronze figure, about 5 inches high, much oxidized about the head, was also found. It is apparently Jupiter, judging from what remains of the beard."

PHILIP RATHBONE, Esq., through the President, exhibited the following articles from the Civic Insignia of the city of Liverpool:

1. Silver-gilt great mace of the usual late form, measuring 3 feet 2 inches in length. Given by Charles, earl of Derby, in 1668.
2. Gilt-brass mace, silvered in parts, 2 feet  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, bought in 1746.
3. Copper mace, 1 foot  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches long, *temp.* James I.
4. Small brass Sergeant's mace,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Dated 1820.
5. Sword carried before his excellency Sir William Norris of Speake, in his embassy to the Great Mogul; given by him in 1702.

R. C. HOPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following articles from the Scarborough Museum:

1. A long straight horn of antelope's horn,  $17\frac{1}{16}$  inches long,

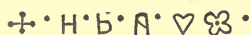
\* This illustration has been kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter at the bell, and  $\frac{1\frac{1}{6}}{16}$  inch wide at the mouthpiece, where it is tipped with brass.

Supposed to have belonged to Stainton Dale, or some other place, near Scarborough, where it was formerly the custom to blow a horn and ring a bell at night to guide travellers over the moors.

2. A wooden comb, apparently of boxwood, and of sixteenth century date, said to have been found at Beckford, when taking down an old house. It is  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches long,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide at the ends, and  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches in the centre. The arc is that of a circle with a diameter of  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The comb is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick in the middle, and tapers off at the sides to  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch; the teeth are  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch long. The comb is quite plain and in fair condition.

3. A lead spindle-whorl, apparently of seventeenth century date. It weighs nearly 2 ounces, and is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. At the centre it is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, and tapers off to  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch at the edge. The central hole is  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch in diameter. On one side are six marks and letters, thus



On the reverse is a seven-pointed star with an inner and outer ring of pellets.

4. A small white buckhorn, 5 inches long, apparently comparatively modern, ornamented with carved and engraved patterns. The lower end is perforated, and on each side of the wider and upper end is also a hole.

5. A large white cow's horn, 8 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the mouth, with a mouthpiece of dark-coloured horn, 4 inches long. The surface of the horn is covered with a delicately-engraved map of several waterways in North America, with the names of the various forts, towns, islands, lakes, and rivers along their courses. The rivers are coloured green, as are the lakes and trees. The cities and towns of Albany, Schenactad, etc., the forts, and most of the floral patterns which are also interspersed, are in red edged with black. Most of the names are in black, but a few are in red. On the wide end of the horn, above the view of New York, is a crowned shield of arms, with unicorns for supporters: *azure on a chevron argent, between three estoiles in chief, and a plain cross in base, three trefoils slipped*. On the dexter side is a hand holding an arrow over a boar's head, beneath which are the letters W. E. S.

The routes on this horn are similar to those on a horn lately exhibited to the Society by Mr. C. Trice Martin, but the names are not always the same. Nothing is known of this horn or its history.

The Hon. ALICIA TYSSEN-AMHERST, through Lord Amherst of Hackney, F.S.A., communicated an account of a fifteenth century treatise on gardening by "Mayster Jon Gardener," which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, March 16th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Newbury District Field Club. The Site of the Battle of Ashdown. By Walter Morrison. 8vo. Newbury, 1893.

From Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bart., M.P., F.S.A. :—The Home Rule procession broken up, Scarborough, 4th July, 1892. A political print in chromo-lithograph. Folio.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—A Pedigree of Sikes of Hackney. Folio. Broadsheet, 1891.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—Catalogue des objets d'art et de haute curiosité, antiques, du moyen-âge et de la renaissance composant la Collection Spitzer. Text, 2 vols. 4to, and Plates 1 vol., folio. Paris, 1893.

• Special thanks were accorded to the President for his gift to the Library.

Edward Letchworth, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 23rd, and Thursday, April 13th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:

George Willoughby Fraser, Esq.

John Horsfall, Esq., M.A.

The Right Reverend BISHOP VIRTUE, F.S.A., exhibited : (1) a fine basin or dish of Limoges enamel with the head of St. John Baptist (probably the work of Leonard de Limousin), given to him by the Empress Eugenie; (2) a small Elizabethan

silver communion cup, with the London hall-marks for 1569-70 ; and (3) a handsome specimen of seventeenth-century bookbinding, probably the work of Magnus.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on the Camp at Ardoch, Perthshire, which he suggested was a Roman work constructed within the lines of an earlier quadrangular camp made by the Britons.

Professor Hughes's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the Shield as a Weapon of Offence :

" In a paper which I had the honour to read before the Society of Antiquaries a few years ago, and which has found a place in the fifty-first volume of the *Archaeologia*, I remarked that the shield was ' a strictly defensive weapon,' and that ' in respect of size, shape, and weight the early Greek shield was in its very nature opposed to the idea of active movement.' At the same time, however, I pointed out the somewhat anomalous circumstance that the shields depicted on Greek painted vases almost uniformly ' present types of rapid motion' and furious onset. Nay, further, I referred in a foot-note to certain passages in Livy showing that the Romans at any rate occasionally employed the shield actually as an *offensive* weapon.

Since the publication of my paper I have come across additional evidence, both from literature and from monuments, suggesting that such use was common not only among the Romans but among their opponents, the barbarians of the north.

Let us in the first place get rid of a passage which is not really evidence as to the matter in question. In the first edition of Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, under the title ' Clipeus,' a verse of Martial\* is quoted as if bearing on this subject :

' In turbam incideris ; cunctos umbone repellat.'

Professor Key, however, in his *Latin-English Dictionary*, a fragmentary but most valuable work, adopts a different reading, taking *umbo* simply as *elbow*, and not as the boss of a shield ; and in the later editions of the *Dictionary of Antiquities* the error does not reappear.

There is a story told by Plutarch, in his *Life of Cæsar*,† concerning Acilius, one of those picked soldiers of the legions who had volunteered for service in the fleet acting against Massalia ‡

\* III. 46, 5. This was the old reading ; for *cunctos* Key reads *cunco*s.

† XVI. (2).

‡ Cæsar, *Bell. Civ.* i. 57.

This brave fellow, losing his right hand as he boarded an enemy's ship, did not drop the shield from his left, but, hitting his opponents in the face with it, succeeded in capturing the vessel.

Suetonius, who has the same anecdote,\* employs the phrase '*umbone obvios agens*;' we must not, however, press the exact meaning of *umbone*, for Plutarch uses *θυρεόν*, a general word for 'shield.' Still the combatant dealt his blows with his shield, and no doubt the central boss scored most in the hitting.

In Livy there are four passages in which the *umbo*, or boss of the shield, is mentioned as a weapon of offence.

(I.) Book iv. ch. 19, 'Assurgentem regem umbone resumpnat' (said of A. Cornelius Cossus, who had dismounted Lar Tolumnius, King of Veii, B.C. 437).

(II.) Book v. ch. 47, 'M. Manlius . . . Gallum . . . umbone ietum deturbat' (the attempt to surprise the Capitol was thus frustrated, B.C. 390).

(III.) Book ix. ch. 41, 'Scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res. Umbonibus incussâque alâ sternuntur hostes' (this refers to the defeat of the Umbrians, B.C. 308).

(IV.) Book xxx. ch. 34, 'Ala deinde et umbonibus pulsantes [hostium aciem].' (Livy is here speaking of the overthrow of the Carthaginian auxiliaries at Zama, B.C. 202).

Passing on to Imperial times we find Agricola's Batavian cohorts described by Tacitus† as coming to close quarters with the Britons, and striking them with the bosses of their shields, 'ferire umbonibus . . . cœpere.'

With regard to the form of these shields, Cossus, as a horseman, presumably used a small buckler; of the other three passages quoted the last two refer to times later than 340 B.C., when the Romans had exchanged the heavy Greek *clipeus* for the lighter and more handy wooden *scutum* of their Italian neighbours.‡

In two passages§ of the Second Book of his *Annals* Tacitus dwells on the superiority of this *scutum* to the huge German shields of wickerwork or thin boards unstrengthened by iron or leather, and his phrases, *hærentia corpori tegmina* and *scutum pectori adpressum*, equally well express the characteristic accommodation of the curved Roman buckler to the figure of its bearer.||

\* *Julius Cæsar*, lxviii.

† *Vita Agricolæ*, 36.

‡ See Livy, viii. 8; and *Dict. Ant.*, "Sentum" and "Clipeus."

§ Chapters 14 and 21.

|| The semi-cylindrical *scutum* with its boss is well shown in the monument of C. Valerius Crispus. See Lindenschmit, *Tracht und Bewaffnung des Römischen Heeres während der Kaiserzeit*, Tafel iv. No. 1.



The less convenient *clipeus* appears indeed occasionally on Roman monuments even as late as Trajan's column; \* but artists, as for example in the Frieze of the Parthenon, have always claimed a right to vary the equipment of their warriors, and the serviceable *scutum* was in actual warfare as regular a characteristic of the Roman legionary as the *pilum* itself.

With the Greeks the case was far different. The Homeric warrior is credited with a shield reaching from head to heel; as that of Periphetes, which actually tripped him up,† or that of Hector in the Sixth Book of the *Iliad*:

‘ This said, with ample strides the hero past ;  
The shield's large orb behind his shoulders cast,  
His neck o'ershading, to his ancle hung ;  
And as he march'd, the brazen buckler rung.’‡

Yet this same Hector, in the next Book, can vaunt

‘ And well I know to wield, now right, now left,  
The tough bull's hide that forms my stubborn targe.’ §

I fancy, however, that the spondaic line

οἶδ' ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, οἶδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ νομήσαι βῶν

may have been intended by the poet to express the unusual amount of exertion required for so mighty a task.

Such a shield, covering the whole person, could hardly have been circular; but might be, as Dr. Leaf remarks,|| ‘ oblong—a portion, that is, of the surface of a cylinder.’

In any case it would be no easy task even for a Homeric warrior to *brandish* the tower-like shield of Ajax, with its seven layers of bull's hide, capped by a layer of bronze, and capacious enough to shelter not only the burly hero himself, but his brother Teucer into the bargain.¶

From such epic grandeur we may allow a generous discount. We can hardly allow the same in the case of Tyrtæus, who in the dawn of history addresses an audience of experts, and who would be more critical on points of military equipment than his Spartan audience? Yet Tyrtæus recommends the light-armed

\* A large proportion of the shields depicted on Trajan's column (casts of which may be seen at South Kensington) are of flat oval shape, and each provided with a prominent central boss.

† Homer, *Iliad*, xv. 645.

‡ *Ib.*, vi. 116-118, Pope's Translation.

§ *Ib.*, vii. 238, Lord Derby's Translation.

|| *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, iv. p. 283.

¶ Homer, *Iliad*, viii. 267 and 272. Agamemnon's shield had its central omphalos of “Kyanos” surrounded by twenty other bosses of tin (*Iliad*, xi. 34, 35.). This is illustrated by Helbig (*Das Hom. Epos.*, 2nd edition, p. 320) by a comparison with a shield found in Denmark, which had a large central boss, surrounded by smaller ones.

to cower beneath a shield,\* while the heavy-armed soldier covers himself from head to foot—thighs, shins, breast, and shoulders—with a shield to which is given the distinctive adjective ‘broad,’ by which the *scutum* type seems absolutely excluded.†

As a matter of fact, the forms of the early Greek shield were more varied than is generally supposed. Besides the round, the oval, and the semi-cylindrical shields, there was the so-called ‘Bœotian,’ or oval with a piece cut out of each side, which may have been developed from one of the forms represented on Mycenæan daggers, while on ‘the Warrior Vase’ from Mycenæ are depicted shields of moderate size, with a shape that would be circular were it not for the omission of a segment at the bottom.

On an early vase-fragment from Tiryns‡ we see two warriors wielding two singularly small round shields, so small that (as Helbig remarks §) their diameter scarcely equals the length of the forearm.

On the ‘Aristonophos’ vase, on the other hand, there is one warrior with a round shield big enough to cover his whole person; but then he is on shipboard, and there is no necessity for continuously carrying the shield.

Again there was a type of almost flat, not semi-cylindrical shields, which were nearly square. An example is seen in Figure 4 in E. Pernice’s *Geometrische Vase aus Athen*..|| Here, on a vase-fragment recently dug up in the Piræus road at Athens, we see this rectangular type associated with the round shield, and also with an exaggerated ‘Bœotian’ type, which prevails almost exclusively on these Dipylon vases.

Such a rectangular shield has been recognised by Pernice on a vase-fragment found on the Acropolis of Athens, and it is compared by him with the forms depicted on the Mycenæan silver vase of far earlier date.

A slightly convex bronze shield all but square, the corners being just rounded off, is preserved in the Etruscan Saloon at the British Museum.¶ It has no projecting boss.

Nor do we see any boss represented on the numerous round or oval shields sculptured on the so-called ‘Nereid’ monument, or on the frieze from Phigaleia.

These rectangular shields, however, do not much help us to

\* ὑμεῖς δ', ὦ γυμνήτες, ὑπ' ἀσπίδος ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος  
πτώσσουντες, μεγάλοις σφάλλετε χερμαδίοις.—*Fragmenta*, ii. 35, 36.

† μηρούς τε, κνημᾶς τε κάτω, καὶ στέρνα, καὶ ὤμους  
ἀσπίδος ἐνρείῃς γαστρὶ καλυψάμενος. *Ib.*, 23, 24.

‡ See Schliemann’s *Tiryns*; and Helbig, *Das Homerische Epos*, p. 196, Fig. 51.

§ *Op. cit.*, p. 311.

|| Mittheilungend. archæol. Inst. Athenische Abtheilung. 1892.

¶ Case 96.

bridge over the 'gap in the development' of the *scutum* type after Mycenæ. As Dr. Leaf has remarked, 'it vanishes entirely for many centuries, only to reappear among the arms of the Roman legionary.'\*

Except the *pelte* introduced by Iphicrates, these Greek and Etruscan shields, judging from their scanty remains preserved in Berlin, London,† and elsewhere, were far too large and ponderous for use in *striking* the enemy.

As for the earlier warriors to the south and east of the Mediterranean, we may gain from the monuments a pretty fair notion of their military equipments. The oldest representation of the Egyptian shield occurs on monuments of the Tenth Dynasty. These shields are of huge size, large enough to easily cover the whole person of the warrior, shaped liked a Gothic arch, probably made of wicker work, and intended to stand on the ground.

Professor Flinders Petrie suggests to me that they were copied from the hunting screen.

Speaking of such a shield, Sir Gardner Wilkinson remarks, 'We may even doubt if it *ever* was covered with a surface of metal.'‡

Under the Twelfth Dynasty the shields appear to have been less unwieldy though of curious shapes.§

Speaking of these later shields, our author observes, 'Near the upper part of the outer surface was a circular cavity in lieu of a boss. This cavity was deeper at the sides than at its centre, when it rose nearly to a level with the face of the shield; but there is great difficulty in ascertaining for what purpose it was intended, nor does its appearance indicate either an offensive or defensive use.'|| So says the learned historian of the *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*. For my own part I should be inclined to suggest that this curiously recessed projection may well be a survival of what was originally an ordinary boss.

Some have supposed that this small circle seen on Egyptian shields ¶ rather represented an opening through which the enemy might be reconnoitred. This, however, is very doubtful.

Xenophon, in the *Cyropædia*, speaks of the Egyptian shields as reaching to the feet,\*\* and as useful in forcing a passage through

\* *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, iv. 284.

† There is a fine example at South Kensington.

‡ *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*; new edition, revised by Birch; chap. iii. p. 202.

§ *Ib.*, p. 201.

|| *Ib.*, pp. 199, 200.

¶ See Figs. 165 and 168 in Maspero, *L'archéologie Égyptienne*.

\*\* *ποδῆρεσι*, vi. 2, 10.

the enemy, for the Egyptians had them close to their shoulders, while the Persians opposed to them held their wickerwork *gerra* at arm's length.\* The *Cyropædia* is indeed a romance, but its author was well acquainted with the Egyptians and their large shields in the stern reality of actual war; for they marched next to the Persians in the vast host of Artaxerxes at Cunaxa.†

The monuments of the Egyptians give us glimpses of their enemies the Hittites, carrying a shield cut away on both sides, something after the fashion of the so-called 'Bœotian.' ‡

On the Assyrian slabs which chronicle the victories of Sennacherib, we see the besiegers sheltering behind shields as large as a porter's chair. These were fixed on the ground and protected the archers.

Other Assyrians hold over their heads great circular bucklers to keep off the shower of stones hurled upon them from the wall.

On one slab we see large round shields, very convex, and bound apparently with metal.§

In another set of slabs|| we have the defeat of Te-umman, King of Elam, in the open field. The Assyrian soldiers carry shields rounded above, and of large size, sometimes reaching from the top of the head to the knee. This was in the reign of Sennacherib's grandson, Assurbanipal, about 650 B.C.

In the same series of sculpture¶ are indeed four examples of round shields, small enough to be raised up high in the air. Again, in a much earlier series of bas-reliefs, representing the hunting exploits of Assur-Nasir-pal (about B.C. 880), two such comparatively small bucklers are to be seen. These, however, are exceptional.

The large bronze shields from Van, in Armenia,\*\* have no prominent bosses.

Egyptian and Assyrian shields then were, as a rule, as bulky and ponderous as the Hellenic *aspis*.

On the other hand, the wooden *scutum*, borrowed by the Romans from the Sabines (or perhaps the Samnites), was narrower and lighter, as containing little of metal save the central boss. That it was not very massive may be inferred from the fact that the centurion Cassius Scæva had his *scutum* pierced through and through. 'Centum et viginti ictibus scuto perforato' is the expression of Suetonius.†† Metal was

\* VII. i. 33, 34.

† Xen., *Anabasis*, i. 8, 9.

‡ See Helbig, *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 133.

§ No. 22 in the Kouyunjik Gallery, British Museum.

|| *Ib.*, No. 45.

¶ *Ib.*, No. 48.

\*\* See wall-cases 81-83 in Assyrian Room, British Museum.

†† *Julius Cæsar*, 68.

employed, however, for the boss (*umbo*) in the centre, with a view, no doubt, to its use at close quarters as a sort of magnified 'knuckle-duster.'

It is this metal boss that has often survived when the wood and leather that made up the rest of the Roman shield have crumbled into dust. For example, there are four *umbones* of bronze which are preserved in the Anglo-Roman room at the British Museum.

Some of these bosses are insignificant enough. One of unusual interest, however, was found in the Tyne, near South Shields, and is figured (after Lindenschmit) in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*.\* It consists of an oblong † bronze plate, in the midst of which rises the *umbo*, decorated with the figure of an eagle. On the plate surrounding the *umbo* are various ornaments, and among them inscriptions showing that the owner belonged to the Eighth Legion (*Augusta*), a legion part of which is known to have come over to Britain in the reign of Hadrian. It had been in Britain indeed at an earlier date, having taken part in the expedition of Claudius, but at that time did not make its way so far north as the Tyne.

This boss is now in the collection of the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.

A somewhat similar Roman shield-boss of bronze, decorated with silver, was found near Mainz, and is now in the museum at Wiesbaden.‡

Turning from Rome to her traditional and hereditary foes, the Gauls, we can gather some idea of their armour from the celebrated sculpture that decorated the balustrade of the upper story in the Hall of Athena at Pergamon. Among the great variety of arms and armour here represented are two kinds of shield, one circular, convex, and of considerable size; a second, of which there are more numerous examples, oval in shape, and provided with a central boss running out in a ridge along the whole of the major axis. In this latter form we may recognise the trophies of victory gained over the Gauls by Attalos and Eumenes.§

On a somewhat similar shield lies the corpse of the youthful Gaul at Venice, which Brunn has shown to represent the sculp-

\* P. 2071.

† Dr. Albert Müller (in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, p. 2072) remarks that all other shield-bosses that have come down to us are round, though rectangular examples are to be seen on monuments, as that of Valerius Crispus, who, like the owner of the shield in question, belonged to the Eighth Legion. Cf. Lindenschmit, *loc. cit.*

‡ See Lindenschmit, *Die Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, Fünftes Heft, Tafel v. Nos. 1 and 2.

§ See Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, pp. 1280-1285.



ture dedicated by Attalos I. at Athens in commemoration of his victory over the Galatai.\*

We may also compare the shield of the 'Dying Gaul' (or, as it used to be erroneously called, 'Dying Gladiator').

In his account of the Battle of Cannæ, Livy† speaks of the great length of the Gallic swords, which were not pointed as were the short swords of the Spaniards and of the Romans, who adopted the Spanish thrusting weapon. These Gauls, like their kinsmen in later times, would probably prefer a small light shield, as their swords must have sufficiently taxed their strength.

In describing the Battle of the Grampians, Tacitus expressly mentions the smallness of the British shields and the unusual size of their swords.‡ Even the bronze Celtic shields found in England and Ireland are far from heavy. Six of them may be seen in the Pre-historic Saloon of the British Museum.§ None of these six can be as much as 3 feet in diameter, and two are barely half that size.

Among the 'Late Celtic' antiquities in the British Museum are several shield bosses of bronze; but these perhaps are not suited for use in attack.

The most abundant testimony, however, is derived from Anglo-Saxon interments. The Anglo-Saxon warrior was laid to rest beneath his shield, the more perishable portions of which have long since gone to dust, but the formidable iron bosses have been found in large numbers.

In his *Researches in an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Long Wittenham*, Mr. Akerman writes, 'With the remains of the men I generally found spears, umbos of shields, and knives,'|| and in his *Report on Further Researches*, he eulogises 'the skill and care bestowed by the Saxon smith on the umbos of the shields.'¶

There are eighteen of these Anglo-Saxon umbos in the Gibb collection of weapons at South Kensington. A large number are to be seen in the Anglo-Saxon room at the British Museum, among them being the important collection discovered by Mr.

\* Pausanias, i. 25, 2; and Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, p. 1241.

† XXII. 46.

‡ "Britanni ingentibus gladiis et brevibus cetris" . . . . . and "Parva scuta et enormes gladios gerentibus." *Vita Agricola*, 36. The *cetra* is compared by Livy with the *pelta*, and appears to have been made of hide without metal. Though Tacitus here indifferently applies both terms, *cetra* and *scutum*, to the same object, they were carefully distinguished by more exact writers, as by Caesar in his enumeration of the forces opposed to him in Spain: "Erant . . . . præterea scutatae citerioris provinciae, et cetratae ulterioris Hispaniae cohortes circiter octoginta" *De Bello Civili*, i. 39.

§ In wall-cases 12 and 13.

|| *Archæologia*, xxxviii. p. 331.

¶ *Ib.*, xxxix. p. 135.

Thomas and presented to the Museum by Mr. Franks. One of these bosses is engraved in vol. 1. of the *Archaeologia*, being Fig. 4 in Plate xxv.

An interesting account of a Teutonic burying place is given by W. and L. Lindenschmit, accompanied by coloured plates, showing the relative position of the objects discovered in the respective graves.\* Few traces were left of the woodwork of the shields, but bosses were found by the sides or between the feet of skeletons.

In Ludwig Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit* one plate† shows ten specimens of bosses belonging to Frankish times, and in Hewitt's *Ancient Armour* varieties of bosses are given on Plates xix and xx.‡

These Saxon bosses of iron with their points projecting some inches from the surface of the shield would be most formidable weapons, and it is pretty clear that they at any rate were intended as a means of attack.

Though complete specimens of the Anglo-Saxon shield are wanting, we may find illustrations of it in contemporary manuscripts. In the latest edition of the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, under the heading *cetra*, there are two figures carrying small round shields. These figures 'are taken from a MS. of Prudentius, probably written in this country as early as the ninth century.'

Thinking that I should here find further illustrations of the form of shield then in use among the Anglo-Saxons I examined the manuscript, which is preserved in the British Museum.§

On the reverse of the first page I found a conspicuous sharp pointed boss on a round shield of moderate size, and on pages 4, 5, 10, 15, 24, and 27 similar instances, the pointed boss being in some very prominent.

Again, among the Saxon warriors depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry we see some wielding round shields with most formidable bosses.||

These shields are round, in agreement with the Latin saying :

'Quis rotundam facere cetram nequeat,'¶

but Mr. Akerman, speaking of his discoveries at Long Witten-

\* *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen.*

† Fünftes Heft, Tafel vi.

‡ No. 12 in Pl. xx. is from Selzen.

§ *Cod. Cotton. Cleop.*, c. 8 ; *Aurelius Prudentius de virtutibus et vitiis.* 'Litteris Saxonice et picturis.'

|| See Collingwood Bruce's *Bayeux Tapestry.*

¶ *Noni Marcelli De compendiosa Doctrina*, 82, 13. In Facciolati *queat* is wrongly given in place of *nequeat*, and the *cetra* accordingly said to be *never* round.

ham, says: 'The disposition of the studs found with some of the umbos plainly showed that the shape of the shields was oval.'\*

The Normans brought with them new methods of fighting.

That the offensive use of the shield, however, was an idea common enough in the Middle Ages may be inferred from its employment in the judicial duels of Germany. Mr. St. John Hope has pointed out to me, in the twenty-ninth volume of the *Archaeologia*, a paper by Mr. R. L. Pearsall dealing with a manuscript book in the Royal Library at Munich, dated A.D. 1400, and containing 'a collection of drawings on vellum executed by or under the direction of one Paulus Kall, who filled the post of master of defence to the then existing duke of Bavaria.'† One species of the duels here treated of is that of the 'Schilt,' 'a great oblong shield, constructed so as to form an awkward and cruelly fashioned weapon, fit for attack as well as defence.'‡ Figure 1 of Plate xxxii. shows us such a shield, armed with spears, knives, and saws.

In another German work, the '*Gotha Codex*,' we find 'another variety of shield, which is fashioned so as to be armed at top and bottom with five points or horns, the centre one being barbed, and which was employed in company with a sword,'§ whereas Kall's shields were used alone.

A third variety 'which was used with a spiked club,'|| had a large pointed boss. A similar boss is assigned to the very small shield in Figure 3 of Plate xxxv.

That the wielders of Kall's armed shields meant business may be inferred from the fact that they brought their biers with them, and were each accompanied by a confessor. With the introduction of gunpowder the shield lost its importance, and, as far as Europe was concerned, soon disappeared,¶ save among the Scotch Highlands, where the target was brought into action as late as 1745.\*\*

A curious connecting link between the old and the new warfare is formed by the 'Shield with Gonne' of Henry the Eighth's time preserved in the United Service Museum. This is a light

\* *Archaeologia*, xxxix. p. 136.

† *Archaeologia*, xxix. p. 348.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 352.

§ P. 356. See Plate xxxiv. fig. 6.

|| See Plate xxxv. fig. 1.

¶ In Hewitt's *Ancient Armour* a figure (No. 134) "from the Roll of the Funeral Procession of Sir Philip Sydney in 1586" represents one of the "Cytizens of London practised in Armes"—a "Targetier"—who has a very sharply spiked boss.

\*\* See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edition, "Arms and Armour," by J. Anderson. In the Mediaeval Room at the Brit. Mus. (wallcase 6) is a buckler about one foot in diameter, with spiked boss and three concentric rings of iron.

round buckler or target, from the upper half of which projects the barrel of a pistol.

My friend Mr. Charles Trice Martin has pointed out to me that when the shield went out of use its place was for a time taken by the dagger, which was often employed by the swordsman in parrying as well as in attack.

Oriental nations provide us with still more modern illustrations of the offensive use of the shield. Our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Read, has kindly shown me some remarkable instances in the Ethnographical collections at the British Museum. One of these is a miniature shield of metal, useful perhaps for parrying attacks, but too small to cover much of the person; but it is armed on each side with a long steel spike. Another, besides two similar weapons, formed of horns tipped with steel, has a sharp spike projecting from its centre.\* In a third instance a handguard terminates in a formidable dagger at one end, and at the other a crutch to support the body at rest.

In the same department there are curious examples of African shields of thick hide, only large enough to cover the hand, yet sufficiently heavy to give a serious blow.†

Summing up the result of our inquiry we find few if any traces of the offensive use of the shield among the Greeks, or among their forerunners in civilisation on the banks of the Nile or the Euphrates.‡

On the other hand we have the express testimony of ancient writers as to the Roman soldiers employing the *umbo* as a weapon of attack, and we may see for ourselves the menacing bronze and iron shield-bosses that have come down to us from our Celtic, and still more from our Teutonic, ancestors." §

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper it was urged that many Anglo-Saxon shield-bosses terminate in a flat button, and could hardly have been intended for offensive use.

The President remarked that while the greater number of shield-bosses found in England had such a button, a few had sharp spikes, and that the sharp spike existed in every instance in those found in Germany.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

\* See wallcases 12 and 10 of the Ethnographical Gallery.

† See wallcase 108.

‡ The small Cyprian bronze buckler from Amathus with its long spike, though called Oriental, may indeed be claimed as Greek with equal reason. For its *schema* of lion devouring bull is as much at home on the Acropolis of Athens as on the palace walls of Persepolis.

§ See De Baye's *Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons* (translation by Harbottle, p. 33).

Thursday, March 23rd, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From John A. C. Vincent, Esq.:—Latin Vulgate Bible in the original leather binding. Printed by F. Gryphius. (Title page or first leaf wanting.) Svo. 1541.

From the Author:—A short account of the Mortlake Company of the Royal Putney, Roehampton, and Mortlake Volunteer Corps, 1803-6. By Major J. E. Anderson. Printed for private circulation. Svo. Richmond, Surrey, 1893.

Henry Peet, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The Right Hon. Lord Muncaster was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being proceeded with in accordance with the Statutes, ch. i. § 5, he was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

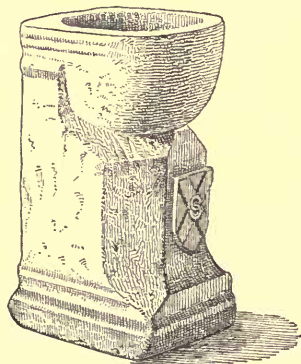
The following gentlemen were also elected Fellows :

Whitley Stokes, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., etc.

William Hutchinson Spiller, Esq.

John Murray, Esq., M.A.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Monday, April 24th, at the hour of 2 p.m.



Notice was also given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, April 13th, and Thursday, April 20th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the discovery at Auckland of a holy-water stock, with the arms of Bishop Nevill, fashioned out of a Roman altar :

“A month or two ago the Bishop of Durham discovered that a holy-water stock, which had been ex-

HOLY-WATER STOCK MADE OUT  
OF A ROMAN ALTAR,  
AT AUCKLAND, CO. DURHAM.



humed about thirty years ago in the churchyard of St. Andrew, Auckland, and lately removed into the church, was fashioned out of a Roman altar, probably brought from the Roman station of Binchester (*Vinovium*). I send herewith a sketch of the object. It is 2 feet 6 inches high, the top 1 foot 8 inches square, the bowl 14 inches across. On the front are the arms of Bishop Nevill,\* *gules, on a saltire argent, two annulets interlaced azure*, showing that the conversion took place in his time."

P. H. FOLEY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab lately found in Tarrington church, Herefordshire, lying loose amongst rubbish.

It is a flat slab of stone, about 6 feet long and of the usual shape, incised with a long and narrow cross. From the transverse arms, which are cut off obliquely at the ends, hang two small rings. The meaning of these appendages is uncertain, and no other example has been noted. They may be a remembrance of the letters A and Ω, which are sometimes made to hang from the cross-bar.

The stone is evidently of early date.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, exhibited, by permission of Mr. W. H. Hills of Ramsgate, a hoard of bronze weapons and implements, discovered in January last on a farm at Ebbs Fleet, near Minster, in Thanet. The hoard consisted of 181 pieces, weighing about 60 lbs., and comprised palstaves, socketed celts, spear-heads, portions of swords and celts, belt fasteners, portion of a dagger, a knife, and a quantity of lumps of copper.

The following is a complete list of the weapons, etc., contained in this hoard:

*Socketed Celts:*

- 16 plain, perfect or nearly so.
- 6 with three or more longitudinal ribs.
- 3 with crescent ribs (cf. Evans, fig. 111).
- 2 with a single raised dot on one side.
- 1 furrow along each side of face.
- 1 similar pattern, limited by a transverse line.
- 1 vandyke point on face (cf. Evans, fig. 149).
- 2 with truncated angles (cf. Evans, fig. 150).
- 9 upper ends and sundry fragments of others.
- 20 lower ends (cutting edge).

\* Robert Nevill was bishop of Durham from 1438 to 1457.

*Palstaves.*

3 with flanges hammered over.

2 upper parts.

1 upper parts with stop ridge.

4 fragments.

*Swords.*

24 fragments of blades, none of which seem to join.

10 fragments of sword handles, probably indicating as many swords; two of them still have rivets.

*Spear-heads.*

4 spear-heads, one ornamented, like Evans, fig. 392.

4 fragments.

*Looped Sockets.*

3 of these enigmatical objects, of which two are represented in figs 1 and 2. The third resembles fig. 1. Compare Evans, figs. 493—495. One of these objects was included in the founder's hoard from Eaton, near Norwich, described in *Proc.* xi. p. 47.

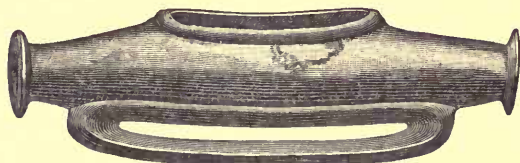


Fig. 1.

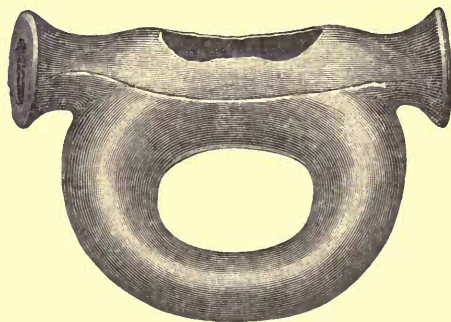


Fig. 2.

Looped Sockets from the Ebbs Fleet hoard.

*Sickle.*

1 fragment, with two ribs on one face.

Though common in Germany, such sickles are very rare in England. Those hitherto recorded seem to have been found in Somersetshire (See Evans, p. 197.)

*Socketed Knife.*

1 example, single rivet hole, point wanting.

*Hammer.*

1 example, socketed ; square section ; poor preservation. Somewhat like the example from Harty, Kent. (Evans, fig. 212.)

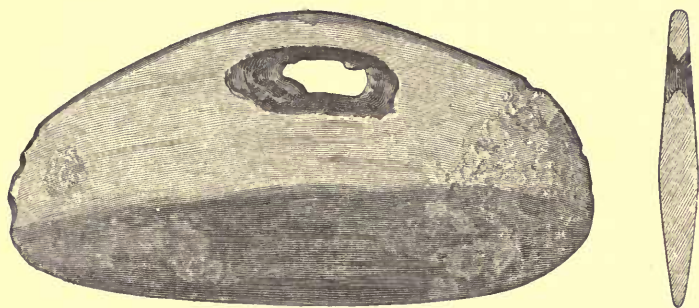


Fig. 3. Bronze Knife from the Ebbs Fleet hoard.

*Knife.*

1 specimen of unusual form (fig. 3). This may be compared with the one from Allhallows Hoo, Kent (Evans, fig. 261), and it is possible that the specimen from Eaton, near Norwich (*Proc.* xi. 47), and the one from Meldreth, Cambs., in the British Museum, are varieties of the same implement.

*Pierced disc with short tube* (cf. Evans, fig. 503.)

*Jets from casting.*

5 specimens of various forms.

6 fragments, indeterminate, perhaps portions of implements.

49 fragments of circular cakes of copper, of the usual type.

This assemblage of objects is evidently the hoard of an ancient bronze founder or itinerant merchant, of which so many have been discovered in the British Islands. An excellent tabulated account of their contents is given in Evans, *Bronze Implements*, pp. 460—469. As usual, the bronze implements are accompanied by fragments of cakes of copper, broken up for the convenience of transport. The only new varieties we find here are the looped sockets, the fragments of a sickle, the hammer, and the triangular knife.

Mr. Payne also exhibited and described a fine series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, the property of D. F. Kennard, Esq.,

of Linton, near Maidstone, recently found in graves near Faversham, consisting of nine circular fibulæ in gold and bronze-gilt, set with sliced garnets and red and blue glass, two gold bracteates, six strands of beads, a bronze buckle set with red glass, various articles in bronze, and nine drinking cups in green, blue, and amber-coloured glass.

Mr. Payne further illustrated Kentish Anglo-Saxon remains with a variety of ornaments in gold and bronze-gilt from the collection of the late Mr. Henry Durden, of Blandford, Dorset.

The collection from Faversham consists of the following objects:

Fine circular gold brooch,  $3\frac{3}{16}$  inches in diameter, of the type of that found at Abingdon and figured in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. iii., and now in the British Museum. The present specimen is, however, of more elaborate work. The design is composed of four concentric circles of *cloisonné* work containing slices of garnet upon hatched gold foil, alternating with bands of filigree work. The central boss is unusually high and is composed of ivory or shell. The four bosses near the edges are now wanting. The back is of silver, the pin being constructed on the same principle as that of the Abingdon brooch, and it has two small additional loops, while that from Abingdon has but one. A border of interlacing animal forms has been engraved round a part of the edge, and the plate at base of the pin and that of the sheath are covered with hatching and vandyke designs.

Two circular brooches of silver, with good centres inlaid with garnets and blue pastes. They are of the type figured by Akerman on plate xi. fig. 1, as from Wingham, Kent (Brit. Mus.). Diameter,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch.

A circular brooch of similar type. Diameter,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

Gold centre of a similar brooch, set with garnets and blue pastes. Diameter,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch. This is not only of the same type but of the same design as that on Akerman's pl. xi.

Gold centre of small brooch with garnets and filigree. Diameter  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch.

Two circular brooches of silver gilt of the type shown in *Inventorium Sepulchræ*, pl. ii. fig. 2. Diameter,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch.

Circular gold pendant, setting in centre, now empty; the surface ornamented with concentric rings of impressions from a small triangular punch with cross hatching. Diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Circular gold bracteate pendant, the design consisting of two intertwined monsters. Diameter,  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch.

Bronze buckle with three settings containing the remains of inlays of shell, the larger one having a central garnet. At the base of the tongue is a piece of gold foil in an otherwise empty setting; and five garnets alternate with engraved panels round the edge. Length, 3 inches.

Gold finger ring (?) of square outline, and otherwise of peculiar design. The inside and upper and lower faces of the hoop are channelled, the furrows being interrupted at each corner by a real, or more probably simulated, binding of wire. Diameter,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

Silver finger ring formed of a simple wire, the ends meeting and coiled into a spiral to form a bezel, and they are then wound round the shoulders. Diameter, 1 inch.

Remains of a similar ring, the bezel wanting. Diameter, 1 inch.

Bronze buckle, with depression in the middle of the plate. Diameter,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Three small bronze buckles.

Bronze ring brooch with engraved and sunk ornament; pin wanting. Diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Bronze armlet, formed of a stout wire, the ends overlapping and coiled round the armlet. Diameter,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

Remains of silver armlet much distorted, and of the same design as the last.

Bronze cup-shaped object, with remains of iron attachment. It resembles a deep egg-cup in form, but is only 1 inch in depth. The edge and rounded base are engraved with encircling lines, which are connected by four groups of vertical ones.

Bronze pin with head. Length,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

Bronze handle of spoon. Length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Anglo-Saxon sceatta of pale gold:

*Obv.* Bust of king to right; radiate in front + (or letter T).

*Rev.* Clasped hands; above > IΘ, behind W.

The bust on the obverse closely resembles that of the coins described in the *British Museum Catalogue*, p. 3, Nos. 10, etc. The reverse type seems to be unpublished. It is possibly derived from that on a coin of Postumus.

Glass mammiform goblet, dark yellow brown, very thin. Height,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Cf. *Invent. Sepul.* pl. xix. 1, 2.

Goblet of dull green glass, the body covered with a network of stout threads of glass. For the general outline, cf. *Invent. Sepul.* pl. xix. fig. 7. Height,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.



Base of a vase, of yellow brown glass.

Pair of vases of pale green glass, plain, with the bases punched in. Cf. *Invent. Sepul.* xix. 7. Height, 2 inches,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

Pair of vases of similar form of bluish green glass, each having a white thread round the neck. Height,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

Pair of vases of similar form of dull green horny glass, very thick. Height,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

Vase of similar form of pale sapphire blue glass. Height,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Various strings of beads, of glass, amber, paste, amethystine quartz, &c.

The series of Anglo-Saxon objects from the collection of the late Mr. Durden is as follows.\*

The objects now exhibited are from graves on Wye and Crundale Downs, Kent, where they were discovered in 1858, and later.†

The series from Wye consists of four circular gold pendants, a fragmentary one in silver, two carbuncles, one set in silver; three rings of silver wire, on which beads were once strung; a silver finger-ring; a string of beads of amethyst, green and red pastes; two bronze pins; and a knife and spearhead of iron. Of these the gold pendants only are worthy of particular description. One of these is a bracteate with a cruciform design, the spaces between the arms of the cross being filled with interlacing patterns; a second has the sockets remaining, in which were formerly set slices of garnet or red glass, and it would seem that the whole surface was originally covered with inlay. The remaining two pendants are less rich, and are formed in each case of a thin plate, upon which is a cruciform design of a simple character, composed of beaded wire, one of them having a carbuncle in the centre. (Cf. Faussett, *Invent. Sepul.* iv. 10, 11.) In the same graves was found a glass cup or wide-mouthed bottle, having coarse appliqué loops rising from the base, and a thin thread round the neck.

The Crundale series is more numerous, and contains two objects of the first importance.

(1.) A buckle of bronze, plated with silver and gold, and inlaid with garnets; 6·02 inches long. The plate is triangular, with three prominent gilt bosses; the edge is enriched with

\* A large portion of Mr. Durden's collection was purchased last year by the British Museum, and the remainder, including these Saxon objects, is to be purchased by the same institution during the present year.

† There seems to be some confusion in Mr. Durden's notes, and it is possible that some of these objects were found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sarre, Kent.

a gilt strip of interlacing ornament in relief formed of beaded wire; in the middle is the figure of a fish, in gilt metal, seen from the back, ribbed in herring-bone pattern from head to tail. The base of the tongue of the buckle consists of a flat-shaped plate in two stages; the upper stage, which is the smaller, is filled with a scale pattern of slices of garnet, the lower stage is thickly covered with pellets of gold, and has a band of twisted wire. The back plate is of silver or white bronze, ornamented round the edge with a border produced by impressions of a triangular punch with cross-hatching, and at the broad end is an attempt to engrave an interlacing pattern. This plate, having been removed, displays the original filling of the interior, which seems to be a fine white plaster.

(2.) Circular brooch, of silver parcel gilt, of rare type, diameter 3·06 inches. It consists of a flat ring of metal, ·82 inch wide, engraved with two concentric circles of crouching quadrupeds, the engraved parts being gilt. Within this, and joined to it, is a penannular fibula of the ordinary type; upon the loop of the pin is a figure of a dove, and two similar figures are fixed upon the flat outer ring facing the opening of the brooch, one so adjusted as to revolve.

The other remains include two circular gilt brooches (cf. *Invent. Sepul.* pl. iii. fig. 6), one with three garnets, the other with four; two square-headed brooches of bronze-gilt (cf. *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. pl. xxxvii. 4), a small saucer brooch of bronze gilt with human face, ·72 inches in diameter; bronze fibula in form of a bird, with eye of glass inlaid; two circular studs set with garnets; two bronze ring-brooches (pins wanting); bronze gilt buckle, the base of tongue set with five slices of garnet; two rings of silver wire with glass beads threaded upon them (*Invent. Sepul.* vii.), bronze pins, and about ninety beads of various materials, crystal, amber, paste, glass, &c. With these objects were found some plain urns of pottery and part of a glass vessel; an iron sword with gold work on the handle unfortunately no longer exists, having crumbled away since its discovery.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 13th.

---

Thursday, April 13th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, Rev. R. C. Jenkins, M.A., Hon. Canon of Canterbury, Loc. Sec. S.A. for Kent :—

1. The Burial-place of St. Ethelburga the Queen in Lyminge. 8vo. Folkestone.
2. The Canon or Pontifical Law and the Laws of the Church of England. 8vo. Folkestone, 1892.

From the Author :—Mela Britannicus. Par H. S. Ashbee. 8vo. Paris, 1893.

From E. Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A. :—Catalogue of Works of Art chiefly formed by the late Hollingworth Magniac, Esq., known as the Colworth Collection. With 62 Illustrations. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—Giacomo Boni. Il Leone di San Marco (Bronzo Veneziano del milleduecento). Folio. Rome, 1892.

From the Author :—Wadham College, Oxford : its foundation, architecture, and history ; with an account of the family of Wadham and their seats in Somerset and Devon. By T. G. Jackson, M.A., A.R.A., F.S.A. 4to. Oxford, 1893.

From the Author :—Collections for the history of the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks. By Walter Money, F.S.A. 8vo. Newbury, 1892.

From the Earl of Crawford, LL.D., F.S.A. :—Bibliotheca Lindesiana. First revision Hand-List of Proclamations. Vol. i. Henry VIII. to Anne. 1509—1714. Folio. Aberdeen, 1893.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—Photographs from Sketches by A. W. Pugin. By Stephen Ayling. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1865.

From G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Family Histories and Genealogies. By Edward Elbridge Salisbury and Evelyn McCurdy Salisbury. 5 vols. (3 of text and 2 of pedigrees). 4to. Privately printed. New Haven, 1892.

From the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral :—St. Paul's Cathedral Library. A catalogue by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—Iconografía Española. Colección de retratos, estatuas, mausoleos y demas monumentos inéditos. xi.-xvii. cent. Por D. Valentin Carderera y Solano. 2 vols. Fol. Madrid, 1855—1864.

From the Author, C. H. Read, Esq., Sec. S.A. :—British Museum. Report on the Historical Exhibition at Madrid on the occasion of the Fourth Centenary of Columbus in 1892. 8vo. London, 1893.

Special thanks were passed to Mr. Cokayne for his gift to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Henry Spiller, Esq.  
Francis William Pixley, Esq.  
John Murray, Esq., M.A.

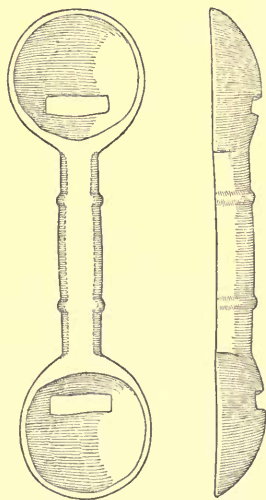
Notice was again given that the anniversary meeting would be held on Monday, April 24th, at 2 p.m. Notice was also given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, April 20th, and Thursday, May 4th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1892 was read (*see* pages 318, 319).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:

Philip William Poole Britton, Esq.  
 Talbot Baines Reed, Esq.  
 George Frederick Beaumont, Esq.  
 Alfred Ridley Bax, Esq.  
 Rev. Edward Peek, M.A.  
 Alexander Henry Hallam Murray, Esq., M.A.



BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND AT  
 LLANYMYNECH, COUNTY  
 MONTGOMERY. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for North Wales, exhibited two curious bronze articles of unknown use which were found in 1866 at Llanymynech, county Montgomery, near Oswestry.

They are the property of W. H. Bickerton, Esq., of Maesmynan Hall, Caerwys, who was superintending the removal of a bed of clay in a wood for the purpose of puddling an aqueduct then in course of construction. They were found by the workmen in the clay about 18 inches from the surface. Nothing else was found at the same time, and time did not permit of any further searches being made. The two objects are exactly the same shape and size; one was retained by one of the men, who scraped it before giving it up to Mr. Bickerton.

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES, M.A., exhibited a small Roman bronze statuette of Minerva, found at Lincoln in 1892.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY  
the 31st day of December following, having examined the under-  
find the same to be accurate.

[illegible]

## STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock . . . . .	10,583	19	7			
Bank Stock . . . . .	2,128	9	6			
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock . . . . .	2,725	0	0			
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock . . . . .	2,757	0	0			
North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock . . . . .	2,761	0	0			
Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Per- petual Guaranteed Preferential Stock . . . . .	370	3	8			
				£21,325	12	9



OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1892, to written ACCOUNTS, with the BOOKS and VOUCHERS relating thereto, do

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1892.									
Publications of the Society, Printers' and Artists'									
Charges, and Binding . . . . .							1,004	17	10
Archaeological Investigations . . . . .							9	18	0
Library :									
Binding . . . . .				80	14	11			
Catalogues and Library Work . . . . .				6	0	0			
Books purchased . . . . .				145	6	6			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies for their									
Publications . . . . .				27	8	0			
Repairs to Pictures . . . . .				8	19	0			
Gratuity to Porter for cleaning Library . . . . .				5	0	0			
							273	8	5
House Expenditure :									
Insurance . . . . .				17	1	3			
Lighting . . . . .				291	2	7			
Fuel . . . . .				24	10	0			
Repairs . . . . .				101	17	9			
Tea at Meetings . . . . .				18	3	10			
Washing and Sundries . . . . .				58	7	10			
							511	3	3
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License . . . . .							42	16	3
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson's Bequest . . . . .							70	7	6
Pension : C. K. Watson, retiring allowance . . . . .							350	0	0
Salaries :									
Director's allowance (now expired) . . . . .				12	10	0			
Assistant Secretary . . . . .				300	0	0			
Clerk . . . . .				240	0	0			
							552	10	0
Wages :									
Porter . . . . .				85	8	0			
Porter's wife (as housemaid) . . . . .				25	0	0			
							110	8	0
Official Expenditure :									
Stationery and Printing . . . . .				72	7	10			
Postages . . . . .				41	9	3			
" on Publications . . . . .				37	19	2			
Advertisements . . . . .				15	7	6			
Sundry Expenses . . . . .				29	5	9			
							196	9	6
Cash in hand, 31st December, 1892 . . . . .							41	17	7
							£3,163	16	4

31st DECEMBER, 1892.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in the Court of Chancery in which the Society is interested are as follows :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock . . . . .	8,894	0	0			
Midland Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Preference Stock . . . . .	9,555	1	10			
				£18,449	1	10

Witness our hands this 29th day of March, 1893.

WILLIAM MINET.  
C. T. MARTIN.  
OWEN ROBERTS

Lt.-Col. FISHWICK, F.S.A., communicated the following notes on an ancient 15th-century Font lately found at Rochdale, of which he also exhibited photographs:

"A few weeks ago, whilst preparing to plant a tree against the western wall of the parish churchyard at Rochdale, the sexton discovered a stone font resting in an inverted position at about three feet below the surface. From the appearance of the ground between this wall and the western door of the church, and from the dates on the gravestones with which it is entirely covered, it is evident that the font has been buried for at least 150 or 200 years.

The font is of native sandstone, of a kind very like that used in the older portions of the church tower. It is octagonal in form, and entirely devoid of ornamental carving. Its dimensions are: height, nearly 2 feet; the upper border is 5 inches deep, and below this is a narrow fluting; the outer circumference being here 8 feet, which at the widest part of the swell is increased to 8 feet 7 inches. The top of the font measures 2 feet 8 inches across, the diameter of the basin is 1 foot 11 inches, thus leaving a brim of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the basin is 1 foot deep, and at the side of the bottom is a hole or channel to let out the water. On the brim are four holes in which were probably placed the iron staples to which the lid or cover was attached and locked as required by the canons.

Looking at the photograph of this interesting find, one might take the stone to be hammer-dressed, but this is not the case. Whatever its age may be it has certainly been made by a chisel.

In 1495 we have evidence that there was an extensive church restoration going on here, and it is believed that at this date the Perpendicular style of architecture was then introduced into the church, and it may be that amongst other 'restorations' was a new font."

The Right Rev. Bishop VIRTUE, F.S.A., exhibited a Book Binding, dated 1549, bearing the arms of Cardinal Pole.

The Rev. E. J. TAYLOR, F.S.A., exhibited a Photograph of some incised slabs discovered during the restoration of the tower of Hartlepool parish church. One of these bears the unusual device of a single-masted ship.\* Another has a floriated cross on steps, with a pair of shears, the emblem of a woman, beside the stem.

\* Another example of a memorial with a figure of a ship, at Iona, is figured in Cutts's *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses* (London, 1849), pl. lxxxii.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President, exhibited a number of mutilated alabaster panels and figures, said to have been found in a fish-pond at Selby.

These fragments represent :

1. Figure of a saint,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with long hair, holding a book and palm branch ; probably St. John Evangelist.

2. Fragment,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, of the figure of a saint, with the head and lower part broken away ; the emblem defaced.

3. The Assumption. A panel,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide and now  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with an irradiated figure of the Blessed Virgin being borne up by four angels in amices and girded albes to God the Father (broken) above. On the dexter side the doubting apostle, St. Thomas, is grasping the end of the Virgin's loosened girdle. Traces of the red lining of Our Lady's robe, of her golden hair, and the green foreground remain.

4. The Ascension. A mutilated panel about  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. In the centre is a crowned female figure (? Our Lady) and a male saint (? St. John), both kneeling on a green mount, with other kneeling figures of St. Peter (?) without emblem on the dexter, and St. Andrew with his cross on the sinister. Above are traces of other figures.

5. The Adoration of the Wise Men. A mutilated panel, 9 inches wide, and  $11\frac{1}{8}$  inches high. On a bed is seated the Blessed Virgin, holding up the Holy Child ; one of the Wise Men with his crown in his hand kneels at the bed's foot. Behind are the remains of two other figures, and in the foreground are an ox and an ass eating out of a manger. Our Lady's hair has been gilt, and the ground painted green.

All the panels and the figure of St. John have lead plugs at the back with ends of latten wire fastenings.

It is said that when first discovered considerable remains of the original colouring existed, which were cleaned off by an injudicious housemaid. A thick coating of varnish was substituted, which has been difficult to remove.

Mr. HOPE said he thought there could be little doubt from the character of the work that these panels and figures were carved by Nottingham "alabastermen" during the second half of the fifteenth century, although excessive cleaning had destroyed so much of the characteristic coloured decoration.

C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a series of Photographs of objects in the Historical Exhibition held at Madrid in honour of the fourth centenary of Columbus, upon which he made the following remarks :

"In the month of December of last year I was sent by the trustees of the British Museum to examine and report upon the

Historical Exhibition at Madrid. Our ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, had thought the exhibition of sufficient importance to warrant the sending of some person familiar with the classes of antiquities shown, and my mission was the result of his suggestion to this effect to the Foreign Office. I found the exhibition to be far larger than I had anticipated, and to contain a great quantity of objects of the highest interest. The Report which I submitted to the Trustees on my return contains an account of it as detailed as is possible in such a document, and as it has been printed by their order I am able to present a copy to the Society's library. It is unnecessary to repeat what is already printed in the report, and I will only therefore call special attention to two objects of more than usual importance.

The first of these is a cope of *Opus Anglicanum*, shown by the Cathedral of Toledo, having representations of a number of English saints. It is said to be the cope bequeathed by Cardinal Gil de Albornoz, who died in 1367, to the Cathedral of Cuenca, and in his will the cardinal speaks of this cope as 'pluviale meum pretiosum de opere anglicano,' and gives explicit directions to prevent the dean and chapter of Cuenca from alienating it from the Church. The cardinal's will, an interesting document, is printed in full in Genesius de Sepulveda, *Opera*. Madrid, 1780.

I may mention that a photograph of the cope on a much larger scale than that now exhibited is being made, which I hope shortly to receive, and that the authorities of the South Kensington Museum have given orders for a coloured drawing to be made of a section of the design. I ventured to suggest that it would be of interest to bring this drawing before the Society, and I trust it may be found possible to do so.

The other object that need be specially mentioned is the beautiful sword of Boabdil, the last Moorish King of Granada, the property of the Marques de Viane. This sword is already well known and has been figured more than once, generally as the 'Villaseca sword.' The beautiful translucent enamels upon it are, however, so intimately related to those upon the pair of stirrups from the Forman Collection exhibited before the Society by Major Browne (*Proc.* xiv. 179), that there can scarcely be a doubt that they both proceed from the same workshops, those of Granada. At the same time certain slight differences in the enamelled designs, and more especially the style of the nielloed work upon the stirrups, indicate that these must be well within the sixteenth century, *i.e.* probably thirty or forty years later than the date of the sword."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 20th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From John A. C. Vincent, Esq. :—*Roma Antica di Famiano Nardini*. 4to. Rome, 1666.

From the Netherlands Museum of Antiquities :—*Aegyptische Monumenten. Aflevering 31, de 8<sup>e</sup> van de III<sup>e</sup> Afdeeling*. Folio. Leyden, 1892.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*. Vol. x. 8vo. London, 1890.

2. *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum*. By W. de G. Birch. Vol. ii. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology :—*Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages*. By J. C. Pilling. 8vo. Washington, 1892.

HUMPHREY WOOD, Esq., F.S.A., presented the brass matrix of an early seventeenth-century seal of the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, an oval seal 3 inches long, with the arms of the See of Canterbury ensigned by a mitre, and circumscribed :

THE · SEAL · OF · THE · VICAR · GENERAL  
OF · THE · ARCHB · OF · CANTERBURY.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wood for his gift to the Society's collections.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

George Frederick Beaumont, Esq.

Talbot Baines Reed, Esq.

Philip William Poole Britton, Esq.

Notice was again given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Monday, April 24th, at 2 p.m., and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year. Notice was also given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, May 4th, and Thursday, May 18th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

A Ballot was then taken for the election of Fellows, but none of the candidates balloted for succeeded in obtaining the requisite majority of four-fifths of the votes of the Fellows present and balloting.



W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, exhibited a complete rubbing of the remarkable grave slab of a gild of Slavonians in North Stonham church, Hants, which formed the subject of a paper read before the Society by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, on January 19th, 1893.\*

Through the kindness of the rector, the Rev. E. Kenworthy Browne, M.A., a wooden floor lately concealing the slab has been removed, and converted into a trap-door for its protection at the expense of the Hampshire Field Club.

Miss ROTH, through the Secretary, exhibited part of a cornice with waterwork decoration, *circa* 1525, from Hestley Hall, Suffolk.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a large and fine collection of fragments of antique Roman glass, on which he read the following remarks:

"I have brought for exhibition to-night a collection of fragments of antique Roman glass, mainly of the vari-coloured glasses of the kind which the modern Italians denote by the term '*mille-fiori*.' They are chiefly fragments of drinking cups and vases, and also of flat plaques or slabs, and they display an almost infinite variety of colours and designs.

The specimens were formerly the property of the late Sir William Drake. He, I think, acquired them *en bloc* from some one of the Roman dealers in antiquities, or lapidaries, who probably got the pieces together during a series of years.

I need scarcely say that finds of similar specimens are of constant occurrence in excavations on Roman sites, especially in the city of Rome and in the neighbouring Campagna, where they are every day being turned up by the ploughshare and the labourer's spade. I have added a few specimens of antique glass pastes, mainly cameos from the collection of gems which I had previously formed, and also two antique Roman cups, one of them of brown oriental onyx, and the other of a species of green jasper or porphyry, these latter as illustrations of the kind of vessels imitated in glass by the ancients.

The specimens of glass have all been recently repolished on the outer surface to display their real colours, but the other side of each piece retains the old iridescent '*patina*' as when found.

The examination of these specimens cannot but impress us with a profound sense of the admirable perfection and endless technical resources of the Roman glass-makers. In these

\* See *ante*, p. 270.

respects I think it will be evident that the ancients far surpassed the efforts of the old Venetians, who nevertheless probably inherited by uninterrupted transmission many of the processes and technical secrets of the Romans, whilst the variety and infinity of processes, and the admirable taste shown in the combinations of colours and patterns, have I apprehend nowhere been approached in our own day. The wonderfully perfect imitations of natural stones and gems, especially of many varieties of the onyx and of porphyry are I consider most noteworthy.

There are of course many references in classical authors to costly vessels of glass, and the vexed question of the murrhine vases will probably be suggested by consideration of these fragments.

Taking for granted that this last-named mysterious substance was a natural product, held as it was in paramount estimation, it appears to me reasonable to expect that more or less excellent imitations of murrhine must have been made by the ancient glass-workers; we know, in fact, from Pliny's account, that it was so. It is then very remarkable that amongst the tens of thousands of fragments of precious vessels which have been and are continually being unearthed from the teeming Roman soil, no one seems as yet to have identified any fragment either of the real murrhine or of its imitation in glass. I have carefully examined all the present specimens, but I must frankly confess I cannot discern any one which might reasonably be supposed to be intended for an imitation of murrhine.

Another consideration has been suggested to me by these specimens; it is that seeing the near approach which some of the opaque coloured glasses make to porcelain, it is somewhat remarkable that the ancients of the western world never seem to have been acquainted with the manufacture of that substance, and again that the art of enamelling on metallic or other surfaces to all appearance remained only in a comparatively rudimentary state in antiquity. This last fact is, perhaps, the more remarkable, inasmuch as the coloured glasses now in question are practically identical with vitreous enamels, and with probably slight modifications of composition might have been encrusted upon other materials with very little difficulty.

I have also included in this selection a cameo or bas-relief head of Tiberius which came quite recently from Egypt. It is in effect a carving apparently in a hard fine-grained kind of limestone, not unlike the 'speckstein' or lithographic stone in which the German medallion portraits of the earlier years of the sixteenth century are executed. What I conceive to be the notable feature of this cameo, however, is the fact that it is

covered with a fine light green vitreous enamel glaze, obviously of the same nature as the well-known green glaze found on the scarabs and small statuettes of the ancient Egyptian periods. I do not know if it has been before noted that this particular glaze, which was doubtless in use in Egypt from a very remote period, was applied as late as the Roman era. In any case this cameo seems to show that this Egyptian glaze was in use as late as the time of Tiberius.

Reverting to the subject of murrhine, the most reasonable of the suggestions which have been made as to what this substance really was seems to be that it may have been root or matrix of opal. The well-known passages in Pliny point to some natural substance possessing changeable or iridescent colours such as the opal, and not to merely veined or clouded material such as fluor-spar, which, moreover, from its tender porous nature, would have been entirely unfitted as a material for drinking vessels.

Against this view, however, must be set the fact that the Romans were as well acquainted with opal and esteemed it as highly as we do, so if the murrhine were in reality any variety of opal, it seems scarcely likely that Pliny would not have known it.

Supposing, however, murrhine to have been some kind of mineral in which opalescent particles were scattered through the mass (and several such minerals are known), it is perhaps possible that it may have been regarded as distinct from the precious opal, which in antiquity as in our own time has usually occurred in nature only in very small pieces. These considerations have been suggested to me by the fact that within the last few years there has been a great change in the estimation in which precious opal has been held, owing to a vastly more abundant supply having become available. More than one new source of supply of this mineral has quite recently been found, the most prolific, I believe, being somewhere in Mexico and in Queensland in Australia. Latterly I have seen many specimens of the opal matrix of a brilliant white colour, and also of a rich brown tint, both containing veins and patches of splendid glowing changeable coloured opal. Cameos of considerable size are now currently made from this material, and I think it is highly probable that pieces of it are to be found quite large enough to admit of drinking cups and vases being fabricated from them. Considering the great number of fine onyxes and other stones in antiquity the sources of supply of which we know nothing about, it may be fairly enough imagined that there may in the western world have been in Roman times some centre of supply of an abundant opaline mineral, which in the course of ages has been lost sight of.

As regards the specimens now exhibited, Pliny's account of glass manufacture gives us little if any information as to these coloured or mille-fiori wares, and yet one would have thought that their intrinsic beauty and excellence would have strongly appealed to him. He must have been well acquainted with them. It has occurred to me as a probable suggestion that these glasses were as a general category regarded as imitation murrhine wares. Some kind of generic name must have been given to these wares in antiquity, but I am not aware that there is any record as to what the Romans called them.

There are two or three specimens in the collection, nevertheless, which I think evidently respond to a passage in Pliny. These are the beautiful small square plaques with floral designs worked in the mass \* 'as we see in the process of making the small chequers known as "*abaculi*" for mosaic work, some of which are of variegated colours and different shapes.'

Respecting the onyx drinking cup with a raised loop handle, it will be noticed that the vessel is of unusual form, in fact more or less boat-shaped, and I find another passage in Pliny (vi. 429) which I think alludes to vessels of this peculiar shape, and to which the name of 'cymbia' were given; the passage is in reference to the stone chrysoprase, but of course it would apply equally well to vessels in any other stone. 'This stone is found of so large a size as to admit of drinking boats even being made of it,' and in a foot-note to the passage is added 'Cymbia' drinking vessels shaped like a boat.

It will be noticed that the raised handle, part of which is broken away, but which originally formed a loop into which one or two fingers might have been inserted, is entirely cut from the solid onyx 'prise dans les masse,' as the French would say. I need scarcely point out that the labour must have been immense to have thus fashioned this little cup.

The specimens of Queensland opal exhibited as illustrations have been obligingly lent me for the purpose by the Diamond Merchants' and Jewellers' Company, of 138, New Bond Street."

ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq., F.R.A., read the following paper on a remarkable twelfth or early thirteenth century marble statue of the enthroned Madonna at Sta. Margherita on the Genoese Riviera, of which he also exhibited photographs.

"At the suggestion of our Honorary Secretary, Mr Read, I exhibit to-night two photographs of a very remarkable statue at Sta. Margherita, Ligure, kindly taken for me by an amateur photographer, Baron Negri. So far as I can find out, this

\* See Bohn's translation, vol. vi. p. 383.

statue is entirely unknown ; and it may be of interest if I say a few words about it.

I should perhaps just explain that Sta. Margherita is a flourishing commune lying on the coast, at a distance of about eighteen miles east of Genoa, between Porto Fino and Rapallo, and that the village can boast of at least five churches, of little or no archaeological interest, on the internal decoration of which, however, the pious fisher folk have spent astonishing sums of money, even quite lately. On a considerable eminence immediately above the village is a very large family villa of late seventeenth century date, which has, within the last six months, been turned into a hotel ; and just below this building is a small Capuchin church, with nothing in itself to attract notice, but which the visitors at the hotel are not likely to forget owing to its very noisy bell, the Capuchin fathers finding it necessary to pull their one bellrope in the most violent manner, seemingly at all hours of the day and night. Their church is built upon a high terrace, looking almost immediately upon the sea, with a retaining wall through which passes a narrow flight of steps leading on to the terrace. At the top of one of the angles of the wall, over the steps, there is a niche or covered recess constructed apparently in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, like nearly everything else one sees in Sta. Margherita which has not been built within the last dozen years. The visitor who has any knowledge of sculpture is therefore naturally profoundly astonished to find the niche occupied by a marble statue, rather more than half life size, of distinctly Byzantine character, and evidently dating from the twelfth century or from the earlier part of the thirteenth. It must not be imagined, from my using the word Byzantine, that the group is of a stiff hieratic type. On the contrary, the Virgin bends graciously forward, and the face is full of individual character, the forehead and features finely modelled, the mouth half open and smiling, the pupils of the eyes deeply drilled, giving a life-like expression to the upper part of the face. Unfortunately the gesture of the Virgin's right arm cannot be clearly made out, as the hand is a clumsy modern restoration. Her left arm supports the Holy Child, who is seated sideways on her left knee. He is fully draped to the ankles, after the Byzantine rule, and in his left hand he holds against his breast an apple or small globe. His head is missing, and the greater part of the right arm. The Virgin is vested, after a common Byzantine pattern, in an upper robe of very fine texture, reaching halfway down between the knee and the foot. Below this the under garment shows in numerous rich deep folds, leaving only the points of the shoes exposed. The sleeves of the upper garment



are very narrow and of enormous length. On the upper part of the breast are four or five elliptical sinkings which probably were filled with glass jewels. Upon her head the Virgin wears a crown of singular form, having a very high jewelled circlet surmounted by four or five very low and wide fleurs-de-lis. The wimple worn under the crown entirely hides the hair, and appearing as a sort of frill over the forehead, descends in very graceful folds rather low down on the shoulder.

The main part of the throne is of the ordinary square shape, most familiar to us in the pictures of Cimabue and other early masters who retained something of the Greek or Byzantine manner. The sides have the usual rows of round-arched arcading, and there is a high narrow back of somewhat peculiar form with a double curve at the sides like a MS. capital E in outline. The whole recalls to a certain extent the chair of the Patriarch of Grado in the sacristy of St. Mark's at Venice, and, unless my memory deceives me, the patriarchal throne from Antioch, now in the old cathedral church of Venice. Under the left sleeve of the Virgin is seen the end of one of those long bolster-like pillows which seem to be at least as old as the fifth century B.C., and are seen on the thrones in early diptych as well as on those of some of the most famous mosaics.

I have little more than conjecture to offer as to the origin and history of this charming work of art, but from its size and character, and especially from the sunk spaces for paste jewels, I infer that it was what our German friends call a 'cultus bild,' and not a piece of architectural sculpture. There are, so far as I could see, no traces at present of painting or gilding, but exposure for centuries to the open air would account for their disappearance. On a mountain, over 2,000 feet high, looking down upon Sta. Margherita, is a famous pilgrimage church of the Madonna di Montallegro, a madonna who is said to have arrived from over sea in some miraculous manner long ago. There is another miraculous lady who arrived in a similar way, and is supposed to abide in one of the churches in Sta. Margherita itself. Local legends of this sort have probably some historical foundation; and one is tempted to conjecture that the neglected madonna on the terrace wall of the Capuchins may have been imported from over sea at great cost some seven hundred years ago. Considering the remarkable state of degradation into which sculpture fell in Northern Italy in the twelfth century, after a partial revival in the eleventh, there is some difficulty in believing that our madonna is the production of local art. The animation of expression and attitude in the figure seems also almost to exclude the idea of a Byzantine artist. At first sight I was struck with a certain resemblance to early thirteenth century

French work; but here again the nature of the material is a strong presumption against an importation from France, although it does not exclude the supposition of the sculptor having been a Frenchman possibly working at Genoa. Unfortunately I have not been able to ascertain whether the marble is from Carrara or from a more distant source. My first impression of French influence is to some extent confirmed by a comparison of the photographs with the sculptures in the West Porch of Chartres, and more especially with the statues known as Clovis and Clotilde, from the church of Notre Dame de Corbeil. The crowns worn by these so-called 'royal portraits' have very high circlets and low fleurs-de-lis, almost identical with that of the Sta. Margherita Madonna.\* There are also many other points of resemblance which need not be insisted upon. In view, however, of the wide-spread influence of Byzantine art in the twelfth century, I do not wish to lay too great stress upon the resemblances referred to.

Perhaps I should add a word as to the position of the Infant Christ sitting sideways on one of his mother's knees, and not centrally placed, according to the earlier type, as, for example, in the 'Vierge Glorieuse' of Notre Dame de Paris. This position would of itself indicate, according to the generally received notion, a later date than the middle of the twelfth century, although there seems to be no absolute rule on this point.

I hear that there is some talk of the Sta Margherita Madonna being moved from its present position into the neighbouring church. Personally I should deprecate its being moved at all; but if it is to be put under cover it would be more likely to be preserved from 'restoration' in the excellent local museum opened last year at Genoa, then under the charge of the Capuchin Fathers."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

\* The same high diadem is worn by the famous portrait-statue of Charles of Anjou, in the hall of the Senatorial Palace in Rome; but this work is of course of the end of the thirteenth century, and it has nothing whatever of Byzantine character about it.

## ANNIVERSARY,

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

F. M. O'DONOGHUE, Esq., and EVERARD GREEN, Esq.,  
Rouge Dragon, were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

Alfred Trice Martin, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, laid upon the table copies of *Archaeologia*, vol. liii. part ii., of *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, vol. xiv. part iii., and of *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vii. part i., being the Society's publications up to date.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address :

It is now close upon thirty-three years since I first had the honour to take the chair at one of the meetings of the Society,\* and of the Council of that year there now remain to us but two, both old friends of mine, Dr. J. J. Howard and Mr. Scharf. This was after the great financial struggle of 1852. Whether the reduction of the subscription which ensued was a wise measure or not can only be determined by a close consideration of the then condition of the Society; the change was carried by a small majority of 55 to 41, and later by 51 to 39.

With the decision of that time I had nothing to do, as I did not become a Fellow till 1853, though I knew well most of those who took different sides in the contest.

The matter has, however, become of interest to me in another way, as when you did me the honour to elect me President, I found myself face to face with a financial difficulty in the opposite direction. From the fact that no steps were taken to overcome the difficulty until after I had become President, it might be thought that it was in some measure

\* 10th May, 1860. *Proc.* 2nd S. i. 146.

due to me; but you are aware that this was not the case, as the matter had been for some time under consideration during the presidency of my predecessor, who indeed foreshadowed, in his Annual Address of 1892, some of the necessary changes. The financial crisis is, however, now ended, and I hope the Society will reap the benefits of its satisfactory conclusion. Our future Fellows will have to pay a higher entrance fee and subscription, and that these considerations do not deter gentlemen from wishing to become Fellows is clear from the number of certificates on our walls. Sixty-four compounders have been induced to add generously to their compositions various sums amounting in all to £362, and 300 subscribing Fellows have agreed to pay an additional guinea for their subscriptions, though we were unable to hold out any great advantages. I have, however, gone into this subject in some remarks I made at the Special Meeting on 22nd June last, when the changes in the Statutes were brought forward, so I need not weary you with further details.

The most serious difficulty that I have had to encounter is due to our late President, Sir John Evans. He seems to me, without exception, to have been the most efficient president that we have ever had, at any rate in modern times. His unwearied zeal in the service of the Society, his able conduct of affairs, his punctuality and exactitude in performing the duties of President, qualities which have distinguished him here as in the numerous similar posts he has held, or holds, elsewhere, tend to make the position of his successor less enviable than it would otherwise be. I am happy, however, to think that, though no longer President, he is able and willing to assist our deliberations and give us the benefit of his advice as a Vice-President and member of Council.

It is now my duty to turn to the losses the Society has sustained, by death or resignation, since the last Anniversary Meeting. It is satisfactory, however, to find that among these are few who have taken an active part in our proceedings, at any rate of late years.

The Society has lost by death the following Fellows:

- James Hobson Aveling, Esq., M.D.
- \* Douglas Brown, Esq., M.A., Q.C.
- Richard Herbert Carpenter, Esq.
- \* Colonel Thomas William Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S.
- \* Colonel George Edward Grover, R.E.

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

- John William Grover, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.  
 \* Norman Capper Hardecastle, Esq., M.A., LL.D.  
 James Wilson Holme, Esq., M.A.  
 Roger Horman-Fisher, Esq., J.P.  
 Alfred Granger Hutt, Esq.  
 \* Morris Charles Jones, Esq.  
 Rev. Thomas Jones.  
 \* John Clay Lucas, Esq.  
 Thomas John Mazzinghi, Esq., M.A.  
 Frederick Iltid Nicholl, Esq., M.A.  
 \* Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq.  
 Michael Pope, Esq.  
 Charles Giles Puller, Esq., M.A.  
 George Steinman Steinman, Esq.  
 Frank Tayler, Esq.  
 Michael Waistell Taylor, Esq., M.D.

Besides these, four of our Honorary Fellows have been removed by death. These are:

Gustave, Baron de Bonstetten.  
 Dr. Jacob Dirks.  
 Dr. Ludwig Lindenschmit.  
 Monsieur Simeon Luce.

In addition there have resigned :

Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham.  
 Edward George Bruton, Esq.  
 Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esq. (since deceased).  
 Robert Richard Gardner, Esq.  
 Charles Stewart, Viscount Hardinge.  
 Arthur John Jewers, Esq.  
 Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.D., D.C.L.  
 The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, D.D.  
 Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.  
 John Sykes, Esq., M.D.

The resignations are rather more numerous than usual, but this may well be expected during a financial crisis, when gentlemen who take no special interest in our proceedings are apt to ask themselves why they belong to our body.

Since the last Anniversary the following gentlemen have been elected :

Alfred Ridley Bax, Esq.  
 George Frederick Beaumont, Esq.

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.



Philip William Poole Britton, Esq.  
Rev. Frederick Martin Burton, B.A., LL.D.  
Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C.  
Charles Thomas Daniel Crews, Esq.  
Ernest Arthur Ebbblewhite, Esq.  
George Rutter Fletcher, Esq.  
George Willoughby Fraser, Esq.  
Henry Andrade Harben, Esq., B.A.  
John Horsfall, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S.  
William Heaton Jacob, Esq.  
Herbert Jones, Esq.  
Edward Letchworth, Esq.  
Henry Colley March, Esq., M.D.  
Alfred Trice Martin, Esq., M.A.  
Josslyn Francis Pennington, Baron Muncaster.  
Alexander Henry Hallam Murray, Esq., M.A.  
John Murray, Esq., M.A.  
Rev. Edward Peek, M.A.  
Henry Peet, Esq.  
Francis William Pixley, Esq.  
Talbot Baines Reed, Esq.  
Arthur Hamilton Smith, Esq., M.A.  
William Hutchinson Spiller, Esq.  
Whitley Stokes, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D.  
John Venn, Esq., Sc.D. (Camb.), F.R.S.  
Humphrey Wood, Esq.

And as Honorary Fellows:

Monsieur Gaston Maspero, membre de l'Institut, Paris.  
Dr. Oscar Montelius, Stockholm.  
Dr. Sophus Müller, Copenhagen.

From this it will appear that while we have lost from death or resignation 31 Fellows, we have added 28. But the Ballots last year were somewhat curtailed by the proposed changes in the subscriptions, and those for the present year have not yet been completed. By the time that our printed list is issued (in July), it is to be hoped that we shall be able to record an actual gain.

Of our Fellows deceased, the first in date of election is Mr. GEORGE STEINMAN STEINMAN, who joined the Society on January 23, 1834, and was at his death the "father" of the Society. He was born June 11, 1811, and was the descendant of an ancient family of St. Gall, in Switzerland. He communicated two papers connected with Bruges, one on the tomb of

Louis de Bruges, Earl of Winchester, formerly in the church of Notre Dame of Bruges, and printed in *Archaeologia* (xxxii. 408): the other on memorials preserved at Bruges of King Charles II.'s residence there.\* He also made several minor communications noticed in our *Proceedings*.†

Mr. Steinman was on the Council for two years, 1870 and 1871. He was author of several works, mostly privately printed, and of which he presented copies to our library. Among these I may mention *The History of Croydon*, 1834; *Memoir of Mrs. Myddleton*, 1864; *Althorp Memoirs*, 1869; and a *Memoir of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland*, 1871. Mr. Steinman died February 12, 1893.

Mr. ROBERT CRADOCK NICHOLS was intimately connected with the Society as being our printer, and also as brother of our very distinguished Fellow, John Gough Nichols. He was elected on February 23, 1854. His communications to the Society were not, however, numerous, and the principal of them is on a Latin note to the Bodleian MS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle concerning the origin of the Aera Dionysiana.‡ Mr. Nichols died May 26, 1892.

Mr. DOUGLAS BROWN, Q.C., became a Fellow of the Society on June 7, 1866. His only communication to the *Proceedings* was on a Charter of Robert de Brus, § from among the muniments of Arncliffe Hall, the ancient residence of the Mauleverers, of which family he had married an heiress. Mr. Brown died June 29, 1892, in his seventy-third year.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM GROVER was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and much connected with important railway works, but still more so with the water supply of this and other countries, on which he became a great authority. These occupations brought him frequently in contact with archaeological discoveries, which interested him greatly, and which he noted with care. He became a Fellow on March 7, 1878, and made several communications to our *Proceedings*. || He had been for some years a member of the British Archaeological Association, to which he made numerous communications. Among other archaeological works he was instrumental in bringing to light the fine monumental sculptures of the seventeenth century

\* *Archaeologia*, xxxv. 335.

† *Proc.* i. 305, ii. 61; 2nd. S. ii. 27, 400.

‡ *Archaeologia*, xlvii. 481.

§ *Proc.* 2d. S. iv. 208.

|| 2nd Series, vii. 415, xiii. 151, xiv. 6.

in old Clapham church, representing members of the Atkins family, which had been put out of the way in an underground vault. Of these he published an interesting account with illustrations. He died August 23, 1892, at the age of 56.

Mr. ROGER HORMAN-FISHER was elected a Fellow January 9, 1879, but did not make any communications to the Society. We are, however, indebted to him for the gift of a very interesting sword, of the 14th century, found at Lillebonne in 1844.

Mr. Horman-Fisher died on August 28th, 1892.

Dr. MICHAEL WAISTELL TAYLOR was elected on 27th May, 1886. He was well known as a successful physician, but he took a great interest in antiquities, especially in the castles and old halls of the north. He does not seem to have contributed to our publications, but was an active member of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society. He died on November 24, 1892, in his 68th year.

Mr. THOMAS JOHN MAZZINGHI became also a Fellow on the 27th May, 1886. He was Librarian of the William Salt Library at Stafford, founded by our valued Fellow William Salt. The only communication which Mr. Mazzinghi made to us \* was on a curious grant of arms given by Charles II. soon after his father's death to Sir Richard Lane, in 1649-50. Mr. Mazzinghi died February 19, 1893.

Mr. CHARLES GILES PULLER was elected a Fellow of the Society as recently as March 10 of last year. He was born in 1834, was fourteenth Wrangler at Cambridge, and a Fellow of Trinity College there. He was at one time Vicar of Standon, Herts, but on succeeding his brother in the family estate of Youngsbury, near Ware, he renounced holy orders and took the additional name of Giles. As the Rev. Charles Puller he exhibited to the Society a very interesting cup of Roman enamel, which was engraved in our *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, iv. 514, and which he generously presented to the British Museum. In June, 1889, he excavated a Roman barrow on his estate at Youngsbury, an account of which from the pen of Sir John Evans appears in *Archæologia*, lii. 287. Mr. Puller was a prominent figure in his county, and an active magistrate. He died of a paralytic seizure the 3rd of May, 1892.

The REV. WILLIAM COLLINGS LUKIS, although he had re-

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. xiv. 101.

tired from the Society a year before his death owing to failing health, was still one of our Local Secretaries for Yorkshire, and may therefore be fitly mentioned here, especially as he was in the first rank as an antiquary, and has rendered the Society considerable service. Mr. Lukis was born in Guernsey on the 8th April, 1817, and was the third son of Frederick Corbin Lukis, the well-known antiquary of the Channel Islands, who was also a F.S.A. He was at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in honours in January 1840. He then became curate of Bradford-on-Avon, and after that at East Grafton, a new district of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, and later became vicar of the mother church. He then went to Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, and finally was made rector of Wath, in the diocese of Ripon. During all this time he did much to set to rights the churches under his charge, and studied closely the ecclesiological remains of this country, on which he wrote various papers, and he published a quarto volume on ancient Church plate.\* He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 17th May, 1855. The only memoir by him printed in the *Archaeologia* is one entitled, "Egyptian Obelisks and European Monoliths compared" (*Archaeologia*, xlviii. 421); but his communications to our *Proceedings* were very numerous.† In these Mr. Lukis treated chiefly the megalithic remains of this and other countries, and furnished reports on various districts in which such remains exist, some of which he surveyed with the aid of small grants from the Society to cover a portion of the necessary outlay. In 1879 he surveyed the Hunebedden of Drenthe, in Holland; in 1880 and 1881, Cornwall and Dartmoor; in 1882, Stonehenge and Avebury; in 1883, Wilts, Somerset, and South Wales; and 1885, Scotland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. The Cornish section was published by the Society as a separate work, and it is much to be wished that this publication could be extended to other counties, especially as Mr. Lukis presented to the Society all the plans he had made of megalithic monuments both in England and abroad.‡ Mr. Lukis died on the 7th December, 1892, at the age of 75.

Of our honorary Fellows, GUSTAVE, BARON DE BONSTETTEN, was elected December 6, 1860, and died at Hyères on the 11th March, 1892, not, strictly speaking, within the year that I have to notice. But his death about a month before our Anniversary

\* *Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, Sepulchral Crosses, &c.* London, 1845.

† *Proc.* 2nd S. iii. 213; v. 366, 442; vi. 335; vii. 134, 268; viii. 46, 258, 293, 407, 470; ix. 140, 141, 314; x. 149, 302.

‡ *Proc.* 2nd S. viii. 53.

would hardly be known here so soon, and he was our only representative in Switzerland, so it seems but right that he should be included here. The baron was of a very ancient Swiss family, which taking its origin near Zurich, fixed itself at Berne, where his father was well known in literary and philosophical circles. He took great interest in early antiquities. In 1849 he published *Notice sur les tombelles d'Anet, Canton de Berne*, the results of excavations in ten tumuli of the early iron age (Berne, 1849). This was followed by a large folio work with coloured plates, *Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses* (1855), in which he described a number of objects, chiefly from graves, to which a supplement appeared in 1860. In 1865 he published his *Essai sur les Dolmens*, and in 1878 an archaeological map of the Canton of Fribourg. No Swiss antiquary has given such full details of objects from Swiss graves, but failing health prevented him from further researches.

Dr. JACOB DIRKS, of Leeuwarden, was elected May 29, 1873. He took a great interest in the local Society, the Friesch Genootschap, of which at his death he was honorary president. He was also an eminent numismatist, and the work by which he is best known in this country is *Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs petits deniers dits Sceattas*, published at Brussels in 1870. He died at Leeuwarden, 25th November, 1892, aged 81 years.

Monsieur AUGUSTE SIMEON LUCE was elected June 3, 1875. He was a learned archivist and historian. He was born, in 1833, at Bretteville-sur-Ay (Manche), and after being "archiviste" of the department of the Deux Sèvres he went to the National Archives, and became a member of the Academie des Inscriptions. He was the author of many historical works, of which the best known is the *Histoire de Bertrand Du Guesclin*, published in 1876. Monsieur Luce died at Paris in December last.

The honorary Fellow whose loss will be most felt in the antiquarian world is my good old friend Dr. LUDWIG LINDENSCHMIT, of Mayence, who died there as recently as 14th February last. He was born at Mayence 4th September, 1809, the son of a seal cutter, from whom he probably inherited his extraordinary manual dexterity. As a boy he used to excavate with his brother, afterwards a painter of some note, the ancient Frankish cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Mayence. Later on he published an excellent and oft-quoted work, *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen in Rheinhessen*. In 1858 he commenced his valuable work *Die Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*,



which now extends to four volumes, and which is used as a manual by all archaeologists. He more recently commenced *Handbuch der Deutschen Alterthumskunde*, of which only the first part has appeared. His handsome catalogue of the antiquities in the collection of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is also a useful work. It occurred to Dr. Lindenschmit that in order to study satisfactorily the antiquities of Germany it would be desirable to form a collection of casts from the various objects of antiquity scattered through the museums of his native land. This was done by the Society of German History and Antiquities who founded at Mayence the "Römisch-Germanische Centralmuseum." Though in the same building, it does not form part of the antiquarian collections belonging to the town. The casts are admirably made, coloured by hand so as to resemble the originals, and any one wishing to study the antiquities of Germany can do so at Mayence, without long and fatiguing journeys, and with full means of comparison. Here Dr. Lindenschmit laboured for many a long year, with only a few trained workmen to help him; often casting, painting, drawing, and engraving the various objects with his own hand, and illustrating them by his learned writings.\*

Our list for 1893, when printed, will show a larger loss of honorary Fellows than the four above mentioned. I have gone carefully over our dwindling list and discovered that five other names in it will have to be erased, all of whom have died in former years.

As to our domestic concerns I have already alluded to the change in the subscriptions and the satisfactory result. While these matters were under consideration it appeared to me that the mode in which our income and expenditure were set out in the accounts published annually was liable to be misunderstood, and on my consulting the Treasurer he, with his customary readiness, at once agreed that fuller details should be given, and I trust that the new form which has been adopted will prove satisfactory to the Fellows.

This leads to an explanation respecting our invested funds, in which it will be seen that a considerable change has taken place. This is owing to operations in connection with the Stevenson bequest. My hearers are aware that our Fellow Mr. William Ford Stevenson, who died 3rd February, 1852, bequeathed one-fourth of his personal property to our Society,† subject to

\* An excellent woodcut portrait of Dr. Lindenschmit appeared in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of March 25, 1893.

† *Proc.* ii. 237.

certain annuities, and that, in consequence of obscurities in the will, the property was administered by the Court of Chancery. We have therefore received from time to time our share of the interest of the funds in court, and the amount so received in 1891 was £677 10s. 10d., less £78 for legacy duty and legal expenses.

It occurred to the Royal Society, which is one of the other beneficiaries, that the time had come for the transfer to the Societies interested under the will of a portion of the capital funds, the Court retaining as usual an ample amount to pay the annuities. In this action our Society concurred, and the Court has agreed; the following investments have been therefore transferred to us as our share of the money paid out of Court, to which I will add their market value :

Stock.	Present Value. £   s.   d.		
£2,725 Great Northern Railway Company Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock . . . . .	3,678	15	0
£2,757 London and North Western Railway Company Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock . . . . .	3,763	6	1
£2,761 North Eastern Railway Company Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock . . . . .	3,741	3	0
£370 3s. 8d. Midland Railway Company Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock . . . . .	499	15	0
£2,128 9s. 6d. Bank of England Stock . . . . .	7,151	13	6
	<hr/> £18,834 12 7 <hr/>		

This sum is clear of all charges for legacy duty and law expenses.

It will therefore be seen that, including the invested capital of the Society, which I consider to represent the average amount of our compositions,\* and which is £10,583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock (now worth £11,245 10s.), the Society has at present invested funds of the market value of about £30,000.

In addition to this the amount retained by the Court of Chancery, to provide the annuities, will ultimately be divided

\* Interest on Metropolitan Stock, £309 11s. 8d. Compounders (July 1, 1892), 155, representing subscriptions of £325 10s.

between the four societies, and they will be entitled in the meanwhile to their share of any surplus income.

As far as our current income is concerned the transfer will not make much difference, but we shall have paid the legacy duty on the stocks received, which might hereafter be increased; the legal expenses will be diminished, and we shall have the control of our own funds.

The next point on which I should wish to make a few remarks is on our present system of ballots for the election of Fellows, to which I alluded on the 22nd June last, but from a financial aspect.\*

When I joined the Society in 1853, what I may call System No. 1 for the election of Fellows was in operation. By it the certificate of a candidate was read at a meeting, which was the only notice given, and when it had been suspended for two meetings, as required by the Statutes, the ballot took place, *provided that* there was a President or Vice-President in the chair, as required by the Charter, an event less frequent at that time than recently. There were rarely more than one or two ballots in the evening, as the ballots were scattered all through the sessions, and there was no limit to our numbers. The ballot-box was carried round while the papers were being read, and at some pause the result was declared. The objections to this system were mainly the uncertainty whether a ballot would take place, owing to the possible absence of the necessary chairman, and the inconvenience of elections taking place in the presence of strangers. There was also a feeling that the number of our meetings for papers were somewhat too large, and that it would be well to substitute for some of them ballot nights, which would serve as conversazioni.†

This led in 1862 to the substitution of System No. 2, by which the evenings for ballots were diminished to three (excepting for candidates elected under the provisions of the Statutes, Chapter I., Sections iv. and v.), on which no papers were to be read, but objects of interest might be exhibited, and no strangers were admitted.‡ Some of the Fellows seemed to appreciate the opportunity thus afforded to them to converse with their friends, and discuss matters of common interest. I ought perhaps to add that an alteration in the ballots was partly rendered necessary from a limit being then fixed for the number of Fellows, at that time six hundred, since increased in 1885 to seven hundred,§ the present number.

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. xiv. 202.

† See also *Proc.* 2nd S. iv. 453.

‡ *Proc.* 2nd S. ii. 95, 111.

§ *Proc.* 2nd S. xi. 4.

In 1891 a certain number of candidates were rejected, which produced some dissatisfaction, and the President and Council thought it desirable to propose a change in the Statutes, which was carried December 3, 1891,\* but no ballots were held under it till January 21, 1892. This I will call System No. 3, as though it was treated as a reversion to System No. 1 it was not really so, as under the latter the Council had nothing to do with fixing the dates of the elections, and no notice was given beyond the first reading of the certificate. It would, however, have been difficult to revert to that system entirely, owing to the limit to our number, and the necessity there would have been to clear off all the candidates on our walls before it could have been re-adopted.

In the first half of 1892 there were eight ballots, at which forty-eight candidates were balloted for, of whom eleven were rejected; one more than in 1891. Owing to the impending changes in the subscriptions no ballots were held during the remainder of that year. In the present year we have had up to the present time seven ballots, with forty-two candidates, of whom fifteen have been rejected.

On turning to the ballots for the two previous years we find in 1890 forty-five candidates, of whom thirteen were rejected, and in 1891 the same number with ten rejections. I subjoin a tabular statement of the elections for the last ten years.†

It does not therefore seem to me that the change of system has produced much alteration as to the number of rejections, while it is certainly attended by considerable inconveniences, viz. the increase of meetings at which the President or a Vice-President must be in the chair, the undesirable presence of strangers at the elections, and the injury to the papers, which have to be somewhat hurried through. Moreover, the ballot has to be completed as speedily as possible, so that it is closed as soon as those in the room have voted. Under the previous system the ballots were open for three-quarters of an hour, and the exact time was fixed for the closing, which is now uncertain.

Though I myself never saw the necessity of the change, which I think I understood at the time was to be a matter of experiment, I should not have made these remarks had not many of our Fellows expressed to me their desire to see the ballots restored to System No. 2, with any improvements which experience may have suggested. I should also add that I am only expressing my own opinion, and that it will be for the Council you are electing this day to give effect to my suggestion

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. xiv. 9.

† P. 23.

if they should see fit to do so, especially as no change can be now made as far as the ballots for this year are concerned. My only desire is that the course to be pursued should be the one most conducive to the welfare of our Society, and the one most agreeable to our Fellows, or at any rate to a very large majority of them.

While on this subject I hope you will forgive my making a few remarks on black-balling. It is the undoubted right of Fellows to express their opinion of a candidate as they think fit, and it is their duty to see that candidates not worthy of the honour should be excluded. But as a matter of good feeling this power of veto should not be exercised capriciously, nor on what I may call a dog-in-the-manger principle. It must be remembered that while science pays well its votaries, and geography is popular, our pursuits are rarely of a remunerative character, and that we must largely look to amateurs. Good archaeologists, not a very numerous body, have the first claim upon us, but collectors and patrons of art, men of rank, country gentlemen, and clergymen of good position may be very useful to us. When they are members of our body we can claim their assistance for our exhibitions, and for information as to discoveries on their estates or in their neighbourhoods. For the interests of archaeology our Society should be a large one, and we shall thus obtain the necessary funds for our publications. It has always seemed to me that in the case of the rejection of a candidate who has claims to be a Fellow as an archaeologist or otherwise, the best mode of action would be to obtain his leave to propose him again, and that his friends should do what they can to support his election, and not confine their energies to merely signing his certificate. This course has been pursued in several cases that I could mention, and with success. If other candidates who have no special claims should be rejected *tant pis pour eux*.

With regard to our publications, Mr. Hope has shown his usual punctuality in bringing them up to time. He has been able to lay on the table the second part of *Archaeologia*, vol. liii., completing another volume of our transactions. It includes several papers of interest, among which I may mention Lord Dillon's important memoir on the Pale of Calais, which on account of its length, and also for financial reasons, could not be included in the previous part. There is also the Archaeological Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland, and of Lancashire North-of-the-Sands, drawn up by Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. Swainson Cooper, and which is the third of this useful series of surveys that we have published, the previous ones



being Kent, by Mr. George Payne, and Hertfordshire, by Sir John Evans. Some other surveys, I may mention, are in preparation.

The *Proceedings* are brought up to date. There may be a short delay in the actual issue of them, as some woodcuts were required for one of the later meetings, and I have thought it better that they should be full records up to the present time, and that no portion should be postponed to the next number. It will also be desirable, if possible, to include the balance sheet.

The most important publication is the first part of a new series of *Vetusta Monumenta*, containing an account of the wonderful discovery made in the tomb of Archbishop Hubert in Canterbury Cathedral, and which has been some time in hand. According to the notice issued by the Council, those of our compounders who have generously added to their compositions and the subscribers at three guineas will be entitled to a copy of this work, which I hope may be followed by other portions of a like nature.

The excavations at Silchester have been continued with very excellent results. The Forum *insula* has been re-examined and a very curious discovery has been made in the foundations of a possible Christian church. The case seems to have been fairly made out, and if so we have the most ancient Christian church of which any tangible remains have been found in Britain. The exhibition at the Society's rooms of the objects discovered during the year has been well attended; among the numerous visitors were the Duke of Teck and other influential persons, but Fellows must remember that excavations necessarily cost money, and that each year fresh subscriptions are needed. An accidental surplus on the amounts received for the notices of meetings has been handed over to the fund for the Silchester excavations as the best means of utilising the money.

Turning next to other matters, it is natural from my connection with the British Museum that I should say something of that institution and of its acquisitions during the past year. I am not only the most ancient officer there (unfortunately for myself) but I am your representative on the board of trustees. By the constitution of the Museum each head of department has practically the management of his own section, as far as acquisitions are concerned, and I think I may say that these officers have become recognised authorities on the various subjects with which they are connected. They do the best they can for their departments, as well as the limited means at their disposal will admit. In this they are supported by an excellent head, who is

always ready to help them in any matter likely to benefit their department, and who, under the somewhat misleading title of 'Principal Librarian,' is in reality the Director-General of the institution.

Each year shows a steady increase in the extent and value of this national collection, not only added to by purchases, but by numerous gifts and bequests. The acquisitions are not always stars of the first magnitude, but lesser stars are often quite as valuable to the student. I will, however, only mention a few of the more important acquisitions.

To the Egyptian and Assyrian section have been added some objects of value, especially for their great antiquity. Among the Egyptian I may notice a charming seated figure of a priestly personage, showing all the beauty and freedom that characterise the art of the earlier Egyptian dynasties, and which dates from the fourth thousand B.C. A rock crystal statuette of the god Thoueris, about 1200 B.C., the largest known Egyptian figure in that hard material. A monolithic shrine of granite, of the Ptolemaic period, from the Island of Philæ. This rare object is the only example of its kind in the Museum. Among the Assyrian objects there has been the usual addition of a number of inscribed clay tablets, the authentic remains of the oldest archives in the world. Two Babylonian acquisitions are remarkable for their great age. One of them is a tablet of lapis lazuli inscribed with the oldest known form of Babylonian characters, the record of a king who is believed to have reigned at some time between 4,000 to 5,000 years before Christ, therefore before the Creation, according to our old chronology; the other is a bronze statue of Gamil-Sin, King of Babylonia, about 3200 B.C.

In the Greek and Roman section has been acquired an extraordinary assemblage of gold ornaments of the Archaic Greek period, discovered in the Greek Islands, as well as three most charming little Greek tazzas, pottery of the daintiest form, exquisitely painted on a white ground by an artist named Sotades. These beautiful objects were found at Athens, and formed part of the collection of one of our Fellows, Mr. Alphonse van Branteghem, recently sold at Paris. There has also been acquired an interesting hoard of Roman silver plate found in the South of France.

In my own department I will mention the famous gold cup which I had the pleasure to exhibit to the Society on March 17th last year, and of which the cost price was no less than £8,000. This precious relic, the only one left of the rich treasures of plate of the ancient kings of France and England, became the property of the nation on the payment by the

Treasury of their contribution of £2,000, as I had made myself responsible for any deficit in the subscriptions which were to make up the remaining £6,000. This deficit has been gradually reduced by additional subscriptions, especially from some of the leading City companies, to £830, which the Treasury has now added to their previous grant, so that the cup is not only acquired but paid for. I should also mention the collection of antiquities formed by the late Mr. Henry Durden, of Blandford, chiefly found in Dorsetshire, and including a number of British urns and other barrow remains which will help to complete the remarkable collection from British barrows which was presented to the Museum in 1879 by our Fellow Canon Greenwell. There are also numerous objects from the British and Roman encampment at Hod Hill, Dorsetshire, which are of especial value to the Museum in connection with the large series of late Celtic antiquities that has been gradually formed.

The additions to the department of coins and medals have been numerous and varied, but do not call for any special mention on my part. A full account of the acquisitions of Greek coins for the year has been given by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F.S.A., in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

The department of prints and drawings has made a very valuable acquisition, an album bearing the date 1637 on the binding, and an inscription showing that it has come from a Dutch or Flemish collection. It contains no less than eleven drawings by Lucas van Leyden, most excellent examples of that great master's skill, as well as drawings by even earlier men. The binding of the volume is identical in its material, date, and style of inscription to the famous album of drawings by Albert Dürer, formerly in the Sloane collection; both volumes must have belonged to some great collector in the Low Countries not yet identified.

In the manuscript department I ought to mention a numerous series of Greek papyri, which will furnish very valuable subjects for study; with them has come a curious Latin document, the sale of a slave, on which I hope that Mr. Maunde Thompson will communicate to us a paper before the close of the session. There is also a charming little Book of Hours, full of illuminations, which appears to be of English work, and of the fourteenth century. The most important acquisition is, however, an illuminated manuscript, which is the costly and generous gift of Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, who has thus divested himself of one of the gems of his collector's crown. It is a Book of Hours, executed for Bona of Savoy, widow of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, with the device adopted by her after her husband's death in 1471. The manuscript seems to have

been unfinished at her death, and completed for her daughter Bianca Maria, who married the Emperor Maximilian in 1473, and whose initials appear in many places. It contains forty-eight miniatures and a number of borders of extreme beauty, in the purest style of Milanese art of the period. About 1520 some exquisite Flemish miniatures were added, when in the possession of Maximilian's grandson, the Emperor Charles V., whose portrait appears in one of the borders. This is among the finest manuscripts of its time, and is equally remarkable for its historic interest, its artistic beauty, and its extraordinary preservation.

The larger portion of the grant of the department of printed books is necessarily absorbed by the requirements of the reading-room and the current literature of Europe, so that it has not much money available for typographical curiosities or sumptuous editions of old books. I may, however, mention a superb volume, a copy printed on vellum of Nicholas Jansen's edition of *Gratian on the Decretals*, printed at Venice, 1474; and a very interesting black-letter ballad on the accession of Queen Mary, signed T. W., and printed by Roger Madeley, a typographer otherwise unknown. It must have appeared between Northumberland's committal to the Tower on July 25, 1553, and Mary's entry into London on August 3 of the same year.

The newly-created, or rather reconstituted, department of Oriental printed books and manuscripts has acquired a remarkable Burmese manuscript, with no less than 81 illustrations of the Jatakas, or legendary previous births of Buddha.

The acquisitions of the various departments of the Museum in each year are fully detailed in the useful but little-known annual report presented by the Museum to Parliament, and which is now printed in a convenient octavo form, instead of folio. Of this report I have found it useful to reprint for private distribution the portion relating to my own department, and to send copies to the numerous donors, so that they may see that their gifts have been duly recognised.

Before I pass on to another subject, I may mention that I have been much occupied for some time past in bringing together various stray portions of our collections, with considerable additions, so as to form three rooms illustrating the religions of the more civilised nations of the world, especially of the far East.

One room contains a large series of Buddhist objects, and another is devoted to Brahmanism, Jainism, and various other religions, including Islamism and Judaism. From want of space and other causes, Western Christianity is only illustrated by a few early Christian objects, but the Greek, Abyssinian,



and Coptic churches are included. I hope that this collection, which is a novelty as far as this country is concerned, may be found interesting to the public.

While on the subject of museums, I may mention that the Corporation of Sheffield has acquired for their museum at a cost of £1,610 the prehistoric and local portions of the extensive collection of antiquities formed by the late Mr. Thomas Bateman, of Lomberdale House, Derbyshire, who was at one time one of our Local Secretaries, and who published a catalogue of his collection in 1855. A great part of the collection has been for some years lent to the Sheffield Museum; it includes the results of Mr. Bateman's researches in the barrows of Derbyshire and elsewhere, and it is a matter of congratulation that it has now become the property of a public museum. Another portion of the collection, chiefly foreign works of art, has been recently sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, and has realised £3,133. The most important object was a pair of book covers, consisting of two Carolingian ivories in metal frames representing various saints connected in some measure with Trèves, to the cathedral of which city it seems at one time to have belonged. This interesting relic was formerly in the collection of the poet Rogers, and I trust that it may not have gone to the continent. A small mace with the arms of Charles I., once belonging to the Corporation of Leicester, was sold for no less than £58. I was able to secure, for the Christy collection, a very rare object, an ancient Mexican head-piece encrusted with mosaic, which I hope to exhibit to the Society before I finally place it in the collection.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London has purchased for the Guildhall Museum an interesting series of London antiquities brought together during the last seven years by that indefatigable collector Mr. James Smith. It was exhibited under the auspices of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society at Drapers' Hall in February last. A previous collection made by Mr. James Smith became the property of our Fellow Mr. William Ransom, and has been added to his rich museum.

The Corporation of Colchester is negotiating for the purchase of the remarkable collection of local antiquities formed by Mr. Joslin, and which illustrate in a very interesting manner the important Roman town of Colchester, and I trust that their exertions may meet with success. Our Secretary, Mr. Read, has recently been down to Colchester, on the invitation of the Mayor, and was much impressed with the interesting nature of Mr. Joslin's collection, and its importance from an archaeological point of view.



I understand that the keep of Norwich Castle has now been cleared out, and that it will be offered to the Norwich Museum. It will form a very suitable place of deposit for the numerous antiquities of the county.

A very remarkable exhibition was opened last November at Madrid, in connection with the fourth centenary of Columbus, comprising American antiquities and European works of art. The exhibition was intended to close at the end of December, but it is to be kept open for some months longer, at any rate as far as the European section is concerned. On account of the approaching World's Fair at Chicago the American exhibits have had to be sent back. The European part is an extraordinary assemblage of works of art, mostly Spanish, and extending from the tenth to the seventeenth century. It affords an unique opportunity for studying Spanish art, and many of the specimens belong to the various ecclesiastical establishments in Spain, where they are not easy of access or convenient to visit. The English Government decided to send a competent person from this country to draw up a report on the exhibition, and our secretary, Mr. Read, was selected for the purpose. His report is printed, and he has placed a copy in our library, and has exhibited and described at a recent meeting a number of photographs of the more remarkable objects exhibited.

An extraordinary sale commenced last week in Paris, which will last for thirty-eight days, ending on the 16th June. It is that of the collection, or rather museum, of the late Mr. Spitzer, which has been kept together in accordance with his will in order that the great work describing it might be completed. An excellent sale catalogue has been issued, with an album of photographic plates, a copy of which I recently presented to the Society. The sale has been termed in Paris *La vente du siècle*. The French Government has voted £20,000 for purchases at it, with a view to secure for the French museums some of the best specimens. I tried to obtain a moderate special grant, but without success, and I doubt if many objects will be acquired for our museums; but I hope that some of our private collectors will avail themselves of this opportunity to increase their stores. This is the more desirable as many of the finer specimens were derived from the Meyrick, Barker, and other English collections.

The Cyprus Exploration Fund seems to have come to an end, or nearly so, for want of funds, but the Egyptian Exploration Fund has continued its useful labours. It has been

principally engaged in clearing a portion of the great Temple of Dêr-el-Bahari at Thebes, in the rubbish of which many objects of interest have been discovered. For some time past the Society has been superintending a very important work—an archaeological survey of Egypt. The first memoir to be published is on Beni Hasan, and will very shortly appear under the editorship of one of our Fellows, Mr. F. Ll. Griffith.

Various archaeological works have appeared, among which I may mention a few, but I have kept you so long with other matters that I must make this portion of my address short. I ought to mention the publication by the British Museum of the Cuneiform tablets found at Tell-el-Amarna, Middle Egypt, showing the close relations between Egypt and Babylonia in the reigns of Amenophis III. and IV. Some very curious pages of the Gospel and the Apocalypse of St. Peter have been published by M. Bouriant in the *Memoirs of the French Mission in Cairo*, under the title of the *Book of Enoch*, to which the bulk of the pages belong. A large and handsome volume with facsimiles of Mexican manuscripts has been published in Mexico by a commission for the Fourth Centenary of Columbus, which will be of great value to those interested in Mexican antiquities. The last work I shall mention was only published on Saturday last, and is not a large one. It is a handbook of Greek and Latin paleography, a subject on which there is no recent English work, and which is the result of the long experience of Mr. E. Maunde Thompson in the study of the earlier manuscripts.\* This work will probably become the standard manual, and the author requested me to present a copy in his name to the Society.

From our connection both in title and locality with London I may mention that the Royal Archaeological Institute proposes to hold its annual meeting this year in London, July 11—18, and I trust that it may be as successful as the one held here in 1866. The President of the Institute, Lord Dillon, has invited me to preside at this meeting out of compliment to our Society, and I much regret that I have been obliged to decline this invitation, as I have for some time past been engaged to pay a visit to the South of France in July. The same engagement will prevent me from being present at the Conference of Archaeological Societies also to be held in that month. The Conference last year was well attended; such meetings are great aids to archaeology, and help to establish friendly relations

\* International Scientific Series, *Handbook to Greek and Latin Paleography*, by Edward Maunde Thompson. Kegan, Paul & Co., 1893.

between the various bodies in this country engaged in antiquarian pursuits.

I ought also to announce that the 'Société française d'Archéologie' will hold its congress (the sixtieth) this year at Abbeville, commencing 27th June and closing the 10th of July. Of this time the 5th to the 10th of July are to be devoted to a visit to the south of England, Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, Battle Abbey, and Hastings. The Society will be much pleased if any English archaeologists are able to join their congress, for which the general secretary is M. Henri Macqueron, 24 Rue de l'Hôtel-Dieu, Abbeville, who will furnish any information required. The tickets cost 10 francs.

I trust that I have not wearied you with my observations on so many divers topics, which have run to a greater length than I intended.

## APPENDIX.

TABLE OF BALLOTS FOR ELECTIONS FOR TEN YEARS.

Years.	Number of Ballots.	Candidates.	Elected.	Rejected.
1884	3	30	19	11
1885	3	16	12	4
1886	4	60	41	19
1887	3	45	36	9
1888	3	45	40	5
1889	3	45	36	9
1890	3	45	32	13
1891	3	45	35	10
1892	8	48	37	11
1893*	7	42	27	15

\* Not completed.

This table does not include Honorary Fellows, or those elected under chap. I. sect. iv.

The following resolution was moved by J. G. WALLER, Esq., seconded by RALPH NEVILL, Esq., and carried unanimously:

“ That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Presi-

dent for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II., had been duly elected, the President read from the Chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D. F.R.S.,  
*President.*

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L., *Vice-President.*

Viscount Dillon, *Vice-President.*

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
*Vice-President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

Somers Clarke, Esq.

William John Hardy, Esq.

Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.

William Minet, Esq., M.A.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Lord Amherst of Hackney.

Rev. William Benham, B.D.

Wilfred Joseph Cripps, Esq., C.B., M.A.

George Edward Fox, Esq.

Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq., M.A.

Francis John Haverfield, Esq., M.A.

Alfred Higgins, Esq.

James Hilton, Esq.

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

Henry Vaughan, Esq.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

---

Thursday, May 4th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, Dr. W. Plejte :—Verslag van den Directeur van het Ryksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden. 8vo. Leyden, 1892.

From the Author, Edward S. Morse, Esq. :

1. Latrines of the East. Reprinted from the American Architect, March 18, 1893. 8vo.

2. A curious Aino toy. (Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. xxv. pp. 1—7). 8vo. Salem.

From the Author, S. A. Green, Esq., M.D. :

1. The ravages of Book-worms. 8vo. 1893.

2. Remarks on an original portrait of the Rev. Increase Mather, D.D., and on some of the engravings taken from it. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1893.

From the Author :—Stray Notes on Basildon. Second edition. By Walter Money. 8vo. Newbury, 1893.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Whitley Stokes, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., &c.

Alfred Ridley Bax, Esq.

Alexander Henry Hallam Murray, Esq., M.A.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

A list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council at their meeting on April 12th, 1893, having been laid upon the table, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :

“That the list of Local Secretaries recommended by the Council, and this day laid before the Society, be approved and adopted, and that the gentlemen named therein be appointed for a period of four years commencing from the last Anniversary, April 24th, 1893.

Such appointments to be subject, however, to the provisions of the Statutes, chap. xvii.”

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had decided on bringing forward during the session a motion respecting the



present mode of conducting the ballots for the election of Fellows, which had not fulfilled the expectations of those who had framed the change, and had been found inconvenient to many of the Fellows. The alteration cannot well affect the ballots of the present session, so that the notice will not be brought forward till there has been time to examine carefully the Statutes. It is only necessary that if passed it should be decided before the close of the session, to enable the Council to fix the dates of the ballots, and have them indicated on the cards of meetings.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, May 18th, and Thursday, June 1st, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows :

*As Ordinary Fellows:*

Joseph Knight, Esq.  
Arthur Smyth Flower, Esq., M.A.  
Edward Rowley-Morris, Esq.  
Rev. Joseph Bowstead Wilson, M.A.  
Caspar Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.  
John Cottingham Tingey, Esq., M.A.

*As Honorary Fellows :*

El Conde de Valencia de Don Juan.  
Señor Juan Facundo Riaño.  
Dr. Willem Pleÿte.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Revision of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter by king Edward the Sixth.

By gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen the MSS. of two draft schemes, with alterations and additions made by the king himself and by Sir William Cecil, were exhibited.

Mr. Thompson's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

---

Thursday, May 18th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author, J. T. Danson, Esq., F.S.A. :

Our next War. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Right Reverend Bishop Virtue, F.S.A. :—The Flemish Tapestries of the Church of the Grand Masters. By Sir F. V. Inglott, K.C.M.G. 8vo. Malta, 1893.

From the Author :—Medieval Patens in Norfolk. By the Rev. C. R. Manning M.A., F.S.A. (Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.) 4to. Norwich, 1893.

From the Author :—Remarks on the Bequests of the Rev. R. C. Waterston, and on an original portrait of Franklin. By Dr. S. A. Green. 8vo.

From the Author :—Customary Law of the Gujrat District. By Capt. H. Davies. Vol. ix. 8vo. Lahore, 1892.

From the Author :—The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London, compiled from their records and other sources. By Sidney Young. 4to. London, 1890.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Caspar Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.

Joseph Knight, Esq.

Rev. Joseph Bowstead Wilson, M.A.

Arthur Smyth Flower, Esq., M.A.

Notice was given of Ballots for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 1st, and Thursday, June 8th, and lists of candidates to be balloted for were read.

The following draft of certain alterations in the Statutes, proposed by the Council of May 17th, was laid before the meeting by way of notice only:

Chapter I. Section III., *for* "during the course of each Session" *substitute* "previous to each ballot," *and for* "three" *substitute* "two."

*Repeal* Chapter I. Section VII., *and substitute* "Ballots for the election of Fellows other than those who may be elected under Sections IV. and V. of this Chapter, and under Chapter IX., shall take place, if there be vacancies, at not more than

three Ordinary Meetings during the Session of the Society. The particular Meetings for this purpose shall be fixed by the Council, and shall be indicated on the Card of the Meetings issued to Fellows at the commencement of the Session. At these Meetings, no papers shall be read, and no visitors shall be admitted. No Fellow whose annual subscription is unpaid shall be capable of giving a vote. The ballot shall commence at a quarter to nine p.m., and shall close at half-past nine o'clock. The Candidates shall be put to the ballot in the order in which their names have been proposed; and the Council shall decide on the number of ballots to take place at each Meeting, having regard to the approximate number of existing Fellows. At each of the two Ordinary Meetings of the Society previous to that at which the ballot is to take place, a list of the Candidates to be put to the ballot shall be read from the chair, and a copy of such list shall be suspended in the Meeting Room."

*Repeal Chapter IX., and substitute*

"I. Foreigners of distinguished reputation or learning may be proposed by the President and Council for election as Honorary Fellows of the Society, without being subject to any annual or other contribution. The proposal shall be made by certificate in writing, and read at an Ordinary Meeting, and it shall be suspended in the Meeting Room of the Society until put to the ballot. Such certificate shall be put to the ballot at any Meeting the Council may appoint, provided that such Meeting be not earlier than the third Ordinary Meeting following that at which it was read. The number of such Honorary Fellows shall not exceed One Hundred.

II. Honorary Fellows may attend all Meetings of the Society, but shall not have any vote. They shall be entitled to receive the 'Proceedings' of the Society if they should express a wish to do so."

Notice was given from the chair that the proposed alterations in the Statutes would be put to the Ballot at a Special Meeting of the Society on Thursday, June 15th, at 8.15 p.m.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society :

*As Ordinary Fellows :*

Richard Hudson Joseph Gurney, Esq.

Frederick York Powell, Esq., M.A.

Rev. William Hudson, M.A.

James Curle, Jun., Esq.

Walter Meacock Wilkinson, Esq.

*As Honorary Fellows :*

His Excellency Hamdhi Bey.

Dr. Joseph Hampel.

Dr. Pangiotis Kabbadias.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read the following notes on the Insignia of the city of Chichester :

“The city of Chichester holds an unique position among the municipal bodies of England and Wales with regard to its civic insignia and corporation plate.

At the beginning of this century the insignia consisted of a great mace, and three sergeant's maces, a mayor's ring and walking staff, and a bailiff's walking staff, together with the common and official seals. The plate comprised four cups, three tankards, and six small salt-cellar.

When the corporation was “reformed” in 1836, one of the first acts of the Radical majority in the new municipal body was to do away with all outward and visible signs of royal authority and civic pageantry, and on August 9th the whole of the silver and silver-gilt pieces of plate (about 650 ounces in weight), the china, glass, and other property of the corporation were sold by auction. Certain lots headed “ancient plate” in the sale catalogue were, however, bought by a syndicate of patriotic Conservative citizens, and so fortunately preserved. These consisted of the great mace, the mayor's and bailiff's staves, and the whole of the cups and other plate. The mayor's ring was apparently not thought of sufficient value to be included in the sale.

From the most important of their acquisitions the buyers of these lots formed themselves into a body called the “Mace Club,” and on the occasions when this unique society dined together the mace was laid upon the table, and the plate put to a practical use.

By some accident the mayor's and bailiff's staves and the mayor's ring have practically again become civic property, and, together with a mayor's chain and badge, a gold snuff-box, and some modern pieces of plate, are passed on from mayor to mayor. The old loving-cups, etc., and the mace are, however, still retained by the representatives of the “Mace Club,” and on those occasions when according to ancient custom the mace should be borne before the mayor a formal application is made for the loan of it. The three sergeants' maces are no longer in the city; one is now in the South Kensington Museum, a second is said to be preserved at Parham, while the third is at present lost.

By the kindness of the mayor, the two staves, the mayor's ring, and the gold snuff-box, all of them articles of peculiarly interesting character, are exhibited before you this evening. An application for the loan of the mace, which is an exceptionally fine example with some unusual features, was, I am sorry to say, not entertained by the present secretary of the "Mace Club."

The mayor's staff is a malacca walking-cane, with a gold top of beautiful workmanship, chased with figures of the four seasons. The upper edge of this, which is square, is set with amethysts, forming, as it were, a frame to a large table crystal on top set in silver.

Nothing appears to be known of the history of this interesting staff, but from the resemblance of the work of the head to the ornamented watch-cases of the period it is probably of early eighteenth-century date.

The bailiff's staff is of the same form and date as the mayor's, but the head is of inferior work and of silver only, chased with foliage and figures of beasts. On top is a large square table crystal. The history of this staff is likewise unknown.

The mayor's ring is an almost unique possession, the only other example known to me being a gold posy-ring inscribed: "OMNIS CARO FENVN ES[T]," worn by the mayor of Lincoln, who is entitled to send it to the various schools in the city, and in virtue of it claim a holiday for the scholars. The Chichester ring is of gold, set with a large greenish turquoise, and ornamented with flowers, etc., in white enamel on the shoulders and under side of the bezel. According to Dallaway,\* in 1563, "Thomas Jacman bequeathed a gold ring, with a turquoise stone, to be worn by the mayor." This statement I have not been able to verify, but if the date be correct the present ring is of more recent date than that bequeathed by Jacman. It is nevertheless an interesting specimen of its type.

The snuff-box is a round flat box,  $3\frac{5}{16}$  inches in diameter, of gold. In the centre of the lid is inserted a small plaque of Battersea enamel with a representation of the common seal, and on the under side a bunch of flowers. Above the plaque are engraved and enamelled a mace and sword in saltire, and around it is a flowing ribbon enamelled blue. The sides of the box are decorated with like ribbons, and on the bottom is a letter "W," surmounted by a royal coronet, and encircled by similar ribbons, all likewise enamelled blue. In the bottom

\* James Dallaway, *A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex* (London, 1815), i. 160.



are the London hall-marks for 1756-7. This box is said to have been given with the freedom of the city to William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, who died in 1765, and to have afterwards come into the possession of Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, at the sale of whose effects in 1843 it was bought and given back to the city by Charles, duke of Richmond, high steward.

The plate in the possession of the "Mace Club" is not of sufficient interest to call for description on the present occasion."

By kind permission of the mayor of Chichester, the mayor's staff and ring, the bailiff's staff, and the gold snuff-box were exhibited in illustration of Mr. Hope's paper.

The President also exhibited a number of rings from his collection, similar in type and date to the Chichester example.

Sir John Evans and Mr. Fortnum expressed their opinion that the ring was *circa* 1690, but possibly the stone of an older ring had been remounted.

CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.G.S., exhibited an iron statuette believed to have been found in Sussex, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, made the following observations:

"The little iron statuette exhibited by Mr. Dawson, though much rusted and somewhat imperfect, seemed to me to be of sufficient interest to warrant its being brought to the notice of the Society, and Mr. Dawson has kindly allowed me to bring it here this evening. Its history is that it was found in 1877 in Beauport Park, Sussex, in digging in a slag mound (locally called a cinder heap) at a depth of 27 feet, and that human bones were found near the bottom of the heap."\*

It will be seen that the figure is a miniature copy of one of the colossal statues in front of the Quirinal at Rome, and that, in spite of its present decayed state, it shows evidence of admirable modelling. The style of the work led me to believe that it might be of Roman work, and if this could be proved, the discovery would be one of great importance, seeing that Roman works of art in the round in iron are of the highest rarity. The question then arose as to whether the figure was of wrought or cast iron, and in order to decide this point, drillings were submitted by the President to Professor W. C. Roberts-Austen, F.R.S., whose decision was as follows:

'The total weight of the material sent was only 6.77 grains. It was very carefully dissolved by a solvent which would leave

\* See a paper by Mr. James Rock, in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, xxix. 167.

any carbon present free. The residual matter weighed 0.665 grains, and this proved to be mainly oxide of iron and earthy matter. The amount of carbon found was very small, and I have no hesitation in saying that the figure was *not* made of cast-iron, but was of wrought, malleable, iron, a steel-like iron, such as was manufactured in early times by a direct reduction process from iron ores.'

I assume that we may take the opinion of so high an authority as Professor Roberts-Austen as final, and the possibility of the figure being an example of iron casting by the Romans is disposed of. But on the other hand we are met with an even greater difficulty, for if the figure be not cast, it can only have been made by hammering and subsequent chiselling, and whether it was made in Roman times or not, the difficulty of producing such an admirable work of art by so laborious a process is so great that it is inconceivable that it can have been done at a time when the casting of iron was practised. It seems to me, therefore, that the fact of the statuette being of wrought-iron adds strength to the assumption that it is of Roman, rather than of later, date.

Examples of iron statuettes believed to be of Roman work are given in the '*Jahrbücher des Vereins für Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*,' heft lvij. p. 226, lxxx. p. 195, lxxxj. p. 128, and lxxxij. p. 199, but there is an element of uncertainty in all of them, though one is said to be cast."

A. H. SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, in illustration of the iron statuette, another of the same design of bronze, and of nearly the same size. Mr. Smith obtained this figure at Orange, France, and though it was stated to be of Roman work, he believes it to be modern.

Dr. A. S. MURRAY stated that in his opinion, if the statuette was not cast, the extremely fine modelling of the forms was against its being antique. At the same time the skill of the ancients in producing artistic results in wrought-iron may have been much greater than appears from actual remains. Strabo speaks of the people of Kibyra, in Phrygia, as having been excellent in producing works in relief in wrought iron. Another objection to its antique origin is that the statuette is a very careful reproduction of one of the colossal statues in front of the Quirinal at Rome.

Sir JOHN EVANS thought that, notwithstanding the analysis, there was still a possibility of the statuette having been originally of cast iron. If cast iron were heated for a considerable time in a wood or charcoal fire he thought that a malleable

cast iron might be produced which in composition would differ but little from wrought iron. The similarity between the brass and the iron statuettes was so great that suspicion might be aroused as to their belonging to the same category, and without saying that the iron statuette was not antique, he preferred to suspend his judgment.

C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, also read the following notes on a planispheric astrolabe, given to the Society by the Rev. I. G. Lloyd, F.S.A. :

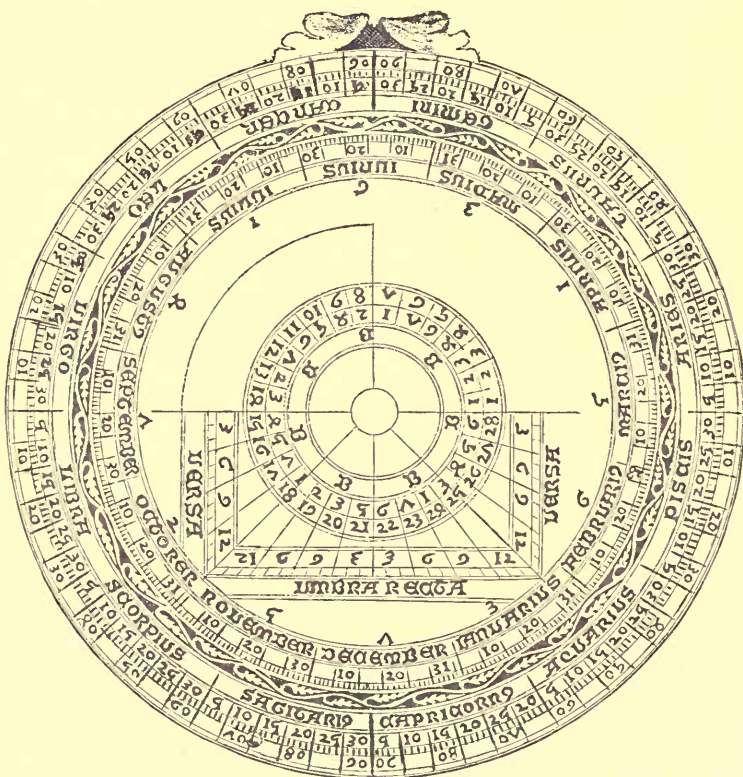
“The planispheric astrolabe presented to the Society by the Rev. I. G. Lloyd, F.S.A., is a good and complete example of what may be called the golden age of astrolabes in the West, that is to say, the fourteenth century. It possesses all its parts, and they seem to be all of the same date, though the rule and the ‘horse’ (the wedge to fasten the whole together), being quite plain, may possibly be latter additions.

Professor Skeat’s edition of ‘Chaucer’s Treatise on the Astrolabe’ is so accessible and so exhaustive that it is unnecessary to give any general description of the instrument. In addition to Chaucer, the learned work of Morley, which the liberality of our Director has added to our library, a charmingly written paper by Mr. Robert Taylor, and the detailed account of an interesting astrolabe of English make in *Archaeologia*, vol. lii., by our Fellow Chancellor Ferguson, may be said to cover the ground very thoroughly.

The instrument before us cannot claim to be of such interest as either of the two described by Mr. Taylor and Chancellor Ferguson. In the first place it is certainly not of English work, and in the second the calendar of festivals which figures upon both of those astrolabes is wanting here. For all this it is a well-made little instrument, and has its interesting features.

It consists of the following members, their names being those made familiar by Chaucer, viz.: the mother with its ring; within the mother two plates and the rete; and on the back the rule with its sights, all held in place by the central pin, which is itself secured by the horse. There is no indication that it ever possessed a label or *novella*. The mother is 3·9 inches in external diameter, the bordure being 0·18 of an inch wide. The ring is only 0·84 of an inch in external diameter, so that Chaucer’s direction to put it on the thumb of one’s right hand can scarcely be carried out. The mother itself is formed of two pieces, a thin circular plate to form the back, and the stout rim, or ‘brinkes,’ which has been made separately and rivetted to the plate. The bordure is divided into 360 degrees as in Chaucer, but numbered in tens consecutively, not in quadrants of 90 degrees, and they begin at the meridian point

under the ring. The twenty-four hours of the day also are not upon the bordure, but upon the edge; from 1 to 10 are marked by Arabic numerals, 11 to 24 inclusive being left blank and indicated only by lines. The back has an outer ring of five concentric circles (*see illustration*). The outermost of these is divided into 360 degrees, in quadrants of 90 degrees; within this the circles of the zodiacal signs with their degrees. Then comes a circle of



BACK OF A PLANISPHERIC ASTROLABE GIVEN TO THE SOCIETY BY  
REV. I. G. LLOYD. (Full size.)

ornament, and next the months, divided into days, amounting, however, only to 365 in all, so that the instrument would not record observations with any great accuracy. Above the name of each month is a number, thus Januarius 3, Februarius 6, Martius, 5, Aprilis 1, Madius 3, Junius 6, Julius 1, Augustus 4, September 7, October 2, November 5, December 7; these numbers are the solar regulars. Within the circles is the square



of the shadows, presenting no peculiar features. Innermost of all is a table, composed of three concentric circles, the outermost divided and numbered up to 28, and representing the years of the solar cycle, the next giving the concurrent for each year of the cycle and the innermost containing only the letter B seven times repeated. I take this letter B to stand for 'Bissextilis' to indicate the leap years, which would of course occur seven times in the cycle of 28 years. It cannot I think be the Dominical letter B, as this would not recur at intervals of four years. The table would, however, serve, as our Fellow Mr. Lewis Evans has pointed out, for finding the Dominical letters, as these correspond with the concurrents.

This table is used, among other purposes, for ascertaining the day of the week for any given day of the month, in the manner explained in Sir Harris Nicolas' *Chronology of History*. There is, however, a discrepancy between the table as given on the astrolabe and that of Sir Harris Nicolas, but I am not sufficiently versed in the mystery of solar cycles to explain why it should exist. Upon the astrolabe the solar regulars for January and February are 3 and 6 respectively, while Nicolas gives 2 and 5, and the numbers for the other months correspond.

A similar but more elaborate table is given on the Blakeney astrolabe in the British Museum. This has an extra line in which the Dominical letters are given, but the concurrents are wanting.

I have said that there are two plates in the mother of the astrolabe. Each of these is engraved upon its two faces with projections of the sphere, and the base of the mother is also engraved in the same manner. All of these five projections are inscribed in arabic numerals with the degrees of latitude for which they were constructed. When it is ascertained within what degrees of latitude an astrolabe is intended to be used, it may fairly be assumed that the place of manufacture lies somewhere between the two extremes, north and south. In the present case the most southern parallel is  $32^{\circ} 30'$ , and the most northern  $42^{\circ} 0'$ , and the three intervening lines are  $38^{\circ} 30'$ ,  $39^{\circ} 40'$ , and  $41^{\circ} 0'$ . It is more probable that the astrolabe was made for a latitude midway between the two extremes, so as to be of use in travelling either north or south, and we must therefore look for some city upon or near one of the intermediate parallels. The only considerable city near  $39^{\circ} 40'$  is Valencia, the line passing eastward through Majorca and Sardinia;  $38^{\circ} 30'$  touches no city in Spain, passes north of Sicily, through Lipari, the toe of Italy, and in Greece through Negropont;  $41^{\circ} 0'$  passes near Salamanca and Segovia in Spain, some-



what north of Naples, and through Constantinople in the east. These are the intermediate parallels, and I think prove conclusively that the instrument was made for use in the Mediterranean, and I am inclined to select Valencia as the place of its manufacture, though I admit that the evidence is not of the strongest. The two extremes of latitude are of less interest, but they show the range of the instrument, and the southern one,  $32^{\circ} 30'$ , passing from Madeira, through the Atlas mountains, and touching or nearly touching Tripoli, would agree very well with a Spanish origin. At the same time, the most northern, that of  $42^{\circ} 0'$ , passes near Rome, but touches no considerable town in Spain.

There now remains only the rete, the pierced plate with pointers indicating the position of certain well-known stars. This is engraved with the names of the stars indicated, Algol, Alredan, Alfaras, etc., but I am not aware that there is any peculiarity in the stars named, and it is scarcely worth while to trouble you with the list. I should like, however, to call your attention to the design and execution of the rete. It is quite unusual to find such architectural features as are seen upon it.

It is possible, when an astrolabe is made with great accuracy, and upon a fairly large scale, to fix its date, by ascertaining the precise moment of the sun's entry into Aries. This Mr. Taylor endeavoured to do for the astrolabe that he described, working from Chaucer's account of how he performed this operation at midday on the 12th March, 1391. The instrument before us is, however, both of too small a size, and too much out of gear for so nice an adjustment."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to the Rev. I. G. Lloyd for his gift to the Society's collections.

---

Thursday, June 1st, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Roman Inscriptions in Britain. I. (1888—1890). By F. J. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1890.

From the Record Department, India Office :—Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's classic Capital of Pataliputra, the *Palibothra* of the Greeks, and description of the superficial remains. By L. A. Waddell, M.B. 4to. Calcutta, 1892.

From the Author, T. Henry Baylis, Esq., Q.C., M.A. :—Fire Hints. Svo. London, 1884.

From the Author :—Inventory of the vestments, books, etc., of the Priory of Finchale, 1481, with translation, notes, and glossary. By the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. Svo. Durham, 1893.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Henry Andrade Harben, Esq., B.A.

John Cottingham Tingey, Esq., M.A.

Notice was again given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 8th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Notice was again given from the Chair that a special meeting of the Society would be held on Thursday, June 15th, at 8.15 p.m., to consider the proposed alterations in the Statutes, and that in accordance with the Statutes ch. xix. § 2, any proposed amendments to the draft of the proposed alterations must be laid before the Society on the present occasion.

No amendment was, however, submitted.

The PRESIDENT announced that Lord Amherst of Hackney, who was elected a member of Council on April 24th, desired to resign his place on the Council, not having leisure to attend its meetings. The Council had, therefore, resolved that his Lordship's resignation be accepted, and that he be removed from the Council.

Notice was accordingly given that a ballot for the election of a new Member of Council, in the room of Lord Amherst of Hackney, would be taken at the ordinary meeting of the Society on Thursday, June 18th, and that the Council had recommended Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., M.P., to fill the vacancy.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows :

Alfred Edmund Packe, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

Rev. Henry Gee, M.A.

John Ward, Esq.

Thomas Francis Peacock, Esq.

Rev. Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A.

Ernest Charles Treppin, Esq., M.A.

ROBERT DAY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a gold lunette of usual form, lately found in county Fermanagh; (2) a bronze pin from Ballyshannon; and (3) two gold posy-rings inscribed:

God grāt wee may bee such a pair  
As Ifaak and Rebeka ware.

and

Such likeing in my choice I finde  
that none but death shall change my minde.

The second ring bears a maker's mark, the letters FD script, conjoined.

L. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an early eighteenth-century silver pic-nic or luncheon case.

The principal piece of the contents is a small drinking cup,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in height, with, on one side, an engraved cypher monogram J. H. in a medallion surmounted by floral scroll ornament and supported by two cupids, and on the reverse side a nude boy with a bird resting on the hand, the intermediate space being covered with engraved scrolls and floral designs, the top and bottom with leaf and pine bands. On the under side is the following inscription:

THE GIFT OF THE HONBLE. LADY TIPPING, APRIL YE 15, 1708.

The French hall-mark has not yet been identified. The other contents of the case are a silver knife with Damascus shape blade, a three-prong fork and rat-tail spoon, each unscrewing in the centre that they may fit into the cup; there is also a small oval box and cover; the whole fits into a shagreen case.

Rev. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a medieval paten in Barsham church, Suffolk, of which he also exhibited a photograph:

"An addition to the number of medieval patens has been found at Barsham church, near Beccles, making only the second known to exist in the county of Suffolk. It is of silver, parcel-gilt, and is 6 inches in diameter. It has the usual sexfoil depression, coming under Type D, Form I., of Messrs. Hope and Fallow's classification. The rim is moulded, and the spandrels are filled with foliage in pairs of rayed leaves, two with a leaf at the point of the cusp, two with a flower, and two with a berry. The only peculiarity in this paten is that there is now no central device. There is the mark of a circle, an inch and half in diameter, and the centre is pierced with a hole three-sixteenths of an inch wide, evidently original, as the

metal is slightly convex in the middle. This hole appears to have been made for fastening a metal plate, probably enamelled, engraved with a device. A thin plate, closely fastened down, and dying into the surface of the paten, would not be an obstruction to its use, but I know of no other instance of the contrivance. Plates inserted from the back are not uncommon, but in this case the device would overlay the centre of the paten. There are no hall-marks. Suckling, author of the unfinished *History of Suffolk*, was rector of Barsham, but he does not mention the church plate. Its date may be about 1480."

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, read an exhaustive paper on a collection of capitals used in buildings erected under Byzantine influence.

Dr. Freshfield's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a very fine and extensive series of photographs of the capitals described.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

---

Thursday, June 8th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A. :

1. Three Chronological Tables, exhibiting the state of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1572—1784. By John Feun. 4to. London, 1784.
2. The Ecclesiastical Topography of the County of Surrey. Containing 45 views of churches in that county. Drawn by Hill, and engraved by Peak, 4to. London, 1819.
3. Surrey Art Loan Exhibition, 1884. Catalogue. 8vo. Guildford, 1884.

From the President and Council of the Bibliographical Society :—Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, Session 1892-3. Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Comparative Philology of the Old and New Worlds in relation to Archaic Speech. By R. P. Greg, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1893.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Leveson-Gower for his gifts to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Rev. Frederick Martin Burton, B.A., LL.D.  
Henry John Farmer-Atkinson, Esq.

Notice was again given of the Special Meeting of the Society on Thursday, June 15th, at 8.15 p.m., for the consideration of the draft of the proposed alterations in the Statutes ; and also that a ballot for the election of a new Member of Council, *vice* Lord Amherst of Hackney resigned, would be taken at the ordinary meeting of the Society on the same evening.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows :

Joseph Sim Earle, Esq.  
Lieut-Col. Alten Augustus William Beamish, R.E.  
John Lancaster Gough Mowat, Esq., M.A.

GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., M.A., V.P., exhibited a carved bracket, probably part of a reredos, from Westerham church, Kent, with a representation of an angel in the clouds holding a scroll, with the sun and moon on either side.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable Gnostic gem, obtained up the Nile some 30 years ago by a friend of his, the Rev. H. Hopley, vicar of Westham, Sussex.

The gem, which is of burnt chalcedony, is here shown full size. The Earl of Southesk suggests that the first character is a chipped  $\Xi$  like that in the third line, not an E. This



GNOSTIC GEM FROM EGYPT.

(Full size.)

and the character  $\boxtimes$  in the first and second lines are Gnostic or magical symbols. The barred S or  $\text{S}$  in the second line is supposed to represent the sacred number seven.

The Chi-Rho and palm-branch are of course Christian emblems. Lord Southesk considers the  $\text{K T A}$  to conceal an unknown word or words in Greek, Aramaic, or Coptic, but



probably the letters are initials; he also adds concerning the letters of the third line:

"The A  $\omega$ —IA  $\omega$  contains the sacred name IA  $\omega$  which pervades all gems of this class, 'the ineffable Name.' It is sometimes used in company with, or as an equivalent to, 'Abraxas' (or 'Abraxas'), the chief Divine Name on such gems. 'Jao,' in different cases, seems to equal *Jehovah* and *Dionysus*, and sometimes perhaps *Christ*. The Rev. C. W. King cites 'a large finger-ring in ivory, the face of which presents the monogram of Christ between the A and  $\omega$  . . . . accompanied by the addition ABPA CAZ, showing that the owner regarded the two personages as one and the same divinity.'"\* Lord Southesk continues: "The present gem seems to belong to an extremely rare class, that which combines unmistakeably Christian forms with those peculiar to Gnostic, Mithraic, Serapic, or Talismanic works. It might be an example of confusion in religious ideas, but it is far more probably an ingeniously devised concealment of dangerous symbols. It has been thought that gems similar to this were used as tokens† for the recognition of initiated members of the particular brotherhood.

The present gem might have served to pass the possessor into an assembly of Christians at a time when the Faith was proscribed, while, if found in his possession by the persecutors, he might have explained its meaning as Mithraic or Gnostic, as relating to the permitted worship of IA  $\omega$  or ABRAXAS.

That the gem is ancient lies beyond all doubt. No modern forger could have devised it, or cared to execute the work."

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire, communicated a number of documents belonging to the Chetham Library, Manchester, connected with the erection of a monument in Ecclesfield church, Yorkshire, to the memory of Sir Richard Scott, knight, who died July 17, 1638, and which still exists.

These documents had been communicated by the late Canon Raines to the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., vicar of Ecclesfield, who has made use of them in his edition of *Hunter's Hallamshire* (London, 1869), and in *A Life at One Living* (12mo, London, 1884), and in the latter work may be found an engraving of the monument (p. 71), which, by the kind permission of Dr. Gatty, is here reproduced; but as he has only given extracts from the quaint contract for making the tomb, and as

\* C. W. King, *The Gnostics and their Remains, Ancient and Mediæval* (London, 1864), 119.

† The legends almost invariably read direct from the stone, showing that these gems were not employed as seals.

such documents are rare where connected with existing monuments,\* it has been thought desirable to print it *in extenso*.

Sir Richard Scott, Knight, of Barnes Hall, Ecclesfield, was descended from John Scott, to whom his cousin, Thomas Scott, *alias* Rotherham, archbishop of York, who died in 1489, bequeathed the estate of Barnes Hall.† He was comptroller of the household to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, whom he accompanied to Ireland, when the latter was made Lord Deputy in 1633 and 1636. He seems to have been a privy councillor in Ireland, and was knighted by the Lord Deputy 30th June, 1635. He died in Dublin 17th July, 1638, and was buried in Saint Patrick's cathedral church, so the monument at Ecclesfield is a cenotaph.

Among the papers is the account of the expenses of his funeral, and as illustrating the cost of the obsequies of a man of some importance it may be of interest to give them here :

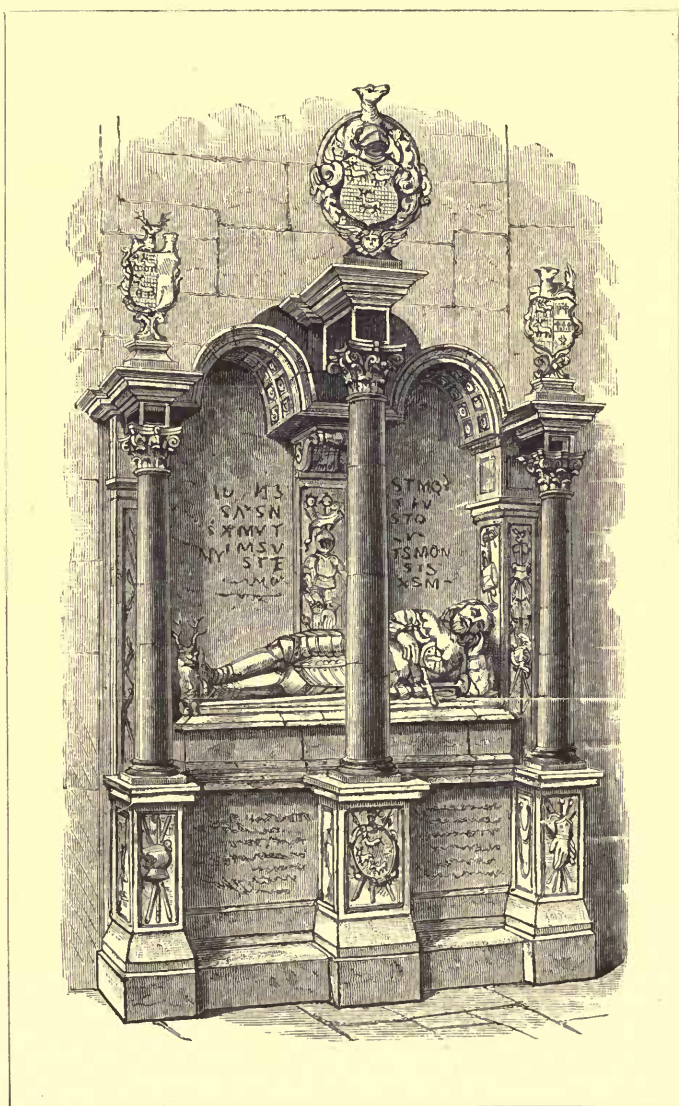
The Charges of S<sup>r</sup> Rich. Scott his Funeralls July 18, 1638.

For a Coffin	...	...	...	00	13	06
For Ringeing Bells att St. Brydes and the Mynisters	dues ther	...	...	00	10	00
For Ringeing at Christe Church	...	...	...	00	12	00
For Ringeing in S <sup>t</sup> Patricks making his grave and	other dewes	...	...	01	07	06
To the Economy of S <sup>t</sup> Patricks	...	...	...	03	00	00
To the Quier ther	...	...	...	01	10	00
For Dissectinge his body	...	...	...	01	05	00
For Herbes etc.	...	...	...	00	05	00
In Wafer Cakes at his Funerall	...	...	...	01	08	00
In wine at y <sup>t</sup> tyme	...	...	...	03	10	06
For sugar other spices and rosewater to brew y <sup>e</sup> wine	...	...	...	01	16	00
In Cakes	Sugar 6℥	...	...	}	11	00
	Other Cakes 5℥	...	...			
In Ribban, Cloth for y <sup>e</sup> Pulpitt and blackes for his	Footeman	...	...	32	17	00
For Torches 24	...	...	...	01	02	00
To my lord Deputys Trumpeters	...	...	...	01	02	00
To him y <sup>t</sup> bore his Armes and oth <sup>r</sup> y <sup>t</sup> ledd his horse	...	...	...	00	07	06
Given to y <sup>e</sup> Warders of y <sup>e</sup> Castle	...	...	...	00	06	00
To Mrs. Kinge for y <sup>e</sup> vse of some of her rooms for y <sup>t</sup>	time	...	...	02	10	00
For hanging up y <sup>e</sup> cottons and for taynter hookes to y <sup>t</sup>	use	...	...	00	01	03
To Mr. Kay y <sup>e</sup> Pursuivant for inviting to his Funerall	...	...	...	00	10	00
To Mr. Savage for his attendance at y <sup>t</sup> tyme	...	...	...	00	05	00
To y <sup>e</sup> Herald at Armes	...	...	...	08	00	00
To y <sup>e</sup> Apothecary his last Bill	...	...	...	04	14	00
The whole amounts to £68 12 3.						

His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Moseley, alderman of York, whom he married at St. John's, York,

\* See the Monument of John Shirley made by Richard and Gabriel Royley of Barton on Trent, 1585, in *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 76.

† This is "Bishop Scott, my ancestor" of Sir Richard's will.



CENOTAPH OF SIR RICHARD SCOTT, IN ECCLESFIELD CHURCH,  
YORKSHIRE, 1641.

12th November, 1612. By her he had a son Thomas, baptised 6th July, 1613, and who was buried at St. John's, York, 20th June, 1626, and also three daughters who died infants. His wife died in childbirth of the last of these, and was buried at St. John's, York, June 29, 1616. In April, 1624, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Udall (or Uvedale) of York, by whom he had three more children, who also died infants. So that all his children died "in the life tyme of their father," as stated in his funeral certificate.\* The second wife, Elizabeth Udall, had had, by her first husband, Stephen Noreliffe, two daughters, coheireses, Elizabeth and Catherine, and it was by the second of these that the monument was erected.†

By his will,‡ which is dated 6th April, 1638, Sir Richard Scott bequeaths to his (half) brother, Richard Watts, and his heirs, his estate at Barnes Hall, &c., on condition of his erecting and maintaining a hospital or almshouse there for six poor people, and he makes Richard Watts sole executor. There are numerous bequests of money, plate, jewels, &c., and a bequest of £30 to Sir Edward Osborne and £20 to Lady Osborne, with an earnest request that they will be a father and mother to his daughter-in-law (step-daughter), Catherine Noreliffe. At the end of the document is a kind of codicil dated 16th July, 1638 (the day before his death), which is as follows:

"It is my will that Catherine Noreliffe, my daughter-in-law, shall erect such a monument for me in the parish church of Ecclesfield in Yorks, with remembrance therein of Bishop Scott, my ancestor, as shall seem fit to my brother Richard Watts, so it doth not exceed the value of £150."

Richard Watts, the executor, was vicar of Chesterton, near Cambridge, and was the eldest son of Richard Watts, who had married Sir Richard Scott's mother, being also cousin to her first husband, Thomas Scott. He had four brothers—Gervase, Francis, Gilbert, and Abraham—who are mentioned in Sir Richard Scott's will. Among the papers are several letters from Francis Watts to his brother in connection with the monument, and he witnesses one of the sculptor's receipts.

Sir Edward Osborne, to whose care Sir Richard Scott had entrusted his step-daughter, Catherine Noreliffe, was a Yorkshire squire of note, who had been created a baronet in 1620, and was a great friend of Sir Richard Scott's patron, the Lord Deputy Wentworth, afterwards the unfortunate Earl of Strafford.

\* *Fun. Ent.*, Ulster Office, vol. 7, fol. 438, kindly communicated by A. Vicars, Esq., F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms.

† For some of these particulars we are indebted to the Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, of Langton Hall, Yorkshire. Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty, *York Herald*, F.S.A., has kindly supplied a pedigree of Sir Richard Scott.

‡ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Lee Register, fol. 125.



His son was the first Duke of Leeds. It is probably he that recommended Richard Watts to employ William Wright, of Charing Cross, to execute the monument. Wright speaks of him in his letters as "my much honoured friend, Sir Edward Osborne," and he was one of the witnesses to the contract, which in one of Richard Watts' memoranda is called Sir Edward Osborne's contract. The contract itself is a quaint and elaborate document, and is as follows:

An<sup>o</sup> in the yeare 1639 The Day 28th Novemb<sup>r</sup>

A Ritch beawtiffull Tombe to be maide for the Right Wor. S<sup>r</sup> Richard Scott Knight deceased. And is Barganed by M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister of Chesterton near Cambridge With William Wright Grauer in stone, According to a plott chossen by the Right Wor. S<sup>r</sup> Edward Osborne Knight and the saide M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister, Drawne by the handes of the saide William Wright, And is to be performed by him the saide William Wright in the best Materialls and cheife of workemanshippe as followeth—First of all the steep, the foundation to be alle and every part of the best Italian Blacke Marble ritchly glaszd, And the Bassmoulds, the 3 returnes, and every part thereof, of the puerest and best choyce of allibaster neatly wrought and ritchly glaszd; The three pedestalls every part enen to the wall at boeth ends, 20<sup>7</sup> inches high, of the beste choyce of allibaster and 10 inches brode ritchly glaszd With 2 large Substantialle Tables of the best Italian Blacke Marble or Touch, to be in bredth 2 foote and halfe, And 20<sup>4</sup> inches high, ech of them in one whole entyre stone well wrought and ritchly glaszd; And such inscription to be ingraued as direcktion shal be giuen. With the ledger Cornish alle and every part of the best choyce allibaster, All three to returne, in the waye of much Skill, for the stout stand and setting of the pillars to be neatly wrought; Uppon which 3 pedestalls is to be 3 substantialle pillers of the best Italian Blacke Marble; The Midlemost to exceed in Tallnes and Substaunce, for pleasant order and comelines, Peramiwise, higher then the rest, to be in high with his basse and Capitalle 6 foote 2 inches; The pillar itselfe 5 foote one inch. The other 2 diminishing shorter, very pleasaunt and strounge, And ar indeed for fence and preseruacion of the Statuæ within. The 2 lesser to be in high with his Bass and Capitalle 4 foote 9 inches. The pillar itself 4 foote, of the best Italian blacke Marble or Touch And as Ritchly glaszd With alle 3 Pillasters shewtable toech pillar, of the best choyce of puer allibaster, With his arkatraue and freese as the manner behinde the pillers, as it is in the plott neatly wrought. The Cornish such a dainty waye of Skille, first to come one the pillar, And then to returne one the pillar to the pillaster, And by that waye alle throughout that distance to be transparant Visable for the Piktture Tables of black Marble or Touch and the rest Eminently seene at boeth endes, And the saide Cornish, with much addition of Beauty, Variety, and Strength, to be in his halte circumference, All the Ogew as it is framed and fashioned, with 2 seamlly Arches with his strayt pressen behind the Midle pillar, And soe to be maide with such A Substaunce of stone and worcke that all the statuæ S<sup>r</sup> Richard Scott Knight, the Pillasters, tables of Blacke Marble or Touch, is to be preaserued from Souyle and Dust And the saide Arches to be matcht and imbossed out with ritch Garnishing, flowers and Cherubins Alle out of the entyre stone, noe setting on any, Nor any pinddion, But to be Really imbossed out of the same stone substantially. Then againe, as it is in the plott, is to be the Midle pillaster to be found againe, very Rarr, seeming to come through the saide strayt of Cornish; then for the closse and finishing The Cornish to come againe one the midle pillar And to returne from the pillar to his pillaster, exceding artificially That the Midle pillar shal be also very much Traunsparant for defence greatly of the saide Piktture And by means whereof the Piktture will hane fulle freedome with fullnes of sight and beauty And the Cornish exceding artificially perfeckted in sweet manner finished



as it is in the plott, And one the toppe of alle in the Middle one the saide Cornish is to be alle the Honors of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Scott Knight with Mantle, Helme, Sheild and Crest to be Substantiallly strounge, wrought out of one entyre stone, In the pucrest and best choyce of allibaster, to be from out Compass to out Compass 20<sup>y</sup> inches, Besides the Heades Garnishing, And tow foote 8 inches high, to be made in all poyntes skillfully according to the direktion, With the impalled match or Mariedge of the first and second wiffe, one the same Cornish as the manner in the plott, in the best of allibaster and cheife of workemanshipp, Moreouer pressent behinde the saide Pickture, Betwene the 3 white pillasters, is to be tow substantialle Tables of blacke shinning Marble or Touch, ech of them 2 foote and halfe wide And 4 foote and halfe high to the upper part, pressent to the halfe circumference Cornish, to be hewed the halfe rounde to the sweep of the Arch And richly glaszd shinning Orient. And such inscription to be engraned as direktion shalbe giuen. Furthermore, as it is in the plott, is to be A swelling Vawse And ledger Cornish of the best blacke Marble or Touch To be in bredth or length soe sufficiently long and large for the Right Wor. S<sup>r</sup> Richard Scott Knight to rest one, Which Vawse is to be in one entyre stone, to be soe substantially longe and large and depp also for the plentifully reining without pinching the saide Pickture as aforesaide, to be workemanlick wrought and richly glaszd, And in the most exacktest waye of skill is to be maide S<sup>r</sup> Richard Scott Knight resting on one side, With his hand under his head, one a Cushin and Matt, With his Helme also vnder his head, All in Compleat Armor, his sworde gyrtt to his side, his spurrs one his heeles And Crest of Honor at his feet, All this every part in one entyre whole stone of the pucrest and best choyce of allibaster, full as large as when he liued, And as neere as may be according to the direktion to be licke his fauor simily and lickenes to be perfectked finished with much judgement as it ought to be, And richly glaszd also. This worke to be in width 7 foote 8 inches besides the saylles of the mouldes And 14 foote and halfe high Alle and every part of the best and cheiffest choyce of blacke Italian Marble or Touch And the cheiffest choyce of allibaster And the skillfullest and best of workemanshipp, every part to be of as comely and pleasaunt proportion Every part to be as strongly built sett and finished With all those senaralle partes aforenamed to be richly glaszd shinning Orient With alle the Naylles buckles Pomelle of his sworde Chappe and spurres fairly guilt And Crest of Honor fairly guilt as there is cause His face and handes in liuing shew of life, as neere as may be, if they please in shew of life licke him All the Coote armes Matches Crest fairly guilt The fillitts of the Moulds The hayre of the Cherubins in the arch The Buddes and steemes of the rosses fairly guilt The Basses and Cappitalls here and there fairly guilt The inscriptions after they be engraned fairly guilt And to speake truth whatsoever in the plott appeareth yelow the same fairly to be guilt. All this faithfully, Skillfully, Substantiallly and HONESTLY to be performed, neatly clennd, Ritchly as it is in coenenannt expressed Oriently glaszd, Every part finished as it ought in the best Materialls aforesaide And cheiffest of workemanshippe with GOD's Helpe at or before Whitsontide next in the yeare 1640 in the Parish Church of Ecclesfeild in the County of Yoreke, for theise further Conditions.

For alle which to be soe substantially And HONESTLY performed by William Wright, or his heyres or assinges The saide M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister, or his Heyres or assinges, doth Coeuenant to pay To him the said William Wright or his Heyres or assinges The fulle and entyre some of six score poundes, Whereof M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister is to pay at or before y<sup>e</sup> last of iannarij 1639 then at the furthest is to be paide in part for the first payment thirty poundes, And when all thinges shalbe perfectkly ended to the setting, at the Howse of William Wright, Then the saide M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister is to paye or cause to be paide his second payement Being the some of forty-fine poundes curraunt mony to him the saide William Wright or his assinges And when alle thinges shalbe substantially sett up, neatly clennd, Ritchly glaszd as is plainly mentioned in the aboue Coenenannt With the guilding of alle thinges, as is there expressed, Every thinge to be soe finished, skilfully and Honestly as it is there in William Wright's coeuenant manifestly expressed, And to be duun accordingly,

Then the saide M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister of Chesterton neere Cambridge is to paye or canse to be paide, to him the saide William Wright or to his heyres or assinges his thirde and last payement being the some of forty five poundes curraunt mony to the full satisfacktion and contentment of him the saide William Wright. Moreover M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts Minister to be at chardg of Cariedge of alle this worcke to the place where it must be sett up. In wittnes whereof ech party hath intirchaunggably sett there handes and sealles In the presents of theise undernamed.

ED : OSBORNE  
PHI : DARELL  
JOHN STANFORTH

WILLIAM WRIGHT  
(wafer seal  
with W. W.)

At the back are the following memoranda :

Notwithstanding although the within mencioned be for blacke Marble, It is now absolutly concluded without any alteration that the generalle black marble shalbe Touch of the Best, And that I have receued my first payement according to the Artickles within mentioned of M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts the some of thirty poundes to all which I sett my hand boeth for the Tonteche and first payement the 8<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1639

Witnes hereof

WILLIAM WRIGHT

FRAN : WATTS.

The 7<sup>th</sup> of Nouemb<sup>r</sup> 1640

Receued of M<sup>r</sup> Richard Watts, Minister, the some of fforty five poundes curraunt mony, and is for my second payement according to artickles with in mentioned in wittness whereof and the dischardge of the said second payment I sett my hand according to the Daye and yeare aboue saide

Witnes hereof

WILLIAM WRIGHT

WILLIAM CLOTTERBOOKE.

The monument was some time in preparation. The contract, it will be seen, was made the 28th November, 1639, for £120. The first payment of £30 was on the 8th December of the same year; the second of £45, on the 7th November, 1640, the work having been delayed by difficulties as to the arms of Udale, and the non-arrival of the inscriptions. The latter had been entrusted to Henry Motte, Fellow of King's College and Public Orator at Cambridge in 1639. A letter from him apologising for the delay is among the papers, and a copy of the inscription, which is a long one, but with a few trifling discrepencies, is the same as that printed in Hunter's *Hallamshire*, so that it is not worth while to reprint it.

At last the monument was finished, and it seems to have been despatched from London in June, 1641. It filled seven chests and four boxes, and was sent to Billingsgate, and thence to Hull by sea, thence to Bawtry by river and to Ecclesfield by land. The expense of the carriage to Bawtry was £4 14s. 6d., and on to Ecclesfield £8 5s. 5d.

Two of William Wright's workmen either accompanied or followed to fix it up, and do or touch up the gilding, but this seems to have been at the charge of William Wright. Mr. Howsley Freeman, of Howsley Hall, a relation of the Scott

family, undertook to see to this, and there is a very quaint letter to him from William Wright on the subject.\* William Wright received, Nov. 15, 1641, a further sum of £30 on account, and there were the usual disputes as to the balance. Richard Watts claiming various expenses incurred by him as a partial set off; William Wright stating what a hard bargain he had had, and how much extra work he had done.

It was then decided that there should be an iron grating to protect the monument, and this seems to have been costly in proportion to the monument itself. The metal weighed 13 cwt. 5 st. 3 li., costing £35 0s. 3d., and the whole cost, including mason's work, carriage, etc., was £37 2s. 11d. This grating still exists, but is not represented in the wood-cut. There was one other small item, a payment of 11s. 6d., "to Sir John Burroughs,† a herald, for counsel about the coates of armes."

The whole expense of the tomb was £170 14s. 4½d. of which £150 was met by a portion of a legacy of £500, from Sir Richard Scott to Catherine Noreliffe in accordance with his will, which Richard Watts had retained for the purpose. She had since married Sir John Goodricke, Bart., of Ribston, Yorkshire. A memorandum docketed "bill for the Lady Goodrick, of ye charges of ye monument," in Richard Watts' hand, terminates, "So wots dew to me £20 14s. 4½d. and w<sup>t</sup> hono<sup>r</sup> is doone to the Lady Goodrick by y<sup>e</sup> inscriptions lett her best friends judge."

This refers to one of the inscriptions which terminates—

Honorarium hoc Monumentum  
Lubens posuit  
Mæstissima ejus privigna  
Catherina Noreliffe  
Artissimo pietatis vinculo  
Astricta  
et  
Veræ filiæ  
Loco semper ab ipso  
habita.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and submitted an account of two Egyptian portrait mummy-coverings, or shrouds, belonging to the first century, A.D.

Mr. Price's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

\* In this letter William Wright states that he dwells "right against Charing Crosse." The superscription is amusing, "To my very much respectine frend Mr. Howsley Freeman in Ecclesfeild near Bawtry thirty myle this side Yorcke where the Tombe of Sir Rich. Scott is sett vp, I pray you give this,"

† Garter King of Arms, 1633-1644.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

Thursday, June 15th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Thomas Francis Peacock, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Chapter xix. of the Statutes, on the making, altering, and revocation of the Statutes, having been read, the President announced that the meeting had been specially summoned in pursuance of notices duly issued, for the purpose of considering a draft of certain alterations in the Statutes which had been laid before the Society on May 18th, and had been since sent to every Fellow.

The Ballot was then taken on the proposed alterations in the Statutes, which were carried *nemine contradicente*.

---

## ORDINARY MEETING.

Thursday, June 15th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Encaustic Tiles of the middle ages, especially those found in the south of Hampshire. By B. W. Greenfield, F.S.A. 8vo. Southampton, 1892.

From Emanuel Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—City of Bath. Surveyor of Works' Investigation Committee. Replies of the Surveyor of Works. Folio. Bath, 1893.

From the Author :—Origins of Pictish symbolism, with notes on the Sun Boar, and a new reading of the Newton inscriptions. By the Earl of Southesk, K.T. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1893.

From the Editor, J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. :—The Illustrated Archæologist. Vol. i. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography. By E. M. Thompson, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

Lieut.-Col. Alten Augustus William Beamish, R.E., was admitted Fellow.

A. C. KING, Esq., and F. M. O'DONOGHUE, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot for the election of a Member of Council in the room of Lord Amherst of Hackney, resigned.

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

The Ballot for the election of a Member of Council opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., M.P., had been duly elected Member of Council.

---

Thursday, June 22nd, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, Dr. S. A. Green :

1. Remarks on Monacoicus, the Indian name of Major Willard's farm at Groton, Mass. 8vo. 1893.
2. The career of Benjamin Franklin : a paper read before the American Philosophical Society. 8vo. Groton, Mass., 1893.

From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A. :

1. *Vetusta Monumenta*. Vols. i. to v. Folio. London, 1747—1835.
2. Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Exeter. Folio. London, 1797.
3. Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Durham. Folio. London, 1801.
4. Some Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban. Folio. London, 1813.
5. Plans and Drawings referred to in the 3rd Report from the Select Committee upon the Improvement of the Port of London. Folio. London, 1800.
6. Memorials of Westminster School, drawn and lithographed by C. W. Radclyffe. Folio. London, 1845.
7. Map of the Watling Street. By Henry MacLauchlan. Folio. London, 1864.



8. Eastern Branch of the Watling Street. By Henry MacLauchlan. Folio. London, 1864.
  9. Surveys of the Roman Wall and other remains in the North of England. By Henry MacLauchlan. Folio. London, 1857.
  10. Le Grand Théâtre Généalogique des empereurs, des rois et des souverains. Par l'Auteur de l'Atlas Historique. Oblong folio. Amsterdam (between 1713 and 1727).
  11. Topographical survey of Thebes. By J. G. Wilkinson. Folio. London, 1830.
  12. Views and descriptions of Cyclopian, or Pelasgic remains, in Greece and Italy. From drawings by Edward Dodwell, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1834.
  13. A Treatise on Fencing. Published by Mr. Angelo. Oblong 4to. London, 1817.
- From the Founders of Guille-Allès Library and Museum, Guernsey:—  
Encyclopædic Catalogue of the Lending Department. Compiled by Alfred Cotgreave, assisted by Henri Boland. Svo. Guernsey, Guille-Allès Library, 1891.
- From the Editor, E. A. Ebbelwhite, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Parish Registers of Great Hampden, co. Bucks, from 1557 to 1812. Folio. London, 1888.

Special thanks were accorded to the Director for his gift to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. William Hudson, M.A.  
 Rev. Henry Gee, M.A.  
 Alfred Edmund Packe, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.  
 Rev. Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A.

The Rev. S. E. BARTLEET, M.A., F.S.A., through the courtesy of the Rev. S. R. Robertson, exhibited a small brass mace found at Gloucester, supposed to be that of the sergeant-at-mace who conveyed Bishop Hooper from London to Gloucester, previous to his execution at the latter place on February 9th, 1554-5.

The mace is nine inches in length, and consists of a plain slender shaft, with iron core, surmounted by a hemispherical mace-head. This is encircled by a pierced coronet of nine crosses and as many fleurs-de-lis, on the points of which is fixed a cast plate with a shield of the royal arms, *France modern and England quarterly*, between the letters PM, all in high relief. To the lower end of the shaft are fixed four ornate flanges, and on the button is a small shield of the arms of the city of London.

The mace was found in the house in Westgate Street, Gloucester, in which Bishop Hooper is said to have passed the night before his execution.

Mr. HOPE pointed out that this was the only example of a  
 VOL. XIV. 2 D

London sergeant's mace that had survived, and he believed it was also the only mace existing of the time of Philip and Mary.

A. S. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., read the following notes on some Greek inscriptions from Halicarnassus :

"In a letter to Sir John Evans, dated H.M.S. Colossus, Mediterranean, 30th June, 1892, Captain Walter J. Gaitskell, of the Royal Marine Artillery, sends the following Greek inscriptions which he had copied at Budrum (Halicarnassus), early in the same month during a visit of the British squadron. He writes :

'1-2. These two inscriptions were on rectangular slabs of stone of a dark slate colour, which formed part of one side of an entrance from a dry watercourse into a small cultivated enclosure, the stones being almost hidden from view by bushes and foliage, and at some distance from a footpath.

3. At the bottom, and forming part of one of the old walls of Halicarnassus (north side of city), I noticed what appeared to be the lower end of a white marble column about 3 feet in diameter, and lying horizontally in the wall, the circular end alone showing. After working for about three hours with pick and shovel, I was enabled to remove the large blocks of stone immediately above it, and also the hard mortar in which it was encased, sufficient to show the whole of the inscription, and also large bunches of grapes, pomegranates, leaves, hanging tassels, &c., part of the column. Time did not permit of any further excavation into the interior of the wall to discover the length of the column, or whether a statue was attached to it. The inscription was very clear, and the grapes, leaves, &c., in an excellent state of preservation. Another column, smaller in diameter, lay alongside this one in the wall, and was even more firmly placed.'

From a rough sketch which Captain Gaitskell gives in his letter, I should suppose that what he found was a round altar, decorated with a bucranium and festoons of leaves and fruits, &c., and dedicated by one Dionysios.

1. ΗΤΗΟΣΤΗΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ  
ΤΟΤΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥΕΣΗΝ  
ΤΕΘΗΣΕΤΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΗ  
ΓΥΝΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΤΕΡΟΣ ΔΕ  
ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΕΙΜΗΟΤΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ  
/// ΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ

Ἡ ὑπόσθη Στεφάνου  
τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ἐς ἣν  
τεθήσεται αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ  
γυνὴ αὐτοῦ, ἕτερος δὲ  
οὐδ(ε)ίς, εἰ μὴ οὐκ αὐτοῦ  
Σ]τέφανος

i.e. 'The urn of Stephanos, son of Athenaeos, within which

he will be laid, as also his wife, but no other person except his son Stephanos.'

The word *ὑπώστη*, which occurs in this and the following inscription, with the meaning of an *ossuary*, had been previously found at Halicarnassos (C. I. Gr. No. 2667).

A more common form is *εἰσώστη*, or the plural *εἰσῶσται* (C. I. Gr. No. 2824).

2. ΗΤΠΟΣΤΗΗΡΑΚΛΙΔΟΥ  
ΤΟΤΗΡΑΚΛΙΔΟΥΤΟΤΔΡΑΚΟΝΤΟΣ

ἡ ὑπώστη Ἡρακλίδου  
Τὸν Ἡρακλίδου τοῦ Δράκοντος

i.e. 'The urn of Heracleides, son of Heracleides, son of Draco.'

3. ΔΙΟΝΤΣΙΟΥ	Διονυσίου
ΤΟΤΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ	Τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρου
ΤΟΤΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	Τὸν Ἱεροκλέους

Captain Gaitskell sent also a copy of a fourth inscription, but it has already been published by Le Bas-Waddington, No. 503, and since then has been, with other inscriptions of the same class, the subject of an interesting discussion as to whether they are early Christian or not. See MM. Cousin and Diehl, in the *Bulletin de Corresp. Hellénique*, xiv. p. 115, and Professor G. Hirschfeld in the *Philologus*, L. (N.S. iv.), p. 430."

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the second portion of a paper on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 23rd.

# INDEX

TO

## PROCEEDINGS, SECOND SERIES, VOL. XIV.

---

- Abel, death of, on tobacco-box, 39  
 Abingdon (Berks), Saxon brooch from, 312  
 Abury (Wilts), stone circle at, 151  
 Account-book covers, painted, from Siena, 26  
 Adam and Eve, creation of, on tobacco-box, 39  
 Admissions of Fellows, 9, 13, 22, 25, 58, 66, 89, 95, 98, 100, 106, 162, 170, 182, 188, 200, 213, 255, 277, 288, 296, 308, 316, 323, 331, 353, 355, 365, 368, 377, 378, 379  
 Adoration of wise men, on alabaster panel, 321  
 Adur (river), 112, 113  
 Adze-head (iron) from Carlisle, 33  
 Ægina, temple of Jupiter at, 61, 63 ; year of foundation of temple, 64  
 Agricola (Calpurnius), 50  
 Agrigentum, temple at, 63  
 Ain (France), bronze palstave from, 175  
 Alabaster panels from Selby (Yorks.), 321  
 Albinus (Clodius), 50  
 Alborno (Cardinal Gil de), 322  
 Aldrington (Sussex), supposed site of Portus Adurni, 112  
 Altar (Roman) converted into holy-water stock, 308  
 Amber, beads of, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290 ; Saxon, 314  
 Amethystine beads (Saxon), 314  
 Amherst (Lord, of Hackney), resigns seat on Council, 365  
 Angulo (Richard de), 18 ; (Roger), 18 ; (Simon), 18 ; (Thomas), 18 ; (William), 18  
 Animal remains from Carlisle, 223 ; Glastonbury crannoge, 290 ; Grange-over-Sands, 228 ; Silchester, 18, 292  
 Anniversary meetings (1892), 129 ; (1893), 331  
 Annunciation, the, on Flemish damask, 258  
 Anociticus, dedication to, 50  
 Antenociticus, dedication to, 50  
 Antiquaries (Society of), portrait of Queen Mary belonging to, 97  
 Anton (Hants), 113  
 Antwerp, stained glass in cathedral of, 56  
 Appleby (Linc.), stone mortar found at, 275  
 Apple-scoop, exhibited, 215  
 Arabic inscription on 15th-century sword, 238  
 Ardoch (Perthshire), camp at, 297  
 Argos, temple at, 63 ; year of foundation of the Heraeum at, 64  
 Armlet (bronze), Saxon, 313 ; (silver) Saxon, 313  
 Armourer's mark on sword, 240  
 Arms and armour : buff coats, 187 ; callipers, 172 ; crossbow of Ulric V., 13 ; crossbows of horn, 92 ; daggers, 188 ; powder horn, 217 ; the shield as a weapon of offence, 297 ; shield (Etruscan) in British Museum, 300 ; spear-heads, 310 ; stirrups (enamelled), 179 ; swords, 95, 183, 310 ; of Boabdil, King of Granada, 322 ; attributed to Robert Bruce, 96 ; Constantinople and Turin armouries, 239 ; Italian with Arabic inscription, 238 ; of Sir William Norris, 294 ; sword-belt of Scottish sword of state, 181, 213  
 Ascension, the, on alabaster panel, 321  
 Ashill (Norfolk), manor of, 250  
 Aslacby (Linc.), the customs for titthing at, 232

- Assumption, the, on alabaster panel, 321  
 Asten (John), will of, 58  
 Astrolabe (planispheric), 361  
 Athens, temples at, 60, 62; year of foundation of temples, 64  
 Atys, head of, from near Mildenhall (Suffolk), 155  
 Aucher (Henry and Elizabeth), figures of, in stained glass, 59  
 Auckland (Durham), holy-water-stock made out of Roman altar at, 308  
 Audembert (France), grave slab at, 246  
 Auditors appointed, 21, 271  
 Aurelius (Marcus), epigraphic evidence of, on Roman wall, 50  
 Ayerst (Louisa), 58; (Thomas), 58; (William), 58  
  
 Bacon (Sir H. B., F.S.A.), 99  
 Bacon (Rev. H. V.), 252  
 Bagshawe (W. H. G.), 148  
 Baildon (W. P.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 89  
 Bailey (Rev. J. G., M.A., LL.D.), elected Fellow, 23  
 Bailward (H.), exhibits small heraldic shield, 10  
 Bainbridge (Yorks.), Roman inscription from, 51  
 Baker (B.), elected Fellow, 23; admitted, 200  
 Baker (Rev. S. O.), 181, 224  
 Balance sheet (1891), 119; (1892), 318  
*Ballistarium*, at Carlisle, 223  
 Balloting, alteration in mode of, 9, 356, 377  
 Ballot, table of, for ten years, 351  
 Ballyshannon (Ireland), bronze pin from, 366  
 Bankhead, near Birdoswald, Roman inscription from, 50  
 Barby (Nicholas, baron de Sancy), owner of Sancy diamond, 116  
 Barrowden (Rutland), leather case from church of, 252  
 Barry (F. T., M.P.), elected Fellow, 37; admitted, 95  
 Barsham (Suffolk), medieval paten at, 366  
 Bartleet (Rev. S. E., F.S.A.), exhibits and describes sergeant's mace found at Gloucester, 379  
 Barvels (Hue), shoe-horn of, 216  
 Bascomb (Mr.), apple scoop belonging to, 216  
 Bassæ, temple at, 60  
 Bassingbourne, arms of, 249  
 Bas-relief head of Tiberius, 325  
 Battersea enamel on snuff-box, 358  
 Bax (A. R.), elected Fellow, 317; admitted, 353  
 Beads, of amber, 290, 314; of amethystine, 314; of glass, 103, 290; of paste, 314; of quartz, 314; Saxon, 103, 314; from Glastonbury (Somerset), 290; Faversham (Kent), 314; Lockinge (Berks), 103  
 Beauchamp (Richard) earl of Warwick, 284  
 Beamish (Lt-Col. A. A. W., R.E.), elected Fellow, 368; admitted, 378  
 Beaumont (G. F.), elected Fellow, 317; admitted, 323  
 Beauport Park (Sussex), iron statuette found at, 359  
 Beekford, wooden comb from, 295  
 Bell, sacring, from Bottesford (Linc.), 288  
 Beloe (E. M., F.S.A.), exhibits quern and sword blade, 183  
 Belt (W. J., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 134  
 Bent (J. Theodore, F.S.A.), on remains at Zimbabwe, Mashonaland, 165  
 Bentham (Lanc.), carved crucifix in church of, 104; glass quarries from rectory, 104  
 Bentley (R.), elected Fellow, 26; admitted, 66  
 Benwell (Northumb.), Roman inscriptions from, 50, 51, 53  
 Bergavenny (Lord), 250  
 Beaumont (Sir Henry de), arms of, 248  
 Bickerton (W. H.), 317  
 Birdoswald (Northumb.), Roman inscriptions from, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53  
 Bit (horse) from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
 Blair (R., F.S.A.), on the discovery of a Roman inscribed altar at Wallsend (Northumb.), 171; on the discovery of a Roman inscription at South Shields (Durham), 293; on a holy-water stock made out of a Roman altar, 308  
 Blakiston (Rev. R. M., F.S.A.), on a Gnostic gem from Egypt, 368  
 Bliss (William), 66  
 Blois (William de, bishop of Worcester), vestments from tomb of, 199  
 Blount (Thos. le), 250  
 Boabdil (last king of Granada), sword of, 322  
 Boar (wild), cognizance of the 20th legion, 38



- Boat (wooden) from Glastonbury crannoge, 290
- Bodkin (brass), from Ripon minster, 194
- Bodmin (Cornwall), stone circles near, 152
- Bohemia and Germany, leather cases for crowns of, 252
- Bois (Ernald de), 250; (Isabel de), 250
- Bonaparte (Prince Lucien, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 138
- Bone-cave, at Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), 227
- Bone implements from Glastonbury crannoge, 290
- Bones (animal), from Carlisle, 223; Glastonbury crannoge, 290; Grange-over-Sands, 228; Silchester, 292
- Bonstetten (Gustave, baron de, Hon. F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 337
- Bookbinding, by Magnus, 297; with arms of cardinal Pole, 320
- Book of prayers (illuminated), 278
- Boore (W.), exhibits chalice and paten said to have been found in Wales, 104
- Borrell (John), monumental brass of, 189
- Boskednan (Cornwall), stone circle at, 151, 152
- Boston (Lord), shoe horn belonging to, 216
- Bosses of shields (bronze), 310
- Bottesford (Linc.), bronze sacring-bell from, 288
- Bottreux, arms of, 250
- Bowl (bronze), from Carlisle, 223
- Bowles (Carington), printer of playing cards, 88
- Bowness (Cumb.), Roman inscription from, 53
- Boxwood comb, 295
- Bracket (carved stone) from Westerbam (Kent), 368
- Bradley, part of Roman inscription at, 46
- Bramber (Sussex), supposed site of Portus Adurni, 112
- Brass, monumental, from Broxbourne (Herts), 189
- Brianson, arms of, 249
- British Museum, playing cards in, 72; Presidential remarks on recent acquisitions, 344
- Britton (P. W. P.), elected Fellow, 317; admitted, 323
- Bronze objects: armlet, 313; bosses of shields, 303; bowl, 223; buckles, 313, 314; celts, 174, 309; cup-shaped object, 313; disc, 311; fibulae, 38, 103, 290; hammer, 311; head of Atys, 155; hoards of, Ebbs Fleet (Kent), 309; Shoebury (Essex), 174; jets, 311; keys, 31; knives, 311; lamp, 155; leaf, 269; needle, 12; palstaves, 175, 176, 310; pins, 313, 366; rings, 103, 290; sacring-bell, 288; sickle, 310; sockets (looped), 310; spear-heads, 310; spoon handle, 313; statuette, 360, of Jupiter, 294, of Minerva, 317; steelyard weight, 288; styli, 37; swords, 310; tablet (inscribed), 108, 183; unknown object, 317; from Ain (France), 175; Ballyshannon (Ireland), 366; Bottesford (Linc.), 288; Bullington (Hants), 288; Burwell Fen (Cams.), 176; Carlisle (Cumb.), 37, 223; Colchester (Essex), 108, 183; Crundale Downs (Kent), 314; Ebbs Fleet (Kent), 309; Exeter (Devon), 269; Faversham (Kent), 313; Glastonbury (Somerset), 290; Hambledon (Surrey), 176; Heathery Burn Cave (Durham), 162; Italy (South), 155; Lincoln, 317; Llanymynech (Wales), 317; Luton Fort (Kent), 31; Mildenhall (Suffolk), 155; Orange (France), 360; Reach Fen (Cams.), 174; Shields (South), 294; Shoebury (Essex), 174; Trotsford (Hants), 175
- Brough, near South Shields (Durham), leaden seals from, 52
- Brown (Douglas, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 335
- Brown (W. C.), 275
- Browne (Major A. H.), exhibits enamelled stirrups, 179
- Browne (C., F.S.A.), appointed scrutator, 129
- Browne (Rev. E. K.), 324
- Brownlow (Sir John), 233
- Broxbourne (Herts), monumental brass from, 189
- Bruce (J. Collingwood, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 132
- Bruce (Robert), sword attributed to, 96
- Brushfield (T. N., M.D.), on recent discoveries in East Budleigh church (Devon), 67; on some pew ends formerly in East Budleigh church, 258
- Buckel (Ambres), shoe-horn of, 215
- Buckles (bronze), Saxon, 313, 314
- Budge (E. A. Wallis, F.S.A.), exhibits and describes a Coptic grave-shirt, 8
- Budleigh, East (Devon), recent discoveries in church of, 67; pew ends formerly at, 258

- Budrum, castle of, heraldry on, 281  
 Buff coats, 187  
 Bulleid (Arthur), on a late Celtic crannoge near Glastonbury (Somerset), 289  
 Bullington (Hants), bronze steelyard weight from, 288  
 Buoninsegna (Duccio di), 28  
 Burford (Oxon), maces and seal of, 163  
 Burgundy, arms of, in a MS., 279  
 Burley (Sir John), arms of, 284  
 Burton (Rev. F. M., B.A., LL.D.), elected Fellow, 277; admitted, 368  
 Burwell Fen (Cambs.), bronze palstave from, 176  
 Busts (wooden), over stalls in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 235  
 Byzantine capitals, 367  
  
 Caledo, 111  
 Callipers, gunner's, 172  
 Camelford (Cornwall), supposed Ogham inscription at Slaughter Bridge, near, 214  
 Cameo, head of Tiberius on, 325  
*Campesium*, 183, 184  
 Campsie Fells (Stirlingshire), 184  
 Canoe (wooden), from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
 Canterbury, seal of vicar-general of archbishop of, 323  
 Canterbury, Christ Church, account of opening tombs at, in 1174, 196  
 Cantilupe (Walter de, bishop of Worcester), vestments from tomb of, 199  
 Capitals used in buildings under Byzantine influence, 367  
 Caracalla, epigraphic evidence of, from Roman wall, 50  
 Cards (playing), old English, 72  
 Carew (—), figure of, in stained glass, 58  
 Carlisle (Cumb.), Roman remains from, 37; old mess-house in castle, 42; chimney stack in castle, 43; timber platform found at, 222; Roman inscription from, 261; Romano-British cemetery at, 267  
 Carrawburg, Roman inscriptions from, 49, 53  
 Carretto (Fabricio), 282  
 Carryll (John), arms of, 259  
 Cartmel (Lanc.), water-pipes from Hampsfell Hall farm, near, 231  
 Carvoran, Roman inscriptions from, 49, 50, 53  
 Cassingham (Peter), will of, 59  
 Castle Acre Priory (Norfolk), excavations at, 274  
 Castlenick Fort, Roman inscription found at, 46  
 Castlesteads, Roman inscription from, 53  
 Cawfields Milecastle, Roman inscription from, 46  
 Cawston (Norfolk), leather case from church, 247; guilds at, 251  
 Cecil (Sir William), draft scheme for alteration in Order of Garter by, 354  
 Celts, 174; socketed (bronze), 309  
 Ceres, temple of, 61  
 Chaffers (William), obituary notice of, 138  
 Chalice, from Kea (Cornwall), 89; said to have been found in Wales, 104; Elizabethan, 297  
 Chaney (H. J.), 253  
 Chapel Hoose, near Birdoswald, Roman inscription from, 47  
 Charlemagne, emperor, figure of, at Fairford, 55  
 Charles I. (king of England), owner of Sancy diamond, 116  
 Charles II. (king of England), grant of arms by, 101  
 Charles IV. (king of Spain), owner of Sancy diamond, 117  
 Charles the Bold (duke of Burgundy), owner of Sancy diamond, 116  
 Chasuble, from Worcester, 198  
 Cheate, (T. H.), 163  
 Cheney (G.), elected fellow, 21; admitted, 22  
 Chesterholm, Roman inscription from, 47, 53  
 Chesters (Northumb.), Roman inscriptions at, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53  
 Chichester (Sussex), municipal insignia of, 357; "mace club" at, 357  
 Chi-Rho, on Gnostic gem, 368  
 Choisenl (François de), 92  
 Chrismatory, 281; from Euwelstadt (Bavaria), 23  
 Church (Rev. Canon, F.S.A.), on Wells cathedral church: Fabric Notes, 1242—1337, 22.  
*Civis*, on a Roman inscription, 264  
 Clarence and Avondale, Duke of, resolution on death of, 19; address to the Queen on death of, 20; to Prince of Wales, 20.  
 Clarke (C. P., C.I.E.), elected Fellow, 354; admitted, 355  
 Clarke (Somers, F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 21  
 Clements (F.), exhibits pottery, 24  
 Clermont-Gallerande (Louis de) 91  
 Clifford (Robert, bishop of London), 123  
 Clinton (William de, earl of Huntingdon), 250; arms of, 249

- Clutterbuck (Rev. R. H.), elected Fellow, 95; admitted 98; exhibits box of silver counters, 272
- Cobb (J. R.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 106
- Cochrane (R.), elected Fellow, 89
- Cocidius, dedication to, 49
- Cock (A., Q.C.), elected Fellow, 277; admitted 288
- Coins, of Edward IV. and Henry VII. from Wallingford (Berks), 21; of George I. from Carlisle, 37; Roman, from London (Cornhill), 8; Luton Fort (Kent), 31; Twyford (Hants), 12; Saxon, from Faversham (Kent), 313; Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), 227, 229, 230
- Colchester (Essex), inscribed bronze tablet from, 108, 183; forged Roman antiquities in museum of, 111; discovery of Roman remains near castle of, 242
- Comb (bone) from Glastonbury crannoge, 290; (boxwood) said to have been found at Beekford, 295
- Commodus, epigraphic evidence of, from Roman wall, 50
- Communion cup, Elizabethan, 297
- Constantinople, sword in armoury at, 239
- Contract for making tomb of Sir Richard Scott, 373
- Cope belonging to cathedral of Toledo, 322
- Coptic grave-shirt, 8
- Corinth, temples at, 63; year of foundation of temples, 64
- Corner (William de la), 18
- Cornice from Hestley Hall (Suffolk), 324
- Cornwall, Ogham inscription found in, 214
- Cosson (Baron de, F.S.A.), exhibits and describes the crossbow of Ulric V., 13; on horn crossbows, 92; exhibits and describes sword-blade, 95; on an Italian sword with Arabic inscription, 238
- Council, election of, 146, 352, 378
- Counters (silver), 272, 273
- Courtenay (Edward, earl of Devon), 285
- Cowper (H. S., F.S.A.), 42; report as Local Secretary for Lancashire and Westmorland, 225; on some Roman remains found near Kendal, 268
- Cox (Rev. J. C., LL.D., F.S.A.), exhibits and describes wood carving from Lastingham church (Yorks.), 34; letter from, on proposed destruction of Bishop Hacket's work at Lichfield, 225
- Crannoge, late Celtic, near Glastonbury (Somerset), 289
- Cranston (E.), 33
- Crews (C. T. D.), elected Fellow, 274; admitted, 277
- Crossman (Rev. D.), exhibits mazer, 278
- Crown, leather case for, 251
- Crowns (iron), 191
- Crucifix, carved, from Bentham church (Lanc.), 104
- Crundale Downs (Kent), Saxon remains from, 314
- Cuenca, 322
- Cumberland, antiquities from, 37; archaeological survey of, 154
- Cumberland (Richard, bishop of Peterborough), 94
- Cumberland (William Augustus, duke of), 359
- Cunei Frisiorum, 53
- Cup (gold), formerly belonging to kings of England, 99; (onyx) 327
- Cup-shaped object (bronze), 313
- Curle (J., jun.), elected Fellow, 356
- Cust (Lionel H., F.S.A.), on Lucas D'Heere and his works, 97
- Dagger, 16th century, 188
- Dallas (J.), exhibits large Roman bronze leaf from Exeter, 269
- Damask (Flemish), with Annunciation, 258
- D'Amboise (Antoinette), 91; (Cardinal Georges), 90; (Jacques), 91; (Jean), 90; (Renée), 90
- Darnell (Major), 31
- Daubuz (J. C.), exhibits chalice and paten from Kea (Cornwall), 89
- Davey (Rev. H. M., M.A.), elected Fellow, 26; admitted, 58
- Davies (W. R.), exhibits silver ornaments of box, 21
- Dawson (Charles, F.G.S.), exhibits iron statuette found in Sussex, 359
- Day (Capt. C. R.), elected Fellow, 66
- Day (Robert, F.S.A.), exhibits gold and bronze ornaments, 366
- Dea Suria*, dedication to, 50
- Demidoff (Prince), owner of Sancy diamond, 117
- D'Heere (Lucas), portraits by, 97
- Diamond, engraved, 276
- Diamond, the Sancy, 116
- Diana Brausonia, temple of, at Athens, 62
- Dillon (Arthur, Viscount, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 135

- Dillon (Harold, Viscount, F.S.A.), resigns secretaryship, 142
- Dirks (Dr. Jacob), obituary notice of, 338
- Disc, pierced bronze, 311
- Dish of Limoges enamel, 296
- Ditchfield (Rev. P. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 23; admitted, 100; on a Saxon grave at Lockinge (Berks), 102
- Dockeseye (Sir Richard de), arms of, 248
- Docking (Norfolk), manor of, 250
- Dolgelly (North Wales), chalice and paten said to have been found near, 104
- Domus Conversorum*, the, in London 95, 105
- Doom, The, panel painting of, at Wenhamston (Suffolk), 254
- Dorchester, removal of the See of Lincoln from, 15
- Dover, St. Martin-le-Grand, pewter chalice and paten from church of, 34
- Drayton (Norfolk), manor of, 250
- Drayton House, portrait of Queen Mary from, 97
- Dryden (Sir H.), buff coat belonging to, 187
- Dunholm (Line.), leather case from church of, 252
- Durham, Roman inscriptions at, 46
- Dyer (Rev. A. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 365; admitted, 379
- Earle (J. S.), elected Fellow, 368
- Earthworks: Ardoch (Perth), 297
- Earwaker (J. P., F.S.A.), exhibits two bronze articles of unknown use found at Llanymynech, 317
- Eaton (Norfolk), bronze knife from, 311; looped socket from, 310
- Ebblewhite (E. A.), elected Fellow, 277; admitted, 288
- Ebbs Fleet, near Minster in Thanet (Kent), hoard of bronze weapons, &c., from, 309
- Ecclesfield (Yorks.), monument in church of, 369
- Edenball, Luck of, leather case of, 254
- Edmund, Saint, figure of, at Fairford, 55
- Edward the Confessor, Saint, figure of, at Fairford, 55
- Edward IV. (king of England), coins of, from Wallingford, 21
- Edward VI. (king of England), revision of Statutes of Order of Garter by, 354
- Edwards (Miss A. B.), obituary notice of, 139
- Egypt, bas-relief head from, 325; glass head from, 148; Gnostic gem from, 368; gold ornaments from, 37; portrait mummy-coverings from, 376
- Elections of Fellows, 21, 23, 26, 37, 58, 66, 89, 95, 106, 188, 274, 277, 293, 296, 308, 317, 323, 354, 356, 365, 368
- Eleusinia*, date of, 61
- Eleusis, temples at, 62; year of foundation of temples, 64
- Ely (Taifourd, F.S.A.), on the shield as a weapon of offence, 297
- Enamelled objects: gold cup, 99; dish, 296; snuff-box, 358; stirrups, 180; sword, 322
- Epidaurus, year of foundation of temple at, 64
- Erfurt, silver mark of town of, 24
- Eugenie (Empress), 296
- Euwelstadt (Bavaria), eucharistatory from, 23
- Evans (A. J., F.S.A.), on a Roman bronze lamp from Southern Italy, 155
- Evans (John, P.S.A., after p. 200 Sir John, K.C.B., V.P.), on an archaeological survey of Hertfordshire, 8; moves resolution on death of duke of Clarence, 19; on the horse-shoe custom at Oakham (Rutland), 92; presidential address, 129; describes gunner's callipers, 172; exhibits shoe and powder horns, 217; on the law of treasure trove, 217; remarks on restoration at Lichfield, 256; on a remarkable group of iron tools from Silchester, 288; remarks on an iron statuette, 360
- Evans (Lewis) admitted Fellow, 170
- Ewald (A. C., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 135
- Exeter (Devon), arms of Weavers' and Fullers' Company of, 72; Roman bronze leaf from, 269; tessellated pavements at, 269
- Exmoor (Devon), inscription from, 111
- Fairford (Glouc.), painted glass in church of, 55
- Fanon, from Worcester, 198
- Fardel (Devon), Ogham inscription at, 215
- Farmer-Atkinson (H. J.), admitted Fellow, 368
- Farrer (Rev. E., F.S.A.), exhibits



- Flemish damask needlework and lace, 257
- Fauconberge (Sir Walter), arms of, 248
- Faversham (Kent), Saxon antiquities from, 312
- Ferguson (C. J., F.S.A.), 99
- Ferguson (R. S., F.S.A.), report as Local Secretary for Cumberland, 37; exhibits Dutch tobacco boxes, 39; on an archaeological survey of Cumberland and Westmorland, 154; on a massive timber platform found at Carlisle, 222; on a Roman inscription found near Carlisle, 261; on Romano-British interments at Carlisle, 267
- Fermanagh (Ireland), gold lunette from, 366
- Fernacre (Cornwall), stone circle at, 151
- Ferrers (Walcheline de), 94; (William de), 94
- Fibulae: bronze, 38, 103, 290; gilt, 315; gold, 312; iron, 227; silver, 312; silver-gilt, 315; from Carlisle, 38; Crundale Downs (Kent), 315; Faversham (Kent), 312; Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), 227; Glastonbury (Somerset), 290; Lockinge (Berks), 103
- Fingall (Earl of), 278
- Fishwick (Lt.-Col., F.S.A.), on a font found at Rochdale (Lanc.), 320
- Fitz Alan (Thomas, earl of Arundel), arms of, 285
- Fitz Hugh (Lord), arms of, 285
- Flanders, arms of, on mazer, 253
- Flandre (Louis de), 253
- Fletcher (G. R.), elected Fellow, 274; admitted, 277
- Fletton (Northants), portion of so-called monument to abbot Hedda at, 159, 160, 161
- Flower (A. S., M.A.), elected Fellow, 354; admitted, 355
- Flower (Wickham), admitted Fellow, 9
- Foley (P. H., F.S.A.), exhibits rubbing of incised slab from Tarrington (Hereford), 309
- Font, found at Rochdale (Lanc.), 320
- Foster (W. K., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 137
- Fowler (Rev. J. T., F.S.A.), exhibits cast and communicates notes on a portrait bust and inscription on Frampton church (Linc.), 16; exhibits photograph of stone mortar found at Appleby (Linc.), 275; exhibits rubbing of grave slab from Othem, Gotland, 275
- Fowler (Sir R. N., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 135
- Fox (G. E., F.S.A.), on excavations at Silchester (Hants), 15, 18, 291, 292; appointed auditor, 271
- Frampton (Lincoln), portrait bust and inscription at, 16
- Franklin (H. R.), exhibits mazer, 277
- Franks (A. W., V.P., after p. 147 P.S.A.), exhibits and describes casket mounted in silver, said to have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots, 21; on two packs of old English playing cards, 72; remarks on the Kea chalice, 92; on a gold cup formerly belonging to the kings of England, 99; on a pair of enamelled stirrups, 179; remarks at a special meeting of the Society, 200; on some ornamental cases of leather, 246; on a silver medalet, 272; exhibits boxes of counters, 273; exhibits and describes alabaster panels from Selby (Yorks.), 321; presidential address, 331; exhibits rings, 359
- Fraser (G. W.), elected Fellow, 296
- Freeman (E. A.), obituary notice of, 139
- Freeman (Howsley), 375
- Frencham (Clement), will of, 59
- Freshfield (Edwin, LL.D., Tres. S.A.), reports discovery of Roman remains in Lotbary, 25; on Notaries' marks in the "Common Paper" of the Scriveners' Company, 187; remarks on the financial condition of the Society, 203; on capitals used in buildings erected under Byzantine influence, 367
- Fry (Alderman), 34
- Fry (T. W., B.A.), elected Fellow, 95; admitted, 213
- Fulton, arms of, 248
- Funds (invested), presidential remarks on, 339
- Funeral expenses of Sir Richard Scott, 370
- Furness Abbey (Lanc.), report on state of, 225
- Gaitskill (Capt. W. J.), 380
- "Gardener, Mayster Jon," treatise on gardening by, 296
- Gardening, treatise on, 296
- Garnett (F. B.), exhibits monumental brass from Broxbourne (Herts), 189



- Garrard (J.), exhibits the Sancy diamond, 116
- Garter, Order of, busts over stalls of knights of, 235 ; draft revisions of statutes of, by Edward VI., 354
- Gee (Rev. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 365 ; admitted, 379
- Gell (H. C. Pole), 187
- Gell (Sir John), buff coat of, 187
- Gelt, river, Roman inscription near, 52
- Gem (Gnostic), from Egypt, 368
- George (C. F.), 257
- George I., coin of, 37
- George, Saint, figure of, in stained glass, 56
- Germany and Bohemia, leather cases for crowns of, 252
- Geta, epigraphic evidence of, from Roman wall, 50
- Ghistelle, arms of, 253
- Ghistelle (Marie de), 253
- Gibbs (A.), exhibits gunner's callipers, 172
- Giles-Puller (C., M.A.), elected Fellow, 95 ; admitted, 98 ; obituary notice of, 336
- Girgenti, year of foundation of Heræum at, 64
- Glass objects :—
- Beads, 103, 290, 314 ; bracelet, 38 ; goblet, 313 ; vases, 314 ; Egyptian, 148 ; Roman, 38, 324 ; Saxon, 313, 314 ; from Carlisle, 38 ; Faversham (Kent), 313, 314 ; Glastonbury, 290 ; Lockinge (Berks), 103
- Glastonbury (Somerset), Late-Celtic crannoge near, 289
- Gloucester, sergeant's mace found at, 379
- Gnostic gem from Egypt, 368
- Goblets (Saxon), 313
- Godney (Somerset), late Celtic crannoge near, 289
- Golding (Charles), 108
- Gold objects : cup, 99 ; fibulæ, 312 ; Greek and Egyptian, 37 ; lunette, 366 ; pendants, 312, 314 ; ring, 33, 313, 358 ; snuff-box, 358 ; from Chichester (Sussex), 358 ; Faversham (Kent), 312, 313 ; Ireland, 366 ; Lingfield Mark (Surrey), 33 ; Wye Downs (Kent), 314
- Goodenough (Lieut.-Gen.), 29, 32
- Goodricke (Sir John), 376
- Gotch (J. Alfred, F.S.A.), exhibits silver ring, 10
- Gotland, Isle of, *see* Othem
- Gower (G. W. G. Leveson, F.S.A.), remarks on restoration at Rochester cathedral, 162 ; appointed Vice-President, 353 ; exhibits bracket from Westerham church (Kent), 368
- Grain, Isle of (Kent), pottery from, 32
- Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), bone cave at, 227
- Grantley (Lord), elected Fellow, 106
- Grave-shirt, Coptic, 8
- Greatchesters, Roman inscription from, 47
- Greek gold ornaments, 37
- Greek inscription from Halicarnassus, 380
- Greek temples, dates of, from their orientation, 59
- Green (Everard, F.S.A.), appointed scrutator, 331
- Greenwell (Rev W., F.S.A.), on antiquities of the bronze age from the Heathery Burn Cave (Durham), 162
- Grenfell, Sir Francis, Coptic grave-shirt exhibited by, 8
- Grey, arms of, 284
- Griffith (F. L., B.A.), elected Fellow, 66 ; admitted, 98
- Griffin, arms of, 250
- Groombridge (Kent), horseshoes from, 94
- Grover (J. W., F.S.A.), exhibits and describes Roman remains from Cornhill, London, 6 ; obituary notice of, 335
- Guilds, Cawston (Norfolk), 251 ; North Stonham (Hants), 270
- Guldeford (Sir John), figure of, in stained glass, 58
- Gunnerkeld (Westm.), stone circle at, 151
- Gurney (R. H. J.), elected Fellow, 356
- Hacket (Bishop), work of, at Lichfield cathedral, 225
- Hadrian's Wall, epigraphic evidence as to date, 44
- Halicarnassus, Greek inscriptions from, 380 ; mausoleum of, 378, 381 ; *see also* Budrum
- Halton Chesters, Roman inscription from, 49
- Hambledon (Surrey), bronze palstave from, 176
- Hamdhi Bey (His Excellency), elected Honorary Fellow, 357
- Hammer (bronze), 311
- Hampel (Dr. Joseph), elected Honorary Fellow, 357

- Hampsfell (Lanc.), water-pipes from, 231
- Harben (H. A., B.A.), elected Fellow, 293; admitted, 365
- Hardcastle (N. C., LL.D.), elected Fellow, 89; admitted, 95
- Harding (G. R.), exhibits shoe-horn, 217
- Hardknott castle (Cumberland), excavations at, 42
- Hardwick (P. C., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 134
- Hardy (W. J., F.S.A.), on the *Domus Conversorum*, in London, 95, 105
- Hartland (Ernest), admitted Fellow, 13
- Hartlepool (Durham), incised slabs from, 320
- Hartshorne (A., F.S.A.), on buff coats, 187; exhibits shoe-horn and applescoop, 215
- Haseley, Great (Oxon), double squint at, 70
- Hastings, arms of, 248; John de, Lord Bergavenny, 250
- Haverfield (F. J., F.S.A.), on the epigraphic evidence as to the date of Hadrian's wall, 44; on a Roman inscribed bronze tablet from Colchester, 108, 183; on the Portus Adurni and the river Adur, 112; on a Roman inscription found at Carlisle, 263
- Haweis (Reginald), 92; (Susanna), 92
- Hawley (Rev. C. C.), exhibits iron crowns from Leybourn church (Kent), 191
- Heathery Burn Cave (Durham), bronze objects from, 162
- Hedda (Abbot), so-called monument to, 156
- Heere *see* D'Heere
- Helde (John), seal of, 235
- Henrietta Maria (queen of England), owner of Sancy diamond, 116
- Henry IV. (king of England), supposed figure of, at Fairford, 56
- Henry V. (king of England), supposed figure of, at Fairford, 56
- Henry VI. (king of England), supposed figure of, at Fairford, 56
- Henry VII. (king of England), coins of, from Wallingford, 21
- Henry, the chaplain, seal of, 10
- Henry (emperor of Germany), supposed figure of, at Fairford, 56
- Heraldry :—  
Arms on a horn, 295; arms on the castle of Budrum (Asia Minor), 281; arms on a leather case from Cawston church (Norfolk), 247; grant to Sir Richard Lane, 101; arms of Bassingbourne, 249; Beauchamp, 284; Beaumont, 248; Bottreux, 250; Brianson, 249; Burgundy and France dimidiated, 279; Burley, 284; Carryll, 259; Clinton, 249; Courtenay, 285; Dockeseye, 248; Fanconberge, 248; Fitz Alan, 285; Fitz Hugh, 285; Flanders, 253; Fulton, 248; Ghistelle, 253; Griffin, 250; Hastings, 248; Holland (John), 284; Julius II. (pope), 181; Lane (Sir Richard) grant to, 101; Lownde, 282; Lyle, 249; Mohnn, 272; Montacute, 250, 285; Monthermer, 285; Nicholls, 272; Nevill, 284, 308; Newburgh, 284; Okeden, 249; Percy, 284; Peverell, 249; Pole, 284, 320; Presberger, 24; Royal with France in second and third quarters, 287; at Budrum, 283; on sergeant's mace, 379; St. Clere, 71; St. John, 249; Scott, 59; Sheffield, 282; Stafford, 285; Strange, 10, 285; Talbot, 285; Ufford, 247; Vere, 285; Weavers' and Fullers' Company, Exeter, 72; Wingfield, 284; Zouch, 248, 284
- Hereford (Nicholas of), goldsmith, 104
- Hertfordshire, archaeological survey of, 8
- Hestley Hall (Suffolk), cornice from, 324
- Hexham (Northumb.), lamp from, 275
- Heywood (Norfolk), manor of, 250
- Higgins (A., F.S.A.), exhibits and describes painted account book cover from Siena, 26; on a marble statue of Madonna at Sta. Margherita, on the Genoese Riviera, 327
- Hills (W. H.), 309
- Hoarstone (Salop), stone circle at, 152
- Holden (Capt. R.), elected Fellow, 21; admitted, 182
- Holland (John, duke of Exeter), arms of, 284
- Holmes (R. R., F.S.A.), exhibits photographs from missal of events in life of St. Agnes, 99
- Holt (Sir Peter), 287
- Holy-water stock made out of Roman altar, 308
- Honoratus (Julius), 172
- Hoo, Allhallows (Kent), bronze knife from, 311
- Hooper (Bishop), 379

- Hope (R. C., F.S.A.), exhibits articles from the Scarborough Museum, 294
- Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), describes seal of chapter of Lincoln, 13; exhibits and describes maces from Chipping Norton (Oxon), 66; remarks on the Kea chalice, 92; on a remarkable group of ecclesiastical figures at Wells, 128; exhibits tenure horn of manor of Tutbury, 148; on the maces and seal of Burford (Oxon), 163; on some remains of early vestments found in a bishop's coffin at Worcester, 196; on carved and painted busts over the stalls of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's chapel, Windsor, 235; on the maces and seals of Winchelsea (Sussex), 258; on excavations at Castle Acre Priory (Norfolk), 274; on excavations at Silchester, 291, 292; exhibits rubbing of grave slab from North Stotham (Hants), 324; on the municipal insignia of the city of Chichester, 357
- Hopton Heath, battle of, 187
- Horman-Fisher (R., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 336
- Horn implements from Glastonbury crannoge, 290
- Horns (engraved), 271; from Scarborough museum, 294
- Horn (tenure) from Tutbury (Stafford), 148
- Horse-shoe custom at Oakham (Rutland), 92
- Horse-shoes, found at Groombridge (Kent), 94; at Oakham (Rutland), 92
- Horsfall (J., M.A.), elected Fellow, 296
- Housesteads (Northumb.), Roman inscription from, 46, 53
- Howe (E. R. J. G.), elected Fellow, 21; admitted, 162
- Howlett (E.), elected Fellow, 89; admitted, 188; exhibits earthenware lamp from Hexham, 275
- Howorth (Sir Henry, F.S.A.), on documents relating to the erection of a monument in Ecclesfield church (Yorks.), 369
- Hudson (Rev. W., M.A.), elected Fellow, 356; admitted, 379
- Hughes (Prof. T. McK., F.S.A.), on Offa's Dyke, 25; on the camp at Ardoch (Perthshire), 297
- Human remains found at Carlisle, 262, 267; near Chatham (Kent), 30; at Colchester (Essex), 243; Dover, St. Martin, 34; Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), 227; Lockinge (Berks), 103; London, Cornhill, 8; Luton Fort (Kent), 30, 32; Ripon Minster (Yorks.), 182, 195; thumb in tobacco box, 40
- Iago (Rev. W.), on the discovery of an Ogham inscription in Cornwall, 214
- Inderwick (F. C., Q.C.), exhibits maces and seals of Winchelsea (Sussex), 258; exhibits personal seal found at Winchelsea, 261
- Ingoldmells (Linc.), document relating to, 233
- Inscriptions :  
 Arabic, on sword, 238; on brooch, 39; on Dutch tobacco boxes, 39; Greek from Halicarnassus, 282, 380; on lamp from Italy, 155; on leaden spindle-wheel, 295; from Frampton (Lincoln), 16; on posy rings, 358, 366; runic, on grave slab, 275  
 Roman (bronze): on lamp, 155; on tablet from Colchester, 108, 183; (stone): Bainbridge (Yorks.), 51; Bankshead, 50; Benwell (Northumb.), 50, 51, 53; Birdoswald (Northumb.), 49, 52, 53; Bowness (Cumb.), 53; Bradley, 46; Carlisle, 261, 262; Carrawburgh, 49, 53; Carvoran, 49, 50, 53; Castlenick Fort, 46; Castlesteads, 53; Cawfield's Mile-castle, 46; Chapel House near Birdoswald, 47; Chesterholm, 47, 53; Chesters, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53; Durham, 46; Exmoor (Devon), 111; near Gelt river, 52; Halton Chesters, 49; Housesteads, 46, 53; Kirksteads (Cumb.), 54; Melkrigg, 50; Milking Gap, 46; Naworth (Cumb.), 52; Netherby (Cumb.), 52; Newcastle, 46, 47, 52, 261; Pigeon Crag, 52; Shields (South), 53, 293; Wallsend, 171; Willowford, 52  
 Iron objects: adze from Carlisle, 37; crowns from Leybourn church (Kent), 191; fibulae from Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), 227; statuette from Sussex, 359; tools from Silchester, 289; various, from Glastonbury crannoge, 289  
 Irthing river, 52  
 Irvine (J. T.), on the so-called monument of Abbot Hedda at Peterborough, 156  
 Isthmian games, date of, 63  
 Ivory coffer, 108

- Jackson (Rev. W., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 134  
 Jacman (Thomas), bequeaths ring to town of Chichester, 358  
 Jacob (W. H.), elected Fellow, 277; admitted, 288  
 James I. (king of England), owner of Sancy diamond, 116  
 James V. (king of Scotland), 181  
 Jeans (Rev. G. E., M.A.), elected Fellow, 23; admitted, 66  
 Jet, ring of, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
 Jets (bronze), from casting, 311  
 Jejeebhoy (Sir Jamsetjee), owner of Sancy diamond, 117  
 Jones (Herbert), elected Fellow, 274; admitted, 288; on animal remains found at Silchester, 18, 292  
 Joy (Rev. F. W., F.S.A.), exhibits photograph of carved crucifix from Bentham church (Lanc.), and two quarries of glass, 104  
 Judd (Sir Andrew), almshouses of, 107  
 Julius (Modius), 52  
 Julius II. (Pope), arms of, 181  
 Jupiter, bronze figure of, found at South Shields, 294  
 Jupiter Panhellenius, temple of, 61  
 Kabbadias (Dr. Pangictis), elected Honorary Fellow, 357  
 Kea (Cornwall), chalice and paten from, 89  
 Kendal (Westm.), Roman remains found near, 268  
 Kennard (D. F.), 311  
 Kenny Hill, near Mildenhall (Suffolk), Roman bronze head from, 155  
 Kent, archaeological discoveries in, 29; Saxon antiquities from, 312;  
 Kenton (Devon), church of, 69  
 Keswick (Cumb.), stone circle near, 151  
 Kettle (Mr.), shoe-horn belonging to, 216  
 Keys (bronze), 31  
 Keyser (C. E., F.S.A.), on a panel painting of the Doom from Wenaston church (Suffolk), 254  
 Kirby (T. F., F.S.A.), on Roman remains at Twyford (Hants), 11; on an ancient wooden vat found at Winchester, 236; exhibits bronze steel-yard weight from Bullington (Hants), 288  
 King (A. C., F.S.A.), appointed Scrutator, 378  
 Kirksteads (Cumb.), Roman inscription from, 54  
 Kirton-in-Lindsey (Linc.), urns found at, 257  
 Knife (bronze), 311; socketed, 311  
 Knight (J.), elected Fellow, 354; admitted, 355  
 Lace, *temp.* Charles II., 258  
 Lambert (G., F.S.A.), 98  
 Lamp (earthenware), from Hexham, 275; (bronze), from Italy, 155  
 Lancashire, archaeological survey of part of, 154  
 Laue (Sir Richard), grant of arms to, 101  
 Langdon (A. G.), discovers Ogham inscription in Cornwall, 214  
 Langton (Walter de, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry), 250  
 Lanivet (Cornwall), leather box from, 252, 254  
 Lavingham (Yorks.), wood carving from church of, 34  
 Laver (Henry, F.S.A.), on recent discoveries of Roman remains near Colchester castle, 242  
 Lawford (E., F.S.A.), exhibits brass mirror case, 268  
 Lawrence (E. H., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 134  
 Lawrence (Sir John), lord mayor of London, 106  
 Laxton (W. F., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 131  
 Leach (A. F., M.A.), elected Fellow, 37; admitted, 66  
 Lead objects: seals, Roman, from South Shields, 52; spindle-whorl, 295  
 Leaf, bronze, Roman, from Exeter, 269  
 Leather, ornamental cases of, 246; cases for crowns, 251  
 Leaze (Cornwall), stone circle at, 151  
 Lechmere (Sir E. A. H., F.S.A.), elected Member of Council, 378  
 Le Frison (Louis), 253  
 Le Male (Louis, count of Flanders), 253  
 Lenthall (F. K., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 136  
 Lenthall (John), stationer, 75  
 Lepidus (M. Æmilius), consulship of, 156  
 Leslie (C.), 33  
 Le Strange, arms of, 10  
 Letchworth (E.), elected Fellow, 293; admitted, 296  
 Lewannick (Cornwall), Ogham inscription found at, 214  
 Lewis (A. L.), on the relative posi-



- tions of certain hills and stone circles in England and Wales, 150
- Leybourn (Kent), iron crowns from church of, 191
- Leybourne (Julian de), 250; (Lawrence de), 250; (Thomas de), 250
- Leziate (Norfolk), quern found at, 183
- Lichfield cathedral, proposed destruction of bishop Hacket's work and resolutions of the Society thereon, 225, 256; letter from the dean of, 255
- Limoges enamel, dish of, 296
- Limousin (Leonard de), 296
- Lincoln, bronze statuette of Minerva from, 317; posy-ring of mayor of, 358
- Lincoln cathedral, seal of chapter of, 13; proposed destruction of cloister walk and resolutions of Society thereon, 98, 100; letter from dean of, 100
- Lincolnsire, documents relating to parishes in, 231
- Lindenschmit (Dr. Ludwig, Hon. F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 338
- Lingfield Mark camp (Surrey), Roman gold ring from, 33
- Liverpool (Lanc.), civic insignia of, 294
- Llanymynech (Montgomery), unknown bronze objects found at, 317
- Lloyd (Rev. I. G., F.S.A.), exhibits silver seal, 10; presents planispheric astrolabe, 361
- Lockinge (Berks), Saxon remains from, 103
- Lockyer, Mr., 59, 60
- London:—Cornhill, Roman remains from, 6; Crosby Hall chambers, old houses in, 106; the *Domus Conversorum*, 95, 105; Great St. Helen's, old houses in, 106, 107; Lothbury, Roman remains from, 25; St. Paul's cathedral, use of Sarum introduced into, 118; Scriveners' Company, 187
- Looped sockets (bronze), 310
- Lorenzetti (Ambrogio) 28
- Lossio, 108, 110, 185
- Louis XIV. (king of France), owner of Sancy diamond, 117
- Lovel (John, Lord), 250; (Maud), 250
- Lownd of Fisherwick, arms of, 282
- Lucas (F. W.), 271
- Lucas (Seymour, F.S.A.), buff coat belonging to, 187
- Luck of Edenhall, leather case of, 254
- Luce (A. S., Hon. F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 338
- Luguvallium, Roman station of, 222
- Lukis (Rev. W. C., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 336
- Luncheon case (silver), 366
- Lundi (Mashonaland), remains at, 165
- Lunette (gold), from Ireland, 366
- Luton Fort (Kent), Roman remains from, 30
- L'Yle (Sir Waryn de), arms of, 249
- "Mace Club" at Chichester, 357
- Maces, from Burford (Oxon), 163; Chichester (Sussex), 357; Chipping Norton (Oxon), 66; Liverpool, 294; Newtown (I. W.), 258; sergeants', 357, 379; Stafford, 67; Winchelsea (Sussex), 258
- Madonna (enthroned), at Sta. Margherita, 327
- Madrid, photographs from exhibition at, 321
- Magniac collection, shoe-horn from, 217
- Magnus, specimen of bookbinding by, 297
- Maintz, bronze shield boss found near, 303
- Major (R. H., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 133
- Manchester, Chetham Library, documents in, 369
- Manning (Rev. C. R., F.S.A.), exhibits silver medalet, 272; on a medieval paten from Barsham (Suffolk), 366
- Manuscripts formerly belonging to Reading abbey, 278
- Mashonaland, remains in, 165
- Maskell (A. O.), elected Fellow, 21; admitted, 25
- Maspero (M. Gaston), elected Honorary Fellow, 188
- Matthews (Henry, Home Secretary), letter from, acknowledging address, 37
- Mattindele (Mashonaland), remains at, 165
- Marcellus (Ulpinus), 50
- March (H. C., M.D.), elected Fellow, 277
- Margaret of York, leather case for crown of, 252
- Marie Antoinette (queen of France), owner of Sancy diamond, 117
- Marie Leckzinska (queen of France), owner of Sancy diamond, 117



- Markham (C. R., F.S.A.), on the display of English heraldry at the castle of Budrum (or Halicarnassus), Asia Minor, 281
- Mars and the Alaisiagæ, dedication to, 53
- Mars Medocius Campesium*, dedication to, 108, 109
- Marsh (Rev. T.), 247
- Marshall (Hon. R., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 21
- Martin (A. T., M.A.), elected Fellow, 293; admitted, 331
- Martin (C. T., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 21, 271; exhibits photograph and describes carved horns, 271
- Mary (queen of England), portraits of, by D'Heere, 97
- Maryport (Cumberland), Roman station at, 48
- Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, 378, 381
- Maxwell, Sir Herbert, 42
- Mazarin (Cardinal), owner of Sancy diamond, 117
- Mazers, 277, 278; foreign, 253; leather case for, 253
- Mazzeinghi (T. J., F.S.A.), communicates grant of arms to Sir Richard Lane, 101; obituary notice of, 336
- Meal Tub Plot, illustrated on playing cards, 73
- Medalet (silver), 272
- Medocius*, epithet applied to Mars, 109, 185
- Meldreth (Cambs.), bronze knife from, 311
- Melkrigg (Northumb.), Roman inscription from, 50
- Micklethwaite (J. T., F.S.A.), 98; exhibits silver dish, 189; on the Saxon crypt of Ripon minster, 191
- Mildenhall (Suffolk), bronze head of Atys found near, 155; carvings on roof of church of, 276
- Milford Haven (Pembrokeshire), silver seal found near, 10
- Milking Gap, Roman inscription found at, 46
- Miller (W. P.), 227
- Millthorpe (Linc.), the customs of tithing at, 232
- Mindum (Robert), carver of shoe-horns, 215
- Minerva, temple of, at Sunium, 62; bronze statuette of, from Lincoln, 317
- Minet (W., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 21, 271
- Minns (Rev. G. W. W., LL.B.), elected Fellow, 89; admitted, 106
- Miodhach, 185
- Mirror case (brass), 268
- Mitchellsfold (Salop), stone circle at, 152
- Mohun, arms of, 272; (Bridget), 272; (Sir Reginald), 272
- Montacute, arms of, 250; (Thomas, earl of Salisbury), arms of, 285
- Montelius (Dr. Oscar), elected Honorary Fellow, 188
- Montgomerie (H. E., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 133
- Montgomery (H.), sword blade belonging to, 95
- Monument in Ecclesfield church (Yorks.), 369
- Morcone (Italy), lamp from, 156
- More (—), figure of, in stained glass, 59
- Moresby (Cumberland), Roman station at, 48
- Morgam mountain stone (Glamorgan), 185
- Morgan (T., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 136
- Mortar (stone) found at Appleby (Linc.), 275
- Moseley (Elizabeth), 370; (Thomas), 370
- Motte (Henry), 375
- Mowat (J. L. G., M.A.), elected Fellow, 368
- Moysey (Colonel), 32
- Müller (Dr. Sophus), elected Honorary Fellow, 188
- Mummy-coverings from Egypt, 376
- Muncaster (Lord), elected Fellow, 308
- Murray (A. H. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 317; admitted, 353
- Murray (A. S., F.S.A.), opinion on an iron statuette, 360; on some Greek inscriptions from Halicarnassus, 380
- Murray (John, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 137
- Murray (John, M.A.), elected Fellow, 308; admitted, 316
- Murrhine, nature of, 326
- Naillac (Philibert de), 282
- Namur, leather case for crown at, 252
- Nash (E., M.A.), elected Fellow, 95; admitted, 98
- Naworth (Cumberland), Roman inscription near, 52
- Needles (bone), from Glastonbury crannoge, 290; (bronze), from Twyford (Hants), 12

- Needlework, embroidered, *temp.* Car. I., 258
- Nemea, temple of Jupiter at, 63 ; year of foundation of temple, 64
- Nemesis, temple of, 60
- Netherby (Cumb.), Roman inscription from, 52
- Nepos (Aulus Platorius), 45
- Nepos*, use of, on inscribed stones, 185
- Nevill, arms of, 284, 308
- Newburgh, arms of, 284
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, Roman inscriptions at, 46, 52, 261
- Newtown (I. W.), mace of, 258
- Niceteria, feast of, 63
- Nicholls, arms of, 272
- Nicholls (John), 272
- Nichols (R. C., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 335
- Nightingale (J. E., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 136
- Norcliffe (Catherine), 372 ; (Elizabeth), 372 ; (Stephen), 372
- Norinan (Philip, F.S.A.), on the approaching destruction of two old houses in the city of London, 106
- Norris (Hugh), exhibits sword belt of sword of state of Scotland, 181 ; letter announcing gift of belt to nation, 213
- Norris (Sir William), sword of, 294
- Northamptonshire, Roman pottery from, 172
- Northesk (Earl of, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 136
- Norton (Mrs.), 257
- Notaries' marks, 187
- Nottingham, pottery found at, 24
- Oakham (Rutland), horseshoe custom at, 92
- Obituary notices, 131, 334
- Occidentation of remains in Mashonaland, 166
- O'Donoghue (F. M., F.S.A.), appointed scrutator, 331, 378
- Offa's Dyke, 25
- Officers, election of, 146, 352
- Ogham inscription from Cornwall, 214
- Okeden, arms of, 249
- Oldfield (E., F.S.A.), on the mausoleum of Halicarnassus, 378, 381
- Olympia*, date of, 62
- Olympia, temple at, 63 ; year of foundation of temple, 64
- Onyx drinking cup, 327
- Opal from Queensland, 327
- Opus Anglicanum*, cope of, at Toledo, 322
- Orange (France), bronze statuette from, 360
- Orientation of Greek temples, 59 ; of remains in Mashonaland, 165
- Osborne (Sir Edward), 372 ; (lady), 372
- Othem (Gotland), grave-slab at, 275
- Otho V. (count of Burgundy), 280
- Packe (A. E., M.A., B.C.L.), elected Fellow, 365 ; admitted, 379
- Palstaves (bronze), 175, 176, 310
- Panathenia*, date of, 62
- Panel painting of the Doom, from Wenhamston (Suffolk), 254
- Panels, alabaster, from Selby (Yorks.), 321 ; wood, Italian, with saints, 189
- Parry (Sir T. D. L. Jones, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 133
- Partridge (Lt.-Col.), 31
- Paste beads (Saxon), 314
- Patens, pewter, from Dover, 34 ; silver from Barsham (Suffolk), 366 ; Kea (Cornwall), 89 ; said to have been found in Wales, 104
- Payne (G., F.S.A.), on archæological discoveries in Kent, 29 ; on a hoard of bronze weapons, &c., from Ebbs Fleet (Kent), 309 ; exhibits and describes Saxon antiquities from Kent, 311
- Peacock (Edward, F.S.A.), communicates two documents relating to Lincolnshire parishes, 231 ; exhibits urns found at Kirton-in-Lindsey (Linc.), 257
- Peacock (Max), presents bronze sacring bell found at Bottesford (Linc.), 288
- Peacock (T. F.), elected Fellow, 365 ; admitted, 377
- Peck (Rev. E., M.A.), elected Fellow, 317
- Peet (H.), elected Fellow, 274 ; admitted, 308
- Pembrokeshire, Milford Haven, silver seal found near, 10
- Pendants, Saxon, gold, 314 ; silver, 314
- Penmaenmawr (Carnarvon), stone circle at, 151
- Penrose (F. C., M.A., F.R.A.S.), on the dates of Greek temples from their orientation, 59
- Percy (Henry, earl of Northumberland), arms of, 284
- Perry (Captain O. L.), elected Fellow, 58 ; admitted, 100
- Peterborough cathedral, monument in,

- 156; sculpture on west entrance of, 236  
 Pettie (John), buff coat belonging to, 187  
 Peverell, arms of, 249; (Edmund), 250; (Sir Robert), 250  
 Pew-ends from East Budleigh (Devon), 258  
 Pewter chalice and paten from Dover, 34  
 Pfungst (H. J.), elected Fellow, 23; admitted, 25  
 Philip IV. (king of France), 280  
 Phillips (L. B., F.S.A.), exhibits ring with engraved diamond, 276; exhibits silver picnic case, 366  
 Pic-nic case (silver), 356  
 Pigeon crag, Roman inscription on, 52  
 Pilgrim Road, 31  
 Pin (bronze), from Ballyshannon (Ireland), 366; from Faversham (Kent), 313  
 Pisano (Niccolo), 28  
 Pixley (F. W.), elected Fellow, 293; admitted, 316  
 Plate :  
   Gold : cup formerly belonging to kings of England, 99; snuff-box, 358  
   Silver : chalice and paten from Kea (Cornwall), 89; said to have been found in Wales, 104; chrismatory from Euwelstadt, 23; communion cup (Elizabethan), 297; counters, 272, 273; dish, 189; maces from Burford (Oxon), 163, Chichester (Sussex), 357; Chipping Norton (Oxon), 66; Liverpool, 294; Newtown (I. W.), 258; Stafford, 67; Winchester (Sussex), 258; mazers (silver-mounted), 253, 277, 278; medalet, 272; paten from Barsham (Suffolk), 366; Kea (Cornwall), 89; from Wales, 104; pic-nic case, 366; porringer, 293; pyx, 281  
 Platform, timber, at Carlisle, 222; in Late-Celtic crannoge near Glastonbury, 289  
 Platorius Nepos, 49  
 Playing cards, Old English, 72  
 Pleÿte (Dr. Willem), elected Honorary Fellow, 354  
 Plunkett (Arthur James, earl of Fingall), 278  
 Pole (Cardinal), arms of, on book-binding, 320; (Michael de la, earl of Suffolk), arms of, 284  
 Pompeii, lamp from, 156  
 Popish plots illustrated on playing cards, 75  
 Porringer (silver), 293  
 Portslade (Sussex), supposed site of  
 Portus Adurni, 112  
 Portugal (king of), owner of Sancy diamond, 116  
*Portus Adurni*, site of, 112  
 Posy rings, 358, 366  
 Potters' names on Samian ware, 38  
 Pottery :  
   Lamp from Hexham (Northumb.), 275  
   Pre-Roman, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290; Luton Fort (Kent), 30  
   Romano-British, from Carlisle, 37, 38; Exeter, 269; Grange-over-Sands (Lanc.), 227; Kendal, 268; Kirtton-in-Lindsey (Linc.), 257; London, Cornhill, 8; Northamptonshire, 172; Nottingham, 24; Slough Fort, Isle of Grain (Kent), 32  
   Saxon, from Crundale (Kent), 315; Kirtton-in-Lindsey (Linc.), 257  
 Pottery stamps from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
 Powder-horn, 217  
 Powell (F. Y.), elected Fellow, 356  
 Prance (Rev. L. N., M.A.), elected Fellow, 26; admitted, 58  
 Presberger (John), arms of, 24  
 Presidential addresses, 129, 331  
 Price (F. G. Hilton, F.S.A.), exhibits and describes Egyptian portrait mummy shrouds, 376  
 Price (J. E., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 135  
 Prickett (Rev. T. W., F.S.A.), exhibits chrismatory, 23  
 Prodigal son, story of, on shoe-horn, 217  
 Pyx (silver-gilt), 281  
 Pyx chapel, Westminster abbey, leather case from, 253  
 Quartz beads (Saxon), 314  
 Queensland, opal from, 327  
 Quern from Glastonbury crannoge, 290; from Leziate (Norfolk), 183  
 Raine, Canon, 25  
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 72  
 Rathbone (Philip), exhibits civic insignia of Liverpool, 294  
 Reach Fen (Cambs.), bronze implements from, 174  
 Read (C. H., F.S.A.), elected Secretary, 147; on a board of bronze implements from Shoebury (Essex), 174; exhibits photographs from the Madrid exhibition, 321

- remarks on an iron statuette from Sussex, 359; on a planispheric astrolabe, 361  
 Reading abbey, cartulary of, 278, 279; manuscripts belonging to, 278  
 Record Office, leather cases in, 252, 254  
 Reed (T. B.), elected Fellow, 317; admitted, 323  
 Resignation of Fellows, 130, 333  
 Rhamnus, temples at, 60; year of foundation of temples, 64  
 Rhys (Professor J.), letter from, on Roman bronze inscription from Colchester, 184  
 Riaño (Señor Juan Facundo), elected Honorary Fellow, 354  
 Rice (R. G., F.S.A.), on heraldic glass from Rolvenden church, Kent, 58  
 Richmond (Charles, duke of), 359  
 Rings:  
   Bronze, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290; from Lockinge (Berks), 103  
   Gold, Chichester, mayor's ring, 358; with engraved diamond, 276; from Faversham (Kent), Saxon, 313; from Lingfield Mark Camp (Surrey), Roman, 33  
   Iron, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
   Jet, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
   Posy rings, 358, 360  
   Silver, from Faversham, Saxon, 313; from Wadworth (Yorks.), 10; from Wye Downs (Kent), Saxon, 314  
 Ripon (Yorks.), Saxon crypt in minster of, 191  
 Roberts (Sir Owen, F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 271  
 Roberts-Austen (Professor W. C.), analysis of an iron statuette by, 359  
 Robertson (Rev. S. R.), 379  
 Robinson (Sir J. C., F.S.A.), 9, 100; exhibits ivory coffer, 108; exhibits and describes fragments of antique Roman glass, 324  
 Rochdale (Lanc.), font found at, 320  
 Rochester (Kent), resolution of society on proposed restoration of part of cathedral church, 162  
 Rochester (dean and chapter of), buff coat belonging to, 187  
 Roger (J. C.), elected Fellow, 21; admitted, 22  
 Rollich (Oxon), stone circle at, 151  
 Rolvenden (Kent), stained glass from church of, 58  
 Roman remains at or from, Ardoch (Perthshire), 297; Auckland (Durham), 308; Carlisle, 37, 222, 223, 261; Colchester, 108, 183, 242, 244; Exeter, 269; Hadrian's wall, 44; Italy, 155, 324; Kendal, 268; Leziate (Norfolk), 183; Lincoln, 317; Lingfield Mark (Surrey), 33; London, Cornhill, 6, Lothbury, 25, St. Peter's Alley, 7; Luton Fort (Kent), 31; Mildenhall (Suffolk), 155; South Shields (Durham), 293, 294; Twyford (Hants), 11; Wallsend, 171  
 Rome (W., F.S.A.), exhibits Greek and Egyptian gold ornaments, 37; on a small head of Egyptian glass, 148  
 Rooth (Miss), exhibits cornice from Hestley Hall (Suffolk), 324  
 Roots (G., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 134; shoe-horn formerly belonging to, 217  
 Rosehill (Lord), *see* Northesk (Earl of)  
 Rosemount (Scotland), 96  
 Rotton (J. F.), exhibits silver porringer, 293  
 Rowley-Morris (E), elected Fellow, 354  
 Runic inscription on grave slab at Othem (Gotland), 275  
 Rye House Plot illustrated on playing cards, 76  
 Sackville (Mrs. Stopford), portrait of queen Mary, exhibited by, 97  
 Sacring-bell, bronze, from Bottesford (Linc.), 288  
 Saints, list of, in illuminated book of prayers, 280  
 St. Agnes, incidents from life of, on gold cup, 99; in Sobieski missal, 99  
 St. Alban's (Duke of), portrait by D'Heere belonging to and exhibited by, 97  
 St. Anthony, on panel, 189  
 St. Belin (Katherine de), 90  
 St. Bernard, on panel, 189  
 St. Clere family, arms of, 71, 72  
 St. John (Sir Eymis de), arms of, 249  
 St. John Baptist, head of, on Limoges dish, 296  
 St. John Evangelist, figure of, on alabaster panel, 321  
 St. Katherine, on panel, 189  
 St. Louis of Toulouse, on panel, 189  
 St. Mary Magdalene, on panel, 189  
 St. Neots (Cornwall), leather case from church of, 252  
 St. Stephen, on panel, 189  
 St. Wilfrid, 191



- Salman (Rev. J. S.), 34  
 Salt Library, Stafford, grant of arms in, 101  
 Sancy diamond exhibited, 116  
 Santa Margherita (Genoese Riviera), marble statue of enthroned Madonna at, 357  
 Sarum, Use of, in St. Paul's cathedral, 118  
 Saw (iron), from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
 Sawyer (F. E., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 138  
 Saxon remains at or from Crondale Downs (Kent), 314; Faversham (Kent), 312; Lockinge (Berks), 103; Ripon (Yorks.), 191; Wye Downs (Kent), 314  
 Saye and Sele (Lord), buff coat belonging to, 187  
 Scarborough (Yorks.), horns, comb, &c., from museum of, 294  
 Sceatta (gold), Saxon, 313  
 Schreiber (Lady Charlotte), 72  
 Scorer (William), 252  
 Scott, of Scotts Hall, arms of, 59  
 Scott (Miss H.), 189  
 Scott (J. O.), admitted Fellow, 255; defence of restoration at Lichfield cathedral, 257  
 Scott (Sir Richard), contract for making tomb of, 373; funeral expenses of, 370; monument to, 369, 371; notes on life of, 370; will of, 372  
 Scrutators appointed, 129, 331, 378  
 Seals :  
   borough of Burford (Oxon), 164; vicar-general of archbishop of Canterbury, 323; chapter of Lincoln, 13; found at Milford Haven, 10; borough of Winchelsea (Sussex), 259; personal, found at Winchelsea, 261  
 Segedunum, Roman station of, 171  
 Seif Bars Bey (Sultan of Egypt), 241  
 Selby (Yorks), alabaster panels found at, 321  
 Senicio (Alfenius), governor of Britain, 51  
 Sepulchral slabs :  
   Audembert (France), 246; Hartlepool (Durham), 320; Othem (Gotland), 275; Tarrington (Hereford), 309; Stonham, North (Hants), 321  
 Sergeant-at-arms, monumental brass of, 189; brass mace of, 379  
 Severus, epigraphic evidence of, from Roman wall, 50  
 Shawk quarries (Cumberland), stone from, 38  
 Sheffield (Sir Thomas), arms of, 282  
 Shepherd (Rev. F. B.), 191  
 Sherringham (Norfolk), screen at, 69  
 Shield, small heraldic, 10; as a weapon of offence, 297; Etruscan, in British Museum, 300  
 Shields, South (Durham), Roman inscriptions from, 53, 293; bronze figure of Jupiter from, 294; boss of bronze shield from, 303  
 Shinfield (Berks), books discovered at, 278  
 Shirt, embroidered, *temp.* Hen. VIII., 258  
 Shoebury (Essex), hoard of bronze implements from, 174  
 Shoe-horns, 215  
 Sickle (bronze), 310  
 Siena (Italy), painted account-book covers from, 26  
 Silchester (Hants), reports on excavations at, 15, 18, 291, 292; animal remains from, 18, 292; iron tools from, 289; potter's mark from, 110  
 Silver objects :—Armlet, 313; casket mounted in, said to have belonged to Mary queen of Scots, 21; chris-matory from Euwelstadt, 23; chalices from Kea (Cornwall), 89, Wales, 104; communion cup, Elizabethan, 297; counters, 272, 273; dish, 189; medalet, 272; ornaments from Wallingford (Berks), 21; patens, Barsham (Suffolk), 366; Kea (Cornwall), 89, Wales, 104; picnic or luncheon case, 366; porringer, 293; Saxon, from Crondale Downs, 314; Faversham, 313; Wye Downs, 315  
 Simpson (Rev. W. Sparrow, F.S.A.), on a mandate of Bishop Clifford, superseding the ancient use of St. Paul's cathedral church by the Use of Sarum, 118  
 Slaughter Bridge, near Camelford (Cornwall), supposed Ogham inscription at, 214  
 Slavonians, Guild of, burial place of, 270  
 Sling stones from Glastonbury crannoge, 290  
 Slough Fort, Isle of Grain (Kent), Roman pottery found at, 32  
 Smart (F. G., M.A., M.B.), elected Fellow, 277; admitted, 106  
 Smith (A. H.), elected Fellow, 277; admitted, 288; exhibits bronze statuette, 360  
 Smyrna, siege and capture of, 282  
 Snuff-box (gold), belonging to town of Chichester, 358



- Sobieski missal, in library at Windsor castle, 99  
 Sockets (looped), bronze, 310  
 Somerton (John), 197  
 Sorby (H. C., LL.D., F.R.S.), elected Fellow, 58; admitted, 100  
 South Sea Bubble illustrated on playing cards, 77  
 Spanish Armada illustrated on playing cards, 75  
 Spatula (wooden), 38  
 Spear-heads (bronze), 310  
 Special Meetings of the Society, 200, 245, 377  
 Spiller (W. H.), elected Fellow, 308; admitted, 316; exhibits daggers, 188  
 Spindle - whorls, from Glastonbury crannoge, 290; inscribed lead, 295  
 Spoon handle (bronze), Saxon, 133  
 Staff (bailiff's), from Chichester, 358; (mayor's), from Chichester, 358  
 Stafford (Lord), arms of, 285  
 Stafford, Salt Library, grant of arms in, 101  
 Stained glass:  
     Antwerp cathedral, 56; Bentham (Lanc.), 104; Fairford (Glouc.), 55; Rolvenden (Kent), 58; the Wyne, near Basingstoke, 56  
 Stainton Dale (Yorks.) horn from, 295  
 Stanton Drew (Derby), stone circle at, 151  
 Statnette (bronze), from Orange (France), 360; from Lincoln, 317; from South Shields, 294; (iron), from Sussex, 359  
 Statutes, alterations in, 9, 207, 245, 377  
 Steele (Rev. E.), 252  
 Steelyard weight (bronze), from Bulington (Hants), 288  
 Steinmau (G. S., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 334  
 Stirrups, enamelled, 179  
 Stokes (Whitley, C.S.I.), elected Fellow, 308; admitted, 353  
 Stole, from Worcester, 197  
 Stone (figured) from Windermere, 230  
 Stone circles in England and Wales, the relative position of certain hills to, 150  
 Stonehenge (Wilts), 152  
 Stonham, North (Hants), burial-place of a gild of Slavonians at, 270; grave slab from, 324  
 Strainer of Roman pottery, from Northamptonshire, 172  
 Strange of Knokyn (Lord), arms of, 285  
 Stripples Stones circle (Cornwall), 151  
 Stylus (bronze) from Carlisle, 37  
 Sunium, temple at, 62; year of foundation of temple, 64  
 Sussex (Augustus Frederick, duke of), 359  
 Swainson (J.), 268  
 Sweden, crown of, leather box for, 252  
 Swinside (Cumb.), stone circle at, 151  
 Sword, of Boabdil, last king of Granada, 322; bronze, 310; attributed to Robert Bruce, 95; in Constantinople armoury, 239; Italian with Arabic inscription, 236; of Sir William Norris, 294; the property of the queen, 239; from Turin armoury, 239  
 Sword-belt, Royal Scottish, 181, 213  
*Synæcia*, feast of, 63  
 Talbot (Lord), arms of, 285  
 Tame, (John), 56  
 Tannahill (Dr.), 31  
 Tarrington (Hereford), incised slab at, 309  
 Taurus (T. Statilius), consulship of, 156  
 Taylor (Rev. E. J., F.S.A.), exhibits photographs of incised slabs from Hartlepool, 320  
 Taylor (Dr. M. W., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 336  
 Temple (A. G.), elected Fellow, 66; admitted, 98  
 Templecombe (Somerset), latten heraldic shield from, 10  
 Tessellated pavements from Colchester, 244; Exeter, 269  
 Themis, temple of, 60  
 Theseus, 63  
 Thomas (G. T. H.), elected Fellow, 21; admitted, 98  
 Thompson (E. Maunde, F.S.A.), on the revision of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter by king Edward VI., 354  
 Tiberius (Emperor), head of, on cameo, 325  
 Timber platform at Carlisle, 222; at Glastonbury crannoge, 289  
 Tingey (J. C., M.A.), elected Fellow, 354; admitted, 365  
 Tipping (Lady), 366  
 Tithing, custom of, in Lincolnshire villages, 232  
 Tobacco boxes (Dutch), 39, 40  
 Toledo, cope of English work at, 322

- Totnes (Devon), grammar school at, 9  
 Treasure trove, law of, 217  
 Tregaseal (Cornwall), stone circle at, 151  
 Treppin (E. C., M.A.), elected Fellow, 365  
 Tricunda, name on Roman lamp, 155  
 Trippet stones circle (Cornwall), 151  
 Trotsford (Hants), bronze palstave from, 175  
 Turin, sword in armoury at, 239  
 Tutbury (Stafford), tenure horn of, 148  
 Twyford (Hants), Roman remains at, 11  
 Tyssen-Amherst (the hon. Alicia), communicates a treatise on gardening, 296  
 Udale (Cumb.), leather case from, 254  
 Udall (Elizabeth), 372 ; (John) 372  
 Ufford, arms of, 247 ; (Robert, earl of Suffolk), 250  
 Ullock (Miss), 230  
 Ulric V., count of Wurtemberg, cross-bow of, 13  
 Uvedale, *see* Udale  
 Vaillant (Mons. V. J.), exhibits drawing of grave slab from Audembert, 246  
 Valencia de Don Juan, El, Conde de, elected Hon. Fellow, 354  
 Valerianus (Marius), 293  
 Vases (glass), Saxon, 314  
 Vat (wooden), found at Winchester, 236  
 Veda (Lossio), 108, 109, 110, 185  
 Venables (Rev. E.), exhibits silver matrix of seal of chapter of Lincoln, 13 ; exhibits Roman bronze statuette of Minerva found at Lincoln, 317  
 Venn (J.), elected Fellow, 274 ; admitted, 277  
 Vepogenus, 108, 110  
 Vepogeni, 185  
 Verulam (Earl of), casket belonging to, 21  
 Vere (Richard, earl of Oxford), 285  
 Vestments, early episcopal found in coffin at Worcester, 196  
 Viane (Marquess de), 322  
 Vicar-general of abp. of Canterbury, seal of, 323  
 Victoria (Queen), address presented to, on death of Duke of Clarence, 20 ; sword belonging to, 239 ; exhibits draft schemes for alterations of Order of Garter, 354  
 Viliens (Servus) 155  
 Virtue (Rt. Rev. Bishop), elected Fellow, 37 ; admitted, 66 ; exhibits and describes three MSS. formerly in Reading abbey, and an illuminated book of prayers, 278 ; exhibits silver pyx and chrismatory, 281 ; exhibits dish of Limoges enamel, silver communion cup, and a seventeenth-century binding, 296 ; exhibits bookbinding with arms of cardinal Pole, 320  
 Vispius (L.) 51  
 Vyne, the, near Basingstoke (Hants), stained glass at, 56  
 Wadworth (Yorks.), silver signet ring found at, 10  
 Wales (Prince of), address presented to, on death of Duke of Clarence, 20 ; reply thereto, 25  
 Waller (Rev. Horace), exhibits Roman pottery, 172  
 Waller (J. G., F.S.A.), exhibits Roman bronze head from Mildenhall (Suffolk), 155 ; on a piece of sculpture at the west entrance of Peterborough cathedral, 236 ; on the carvings on the roof of Mildenhall church, 276  
 Waller (W. C., M.A.), elected Fellow, 89 ; admitted, 100  
 Wallingford (Berks), silver ornaments and coins from, 21  
 Wallis (George, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 138  
 Wallis (G. H., F.S.A.), exhibits panels with figures of saints, 189  
 Wallsend (Northumb.), Roman altar found at, 171  
 Wantage (Lord), 103  
 Ward (Rev. H. N.), shoe-horn belonging to, 216  
 Ward (John), elected Fellow, 365  
 Watercrock (Westm.), Roman station of, 269  
 Waterpipes from Cartmel (Lanc.), 231  
 Waterwork decoration on cornice, 324  
 Watts (Richard), 372  
 Wax shot, custom of, 232  
 Webb (E. D.), elected Fellow, 37 ; admitted, 66  
 Wells cathedral, fabric notes, 22 ; group of ecclesiastical figures at, 128  
 Wenhaston (Suffolk), painting of doom at, 254  
 Westerham (Kent), carved bracket from, 368  
 Westlake (N. H. J., F.S.A.), on painted glass at Fairford (Glouc.), 55

- Westminster abbey, translation of St. Edward, 196 ; Pyx chapel, leather case from, 253
- Westmorland, archaeological survey of, 154
- Whetstones from Glastonbury crannoge, 290
- Whithorn (Galloway), stone at, 185
- Whitworth (S. W.), letter of, on the state of Furness abbey, 226
- Wickham (Humphrey), 31
- Wilkinson (W. M.), elected Fellow, 356
- Williams (Morgan Stuart), admitted Fellow, 9
- Williams (Stephen William), elected Fellow, 58 ; admitted, 89
- Willis-Bund (J. W., F.S.A.), elected Member of Council, 15
- Willowford, near Birdoswald, Roman inscription from, 52
- Willshire (Mr.), book on playing cards, 73
- Wilson (E.), elected Fellow, 26 ; admitted, 66
- Wilson (Rev. J. B., M.A.), elected Fellow, 354 ; admitted, 355
- Winchelsea (Sussex), maces and seals of, 258 ; seal found at, 261
- Winchester (Hants), ancient wooden vat found at, 236
- Winchester (Dean of), on a burial place of a Gild of Slavonians in North Stonham church (Hants), 270
- Winckley (W., F.S.A.), appointed scrutator, 129
- Windermere, figured stone from, 230
- Windsor castle, sword at, 239
- Windsor (St. George's chapel), wooden busts over stalls of knights of the Garter, 235
- Winfarthing (Norfolk), manor of, 250
- Wingfield, arms of, 284
- Wingham (Kent), silver Saxon brooch from, 312
- Winterbourne Abbas (Dorset), stone circle at, 152
- Winterbourne Bassett (Dorset), stone circle at, 152
- Wisdom (John), maker of maces, 164
- Wollascot (Henrietta Maria), 278 ; (William), 278
- Wood (H.), elected Fellow, 293 ; presents matrix of seal of vicar-general of archbishop of Canterbury, 323
- Wood carving from Lastingham church (Yorks.), 34
- Woolhampton house, 278
- Worcester cathedral, early vestments found in bishop's coffin at, 196
- Wormegay (Norfolk), sword blade found at, 183
- Wright (William), tomb maker, 373
- Wurtemberg (Count of), 13
- Wye Downs (Kent), Saxon remains from, 314
- Xenophon (Claudius), 53
- York museum, pottery in, 25 ; leather case in, 254
- Zimbabwe (Mashonaland), remains at, 165
- Zouch (Lord), arms of, 284 ; (William de), 250
- Zouche of Harringworth, arms of, 248

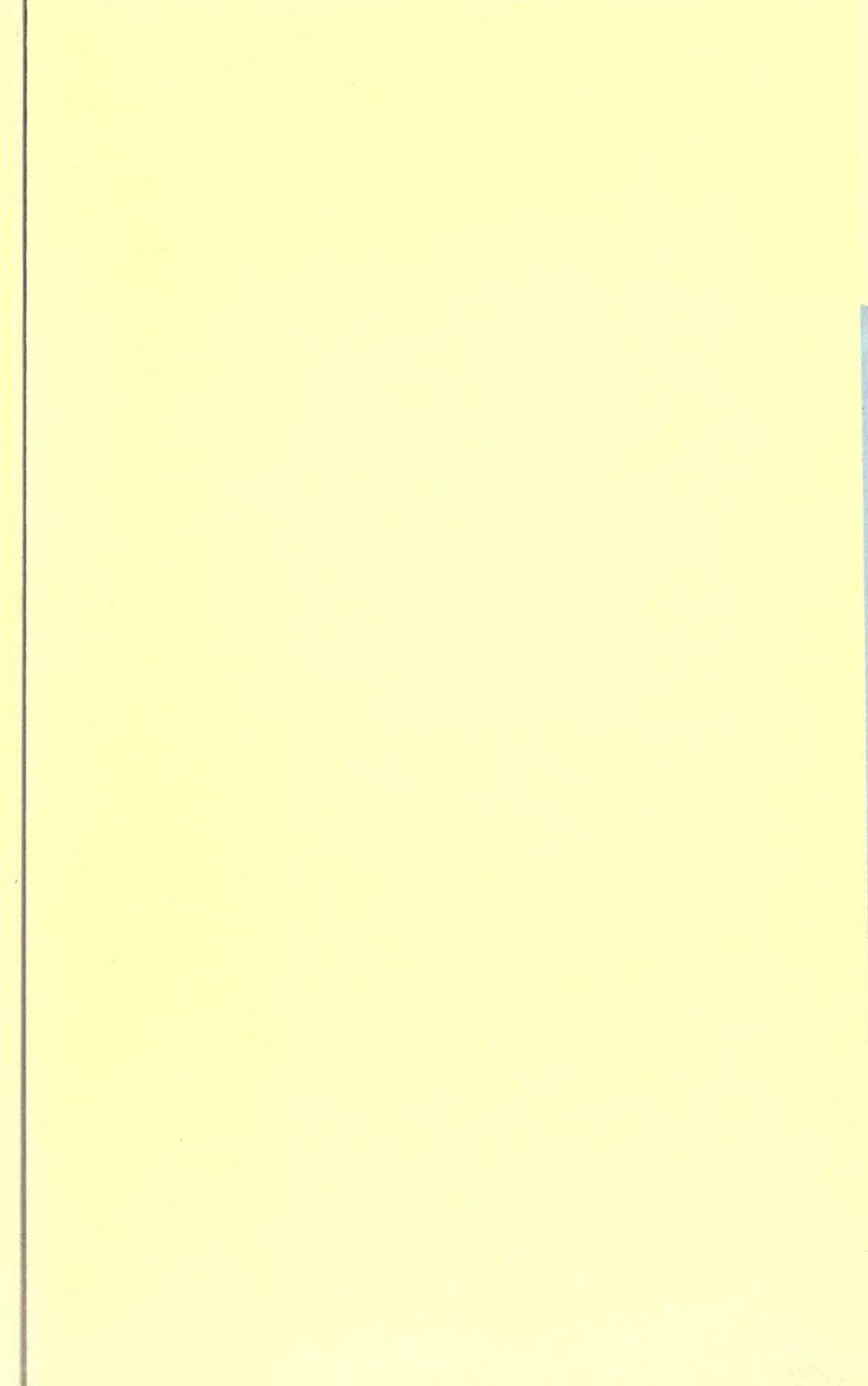
·WESTMINSTER :  
PRINTED BY NICHOLS AND SONS,  
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.













DA            Society of Antiquaries of  
20            London  
S64           Proceedings  
2d ser.,  
v.14

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

---

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

---



